NEW YORK AT GETTYSBURG

JULY-1-2-3-1863

MAPS.

(IN POCKET ATTACHED TO COVER.)

Vol. I. Map No. I.— Position of Union and Confederate armies on morning of July 1, 1863.

Vol. I. Map No. II.— Battle of Gettysburg; first day; position of troops.

Vol. II. Map No. III.— Battle of Gettysburg; second day; position of troops.

Vol. II. Map No. IV.— Battle of Gettysburg; third day. position of troops.

Vol. III. Map No. V.— Battle of Gettysburg; third day; cavalry engagement.

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N.Y.

NEW YORK MONUMENTS COMMISSION

FOR THE

BATTLEFIELDS OF GETTYSBURG AND CHATTANOOGA.

FINAL REPORT

ON THE

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

COMMISSIONERS.

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CHAIRMAN, MAJ.-GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A.
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VOL. I.

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To his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York:

SIR:— Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 932, Laws of 1895, the New York Monuments Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga has the honor to submit herewith its final report on that part of the work relating to the Battlefield of Gettysburg.

Yours obediently,

DANIEL E. SICKLES,

Chairman.

New York, Dec. 1, 1899

AUTHORIZATION.

CHAP. 466, LAWS OF 1886.

AN ACT to provide for designating the positions and movements of the troops of the State of New York on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Section 1. Daniel E. Sickles, Henry W. Slocum, Joseph B. Carr, Charles A. Richardson, and the adjutant-general of this State are hereby appointed commissioners for the State of New York to determine the positions and movements, at the battle of Gettysburg, of the several military organizations of this State that took part in that battle, and to do such other acts relating thereto as may be hereafter required.

§ 2. Said commissioners shall determine such positions and movements by means of such records, reports, maps and surveys as may be had, and by such other aids and means as they may judge necessary therefor; and they shall report their proceedings to the legislature at its next session, with such recommendations as they shall judge proper to secure the permanent marking of the movements and positions of such troops.

§ 3. The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of said commissioners in carrying out the provisions of this act.

§ 4. In case of the resignation, refusal to serve, death or inability of either of said commissioners to perform the duties required, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

CHAP. 932, LAWS OF 1895.

* * * For defraying the expenses of the final report of the commissioners appointed by and pursuant to chapter four hundred and sixty-six, Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, of their proceedings under said act, and all acts supplementary thereto, the sum of six thousand dollars, *which report shall contain* a representation of each monument erected by them, with a statement of its location and cost, and *the dedication ceremonies*, and also *a brief history of each New York regiment and battery* that took part in the battle of Gettysburg as authenticated by official reports and records. * * *

NEW YORK

AT

GETTYSBURG

BY

WILLIAM F. FOX, Lieut.-Col. 107th N. Y. Vols.

3

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The following chronicle of events at the battle of Gettysburg is inserted here as introductory to the main body of the report. Something of the kind seemed necessary in recounting the services of the New York troops on that historic field, to show not only their participation in the fighting, but, also, the relation which their action bore to other and more general events as to time, order, and place. The movements of each New York regiment and battery during the battle are fully described elsewhere in the historical sketches and addresses published in this report; but the bearing which their action had on other movements can be explained only in some connected narrative reciting the entire story of the battle, and in which the services of each command is told in its due connection.

Another history of Gettysburg may seem superfluous and presumptious. But there were New York regiments and batteries in every corps, in every division except one, and in forty-six brigades of the Union army. They fought and fell on every portion of the field.

Any fair statement of their participation in the general action involves a story of the entire battle. At the request of the Board, the author, who had already undertaken the work of editing the final report, reluctantly assumed this additional task.

This history of the battle — if it may be called a history — does not purport to be the story of an eye-witness, but is based on the official reports made at the time, together with some other authentic accounts which have passed unchallenged during the many years that have elapsed.

But the official reports are not infallible. They are somewhat conflicting at times, and on each side there is a noticeable tendency to make scant mention of any misfortune or reverse that may have occurred; and, although a full record of such event may be found in the report of the other side, it is apt to be accompanied by exaggerations that make it worthless for historical purposes. This is especially the case in statements as to losses inflicted on an enemy or the number of prisoners captured. With a hope of reconciling discrepancies, and obtaining information where it was needed, the author has read carefully all of the voluminous literature, written on both sides, relating to the battle and its accompanying campaigns.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in determining the order in which events occurred; for the reports show a surprising variation in this respect. Some officers differ three hours or more in their statements as to when certain incidents happened,— when troops arrived on the ground, the hour when they went into action, or, when some position was carried or abandoned. But by harmonizing so far as practicable the contradictory statements, and retaining all that agreed, a schedule was finally evolved by which the various movements were accounted for, as to time and succession, without inconsistencies or con-

tradictions. Fortunately, in some of the reports the officer, instead of using the word "about" in stating when the event took place, gives both the hour and the minute with exactness, which shows that he looked at his watch and noted it precisely. Such statements were accepted in preference to others. Reference is made to this matter here, because the various movements during the battle cannot be understood until the exact order in which the events occurred is definitely determined.

In the course of his work the author has made frequent and protracted visits to the battlefield, where all the various movements, together with the official reports, have been carefully studied on the ground, a task which became difficult at times owing to the erroneous location of regimental monuments and inaccurate inscriptions. It has been his good fortune, also, to meet on the field, from year to year, participants in the battle from each army, men whose rank and connection with important events on the field enabled them to explain clearly much that hitherto was doubtful or misunderstood. Through the liberality of the Board of New York Commissioners, substantial assistance was rendered by furnishing everything available in the way of maps, histories, official documents, and transcripts from the records of the War Departments at Washington and Albany.

It may seem to some that the following narrative contains matter that does not necessarily pertain to the story of New York at Gettysburg. But when a State furnishes nearly one-third of an army, some discussion of the total strength becomes necessary to establish the proportion of troops thus furnished. When almost one-third of the killed are from that State, this heroic record will be better appreciated after an examination of the entire casualty lists. And when one-third or more of the corps, division, and brigade generals are from one State, their participation, responsibility, and achievements can be fully understood and recognized only when the story is told in full, together with its legitimate deductions and conclusions.

There is an unwritten law of literature that contemporaneous history must not be accepted as conclusive. Recognizing the justice of this decree the story has been conscientiously told, with no thought or care for the approbation of the present, but with a hope that the historian of the future may find something in its pages that will lighten his labors, and receive the indorsement of his pen.

W. F. F.

NEW YORK AT GETTYSBURG.

This is the story of New York at Gettysburg; it is the story of what the men of New York did there. If, in the telling, there is little mention of other regiments, it is because such mention is outside the province of this narrative. Their gallant deeds will be better told by their own historians.

Of the many States represented on this historic field, the Empire State, in proud fulfillment of its duty, furnished the most men and filled the most graves. More than one-fourth of the Union army marched there under the flags of the State of New York; more than one-fourth of those who fell there followed those colors to their graves.

The battle of Gettysburg has long been a fruitful theme in history. There yet remains the epic story of each State whose gallant sons fought on that field, not only for the perpetuity of the Nation, but for the honor and glory of their Commonwealth.

THE FIRST DAY,

Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

On June 30th the armies of Meade and Lee, each unaware of the other's movements, were moving towards Gettysburg. The Northern army was approaching from the South; the Southern army, from the North.

The collision at Gettysburg was unexpected. Lee had no cavalry in front of his leading division. Part of his mounted troops were absent on a raid; and part had been assigned to other portions of his army. Cavalry squads are the antennae of an army. Scattered along the line of advance, they are the feelers through which the body of the army perceives obstacles.

About 10 o'clock, on the day before the battle, some Confederate infantry — Pettigrew's Brigade of Heth's Division — made their appearance near the Lutheran Theological Seminary in the western suburbs of the town and halted, their pickets advancing close to the residences along the outskirts. This brigade had been ordered to Gettysburg with instructions to search the town for army supplies, shoes especially, and return the same day. These troops did not enter the place, the officers contenting themselves with examining it through field glasses and conversing with such citizens as they could find. Learning that the advance guard of Meade's army was approaching, they withdrew towards Cashtown, leaving their pickets about four miles from Gettysburg.

At 11 a. m., two brigades of Buford's Division of Union cavalry entered the town. The citizens, already in a state of excitement and terror over the great invasion, gazed with interest and satisfaction as the long column of veteran troopers, with trampling horses and fluttering guidons, moved through their

streets. It was the opening scene in the grand pageant which was to make the name of Gettysburg known throughout the world.

Buford's column had left Emmitsburg that morning. Passing through the town it moved out upon the Chambersburg Pike, or Cashtown Road as sometimes called, and halted there. Buford brought with him two brigades, Gamble's and Devin's, leaving the reserve brigade, Merritt's, at Mechanicsburg to guard his trains. Scouting parties were immediately sent out in various directions, and the information thus obtained throughout the night apprised Buford of the proximity of the enemy and the rapid convergence of their hostile columns on Gettysburg. Knowing that General Reynolds, who was in command of the left wing of the Union army, was in supporting distance with the First and Eleventh Corps, he decided to resist the Confederate advance.

On the eve of the approaching battle it will be instructive to note the position of the two armies. Neither has been moving with closely connected columns. In each, the various corps or divisions are widely separated, and a concentration is yet to be effected. Lee's army is under orders to concentrate at Gettysburg. Meade has directed two of his corps to go there also as a covering movement, but follows up his instructions the next morning with orders for a concentration on the line of Pipe Creek, fourteen miles south of Gettysburg, in case the enemy assumes the offensive.

On the evening of June 30th, the day before the battle opens, the three corps composing the Confederate Army are many miles apart. The First Corps, under General Longstreet, is resting at Chambersburg, where General Lee has his headquarters, twenty-four miles west of Gettysburg. The Second Corps, General Ewell, returning from its advance on Carlisle, York, and the Susquehanna, is halted for the night near Heidlersburg, eleven miles north of Gettysburg, with one division, Johnson's, at Fayetteville, twenty-one miles west of Gettysburg. The Third Corps, General A. P. Hill, is extended along the Chambersburg Pike, with Heth's and Pender's divisions near Cashtown, seven miles west of Gettysburg, and Anderson's Division at Fayetteville. Lee's right and left wings are twenty-eight miles apart. His cavalry is still more widely scattered. Three brigades, under General Stuart, have been absent on a raid, and are now making a wide detour around the right of the Union Army in order to rejoin Lee; three other brigades have been left near the Potomac to guard the rear; and the remaining brigade — Jenkins' — is with Ewell's Corps. There is no cavalry with Hill's column, the one which has the advance on Gettysburg.

The seven corps of the Union Army also occupied positions covering a wide extent of territory. The First Corps, under General Reynolds, bivouacked along the road, leading from Emmitsburg, Md., to Gettysburg, with its advance division at Marsh Creek, five miles from the battlefield, and with one division at Emmitsburg. The Eleventh Corps, General Howard, was at Emmitsburg, ten miles south of Gettysburg. The Third Corps, General Sickles, lay at Bridgeport, on the road from Taneytown to Emmitsburg. The Fifth, General Sykes, was at Union Mills, Md., seventeen miles southeast of Gettysburg. The Twelfth, General Slocum, bivouacked near Littlestown, Penn., eleven miles southeast of Gettysburg. The Sixth Corps, General Sedgwick,

occupied Manchester, thirty miles southeast of the battlefield. The Second, General Hancock, was resting at Uniontown, Md., sixteen miles south of Gettysburg. The cavalry, General Pleasanton, was covering the right and rear of the army, with two brigades of Buford's Division, already at Gettysburg. Kilpatrick's cavalry division was at Hanover, Penn., fourteen miles east of Gettysburg, where it had encountered, earlier in the day, a part of Stuart's cavalry.

The right wing of the Union Army was at Manchester; the left wing was at Emmitsburg, over thirty miles distant. General Meade's headquarters were at Taneytown, ten miles south of Gettysburg. The left wing, composed of the First, Third and Eleventh Corps, was under command of General Reynolds. The Fifth and Twelfth Corps, of the right wing, were under General Slocum.

A signal officer attached to Buford's Division states* that on the night of the 30th, General Buford spent some hours with Colonel Devin, of the Sixth New York Cavalry, who was in command of the Second Brigade. While commenting on the information brought in by Devin's scouts, Buford remarked that "the battle would be fought at that point," and "he was afraid that it would be commenced in the morning before the infantry would get up."

Devin, who did not believe in so early an advance of the enemy, said that he would "take care of all that would attack his front during the ensuing twenty-four hours." Buford answered, "No, you won't. They will attack you in the morning; and they will come 'booming' — skirmishers three deep. You will have to fight like the devil to hold your own until supports arrive. The enemy must know the importance of this position, and will strain every nerve to secure it, and if we are able to hold it we will do well." It is interesting to note how accurately Buford's prediction was fulfilled on the morrow.

In Gamble's Brigade there was a New York regiment, the Eighth Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. William L. Markell; in Devin's Brigade there were two New York regiments,— the Sixth Cavalry, Maj. William E. Beardsley, and the Ninth Cavalry, Col. William Sackett. Thus it was that New York participated in the first operations on that field.

During the night the brigade picket line, made up of details from each regiment in Devin's Brigade (Sixth New York, Ninth New York, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, and Third West Virginia), was pushed forward on the Chambersburg Pike to Willoughby Run, from whence the line extended northerly and easterly across the Mummasburg, Carlisle, and Harrisburg Roads. The line was in charge of Colonel Sackett, Ninth New York, who was brigade officer of the day. At daylight the advanced picket post on the Chambersburg Pike was held by Corp. Alphonse Hodges, of Company F, Ninth New York Cavalry, and three other cavalrymen. Men were seen approaching on the road, beyond Willoughby Run, and nearly a mile away. Acting under orders Hodges immediately sent his comrades to notify the line and the reserve, while he advanced across the Run till near enough to see that the approaching men belonged to the enemy; then he turned back, and as he did so they fired at him. He retired to the Run where, from behind the abutments of the bridge, he fired several shots at the enemy. This occurred about 5:30 a. m., and this

* From Decisive Conflicts of the War; by J. Watts de Peyster, Brev. Maj. Gen., N. G., S. N. Y.

exchange of shots between the Confederate videttes and a New York trooper are believed to be the first fired at Gettysburg.*

In the skirmishing which ensued later in the morning Cyrus W. James, of Company G, Ninth New York Cavalry, was killed, and he is said to have been the first Union soldier killed in the battle.

Between 8 and 9 a. m., the pickets in front of Gamble's Brigade, gave notice that the infantry columns of the enemy, accompanied by artillery, were approaching from the direction of Cashtown. The Confederate advance consisted of Archer's and Davis's Brigades, of Heth's Division, of A. P. Hill's Third Corps. No cavalry preceded them, for General Lee's mounted troops, as has been explained, were on duty elsewhere or had become separated from his army, and he was thus deprived of their services at this critical time. Archer and Davis brought forward eight regiments in their two commands. Gamble confronted them with his small brigade, which he reported officially as 1,600 strong. As his men fought dismounted their effective strength was still less, every fourth man holding the "led horses" in the rear.

Unequal as their numbers were, Buford's men marched out boldly and "proudly" to the position assigned them. Moving out beyond the Seminary about one mile, Gamble formed his brigade with its right resting on the line of an unfinished railroad and its left near the Fairfield Road, the Chambersburg Pike passing through his line a little to the right of the centre and at right angles with it. Devin, with the Second Brigade, formed to the right, his line extending from the railroad to the Mummasburg Road.

The opening gun of the battle was fired by the Confederates, the shot coming from a cannon in Marye's Virginia Battery, posted on the Chambersburg Pike on the first ridge west of Willoughby Run. Calef's Horse Battery — A, Second United States Artillery,— which was attached to Buford's Division, replied promptly from its position near the Chambersburg Pike, and the battle of Gettysburg began. The Confederate artillery answered the fire of Calef's Battery with twelve guns, while Heth's infantry pressed Gamble's men with a strong skirmish line. The cavalrymen responded with a rapid carbine fire from behind the trees, rocks, and stone walls along their advantageous position on the ridge, their sturdy resistance giving Heth the impression that he had infantry before him, and causing him to advance slowly and cautiously. Buford, though hard pressed, held his own stoutly, knowing that reinforcements must soon arrive.

The fight had raged fiercely for over an hour, when the signal officer in the belfry of the Seminary turning his anxious eyes towards the Emmitsburg Road, saw in the distance the corps flag of General Reynolds' troops, the First Corps. Buford, on receiving the welcome news, climbed hurriedly into the tower, and, looking through the telescope of the signal lieutenant, said, "Now, we can hold the place." Reynolds came galloping up with his staff, and, seeing Buford in the tower, cried out, "What's the matter, John?" "The devil's to pay," said Buford.† The two generals rode out to the field, encouraging by their presence

* From a paper prepared for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, by Capt. Newel Cheney, Ninth New York Cavalry.

† De Peyster.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Much of the fighting during the first day's battle occurred in the vicinity of this building, which stands near the rear and center of the line occupied by the First Corps of the Union Army. It was used as a hospital during and after the battle.

Gamble's hard-pressed men. Reynolds exposed himself boldly to the fire of the enemy despite Buford's entreaties to be more careful, to all of which Reynolds only laughed and moved nearer to the front.

Having made a brief survey of the field Reynolds rode back to meet his corps and hurry the troops forward to Buford's relief. Instructing Wadsworth, whose division was in advance, to press forward with all speed, he sent an aide to order the two other divisions of the First Corps, which were some distance in the rear, to come on without delay. He sent word, also, to Howard to bring up the Eleventh Corps from Emmitsburg, where it was resting.

Before meeting the head of Wadsworth's column, Reynolds, glancing at Cemetery Hill, expressed the opinion that if he formed his troops there the town might be destroyed; and that he did not know whether there was time enough to get his troops into position on the other side of the town. When Wadsworth rode up Reynolds had a momentary consultation with him† as to whether the troops should go into Gettysburg or take a position in front of it. Reynolds decided that if they occupied the town the enemy might shell and destroy it, and that they had better form their lines outside.

Marching to the sound of the cannon, Wadsworth's Division, of the First Corps, approaches the town; but, leaving the Emmitsburg Road at the Codori House for a shorter route to the scene of the conflict, the division, composed of Cutler's and Meredith's brigades, moves across the fields. As the column comes in sight,— the first infantry on that field,— it is seen that the blue flag carried by the leading regiment bears the coat of arms of the Empire State. It is the Seventy-sixth New York, a gallant regiment worthy of the historic numerals that form its designation.

The leading brigade, Cutler's, containing four New York regiments, is formed across the Chambersburg Pike, deploying under artillery fire, with the Seventy-sixth New York, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and forty-seventh New York along a ridge on the right of a deep cut in the railroad, and at a right angle with it; the Fourteenth Brooklyn (Eighty-fourth New York Volunteers) and Ninety-fifth New York on the left. The first infantry volley, as is meet and proper on this field, rings out immediately from the rifles of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania. With an echoing crash the Seventy-sixth New York follows with its fire. Hall's Second Maine Battery relieves Calef's guns, and takes position on the right of the road. Meredith's "Iron" Brigade enters the McPherson woods, on Cutler's left and south of the Chambersburg Pike, being placed in position by General Doubleday, who is now in command of the First Corps, General Reynolds having been placed in command of the left wing of the Union army. Gamble's cavalry brigade having fallen back from its advanced position was now relieved.

While leading forward the Nineteenth Indiana, of Meredith's Brigade, General Reynolds receives a fatal wound and falls from his horse, expiring without

† See Wadsworth's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

a word. By this most unfortunate event, which occurred about 10:15 a. m., General Doubleday succeeded to the command. To his able generalship in that trying hour is due much of the glory that the First Corps won on this bloody field.

On the right, Davis' Brigade, composed of Mississippi and North Carolina troops, moving along the north side of the Chambersburg Pike, attacked the three regiments of Cutler's Brigade, which had gone into position there. The Seventy-sixth New York, which held the right, was outflanked by the more extended line of the enemy, but held its ground bravely, though suffering a terrible loss. In order to check the force — Fifty-fifth North Carolina — that was pressing their flank and theatening their rear, Major Grover, the commandant of the Seventy-sixth, ordered his five right companies to change front to rear, forming thus a line at a right angle to that of his left companies. He had just given the order when he fell mortally wounded, and Capt. John E. Cook succeeded to the command. General Wadsworth, seeing the perilous situation of Cutler's three regiments on the right of the railroad, ordered them withdrawn to a position in the woods on Seminary Ridge. The Seventy-sixth New York and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, although under a severe musketry fire, withdrew in good order and with well-closed ranks to the new position assigned them. But the One hundred and forty-seventh New York did not fall back as ordered. Lieutenant Colonel Miller, who was in command, was wounded in the head immediately after receiving the order, and failed to give the command to fall back. Maj. George Harney, the next in command, held the regiment in its exposed position, unaware that an order had been given for the regiment to withdraw. In face of the musketry that was rapidly thinning its ranks the One hundred and forty-seventh held its ground manfully, until the enemy were in possession of the railroad cut on its left and the ground on its right. Just then Capt. T. E. Ellsworth, of Wadsworth's staff, rode out to the regiment, and finding Major Harney repeated the order to withdraw. The regiment then retreated, barely escaping capture.

In this affair of Cutler's, lasting about half an hour, the Seventy-sixth New York lost 169, killed or wounded, out of 27 officers and 348 men taken into action. Maj. Andrew J. Grover, Capt. Robert B. Everett, Capt. Robert Story, Lieut. Philip Keeler, and Lieut. Robert G. Noxon were killed, and thirteen other officers were wounded. Sergeant Hubbard, of the One hundred and forty-seventh New York, was in command of the provost guard of the brigade that morning. He formed the guard, consisting of eighteen men, on the right of the Seventy-sixth New York and fought there, losing twelve of his men. The One hundred and forty-seventh New York, by reason of its prolonged resistance, sustained a still greater loss, losing 207 in killed and wounded out of 380 present with the colors. Lieutenants Mace, Taylor, Van Dusen, Schenck, and McAssy lost their lives, while seven other officers were wounded. Color Sergeant Hinchcliff was shot through the heart, and fell on the colors. But the blood-stained flag was rescued by Sergeant Wybourn, who brought it off the field, though seriously wounded himself.

While this fight was going on between Davis' Brigade and Cutler's three regiments, the two other regiments of Cutler's Brigade — the Fourteenth

J. B. LYON PRINT.

THE RAILROAD CUT (LOOKING WEST).

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

At the time of the battle the rails and ties had not been laid. The bridge has also been constructed recently. Part of Davis' (Confederate) Brigade was captured in this cut.

Brooklyn and Ninety-fifth New York — which had been detached by order of General Reynolds, to support Hall's Battery, remained on the left or south side of the Chambersburg Pike. They deployed, with the Ninety-fifth New York on the left. The two regiments, now detached from the rest of the brigade, were under command of Col. Edward B. Fowler, of the Fourteenth. They became engaged immediately with the enemy's skirmishers, posted in their front, and in the McPherson woods on the left. Assisted by the advance of the Iron Brigade — Meredith's — they drove the opposing line back, but soon found that the enemy, having overpowered the rest of the brigade on the right of the railroad, was advancing. Some of Davis' Mississippians passed between the right of the Fourteenth and the railroad cut, forcing Hall's Battery to retire with the temporary loss of one of its guns. Fowler immediately ordered his two regiments to about face and march to the rear. His line marched thus until abreast of the Confederate advance, when he gave the order to change front forward, thus bringing his line at right angles with the former one. His two regiments were now formed parallel with and facing the Chambersburg Pike, and the railroad to the north of it. The enemy, halting in his advance, changed front also to meet this unexpected and threatening manoeuvre. In the meantime the Sixth Wisconsin, of Meredith's Brigade, had been placed in reserve near the Seminary. It was under command of Lieut. Col. Rufus R. Dawes. General Doubleday, seeing the retreat of Cutler's three regiments, ordered the Sixth Wisconsin forward to their assistance. Dawes filed to the right and rear, and then facing to the left came up at a double-quick in line with Fowler's two New York regiments. This new line opened fire on the enemy, who returned it with deadly effect, the Confederates having taken possession of the railroad cut. Fowler and Dawes ordered their men over the turnpike fence, and then gave the command to charge. When the line reached the cut some of the Confederates threw down their rifles as evidence of surrender, while others, more desperate, continued to fire. But a detachment of the Sixth Wisconsin moved across the east end of the cut, from which position they could enfilade its entire length with their fire. The Confederates then surrendered. The troops thus captured, about 300 in number, belonged to Davis' Brigade. Most of them were from the Second Mississippi, Maj. John A. Blair, commander of the regiment, together with the colors, being captured with the rest. A large number of Davis' men, who were opposite Fowler's left, made their way out of the west end of the cut and thus escaped. By this daring and brilliant movement of Fowler and his New York men, the lost gun of Hall's Battery was recaptured. Col. George H. Biddle, of the Ninety-fifth New York, was wounded here, the command then devolving on Maj. Edward Pye.

While Cutler's Brigade was making this gallant fight along both sides of the railroad grading, the Iron Brigade, under Meredith, was achieving honor and success farther to the left. Following Cutler closely on the field, it had been ordered by General Reynolds to seize and hold the McPherson woods on Fowler's left.

Meredith's four regiments, advancing *en echelon*, relieved the cavalrymen of Gamble's Brigade, and entered the woods, where they encountered Archer's

Brigade. Their spirited attack forced Archer's line back and across Willoughby Run, the Union troops occupying the ground on the farther side. In this successful advance the Iron Brigade suffered terribly in men and officers, but at the same time inflicted a severe loss on the enemy. Several hundred prisoners were captured, including General Archer himself. Doubleday soon ordered Meredith to withdraw his brigade to the east side of the stream, and form line in the woods from which he had driven the enemy. In the meanwhile such of Davis' men as had escaped capture retreated from the field, and Cutler's troops advanced to their old position.

It was now about 11 o'clock. The fighting ceased, and for three hours there was a lull in the conflict. This opening contest between the infantry of Wadsworth and Heth formed a distinct, separate period in the battle of the first day. The fighting thus far, aside from that of Buford's Cavalry, was between Cutler's and Meredith's brigades on the one side, and Davis' and Archer's on the other. The success of the Union troops in repelling this opening attack made Heth cautious, and he occupied the ensuing interval in bringing up his two other brigades, Pettigrew's and Brockenbrough's.

During the two hours or more succeeding the repulse of Heth there was no infantry fighting. Each side was preparing for a renewal of the contest, Doubleday and his men disdaining to avail themselves of this opportunity to effect a safe and honorable retreat. The skirmishers exchanged shots, and at times there was a heavy artillery fire, principally from the Confederate batteries. But during this cessation in the battle important movements were being made.

Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding the Confederate Third Corps, placed Heth's Division again in the advance. Pender's Division was placed in support of Heth. Hill's remaining division — R. H. Anderson's — did not arrive on the field in time to participate in the fighting of the first day. At the same time, on Hill's left, the advance of Ewell's Second Corps could be seen coming from the north to his support, Rodes' Division on the Carlisle, and Early's on the Heidlersburg roads. Ewell's remaining division — Johnson's — was several miles away, and did not reach the field until night, having marched twenty-five miles that day.

Ewell, whose troops were at Carlisle and York the day before, had received orders to concentrate at Cashtown, but being notified that Hill was marching towards Gettysburg he turned his columns in that direction also.

On the Union side, in the meanwhile, the two other divisions of the First Corps — Robinson's and Rowley's — came up, arriving on the field about 12 o'clock. As Robinson's troops came on the ground, one of his brigades — Baxter's —made a short halt at the Seminary, and then moved to the front, where it went into position on Seminary Ridge, with its right resting on the Mummasburg Road. Baxter's left connected with Wadsworth's Division. Robinson's other brigade, under command of Gen. Gabriel R. Paul, was placed in reserve at the Seminary, where it threw up a line of intrenchments, by General Doubleday's order, to aid in holding that point in case the line was driven back. These works were of slight construction, but Doubleday's precaution proved a wise one in the course of subsequeht events.

Rowley's Division was divided. One brigade, under command of Col. Roy Stone, was placed on Meredith's right, occupying the open fields on the ridge at the McPherson House, its line extending to the Chambersburg Pike. The other brigade — Col. Chapman Biddle's — was posted on the left and rear of the Iron Brigade.

The Eleventh Corps, marching by the Emmitsburg and Taneytown roads, came through the town soon after this. These troops arrived on the field about 1:30 p. m.,* fatigued with a forced march of ten miles or more, made without a halt under a hot July sun, from where they were encamped that morning near Emmitsburg. General Howard retained Steinwehr's Division and Wiedrich's New York Battery to hold and fortify Cemetery Hill, sending forward the two divisions of Schurz and Barlow to Doubleday's assistance. General Schurz was given the immediate command of the corps, Howard, by right of seniority, having assumed command of the entire field. General Schimmelfennig succeeded to the command of Schurz's Division.

Schurz pushed his skirmishers forward rapidly, intending to seize Oak Ridge and make connection with the right of the First Corps, thereby prolonging the line northerly along the ridge, part of which was already occupied by Robinson's Division of that corps. This would have been a strong position, provided the attack came from the west only. But before Schurz's troops could reach the ridge, this commanding position was occupied by the advance of Rodes' Division of Ewell's Corps, whose movement had hitherto been concealed by the woods. Carter's (Confederate) Artillery took a position on the ridge immediately, and opened a fire that enfiladed the entire line of the First Corps.

Finding it impossible to form on Oak Ridge in prolongation of the line of the First Corps, Schurz was obliged to occupy the lower ground in the rear, and so his two divisions — Barlow's and Schimmelfennig's — deployed on the level fields and lowlands situated between Oak Ridge and Rock Creek. Instead of prolonging Doubleday's right, Schurz was forced to face the Eleventh Corps to the north to meet Ewell's advance, his line thus forming a right angle to that of Doubleday's, but failing to connect with it closely.

Schimmelfennig, who was nearest the First Corps, and whose troops arrived first, deployed his two brigades in double lines, his own brigade, under Colonel von Amsberg, forming his left, and Krzyzanowski's Brigade holding the right of his line. General Barlow's Division held the extreme right of the line of battle, occupying the ground between the Carlisle and Heidlersburg roads, his right brigade — Von Gilsa's — reaching to Rock Creek.

The troops that are to take part in the battle of the first day are all up now and in position. It is well to note here the comparative strength of the opposing forces. The two Confederate corps of Hill and Ewell† confront respectively

* The Forty-fifth New York, Schimmelfennig's Brigade, arrived in Gettysburg at 11:15 a. m., by the town clock, and four companies of this regiment, under Capt. Francis Irsch, were deployed as skirmishers, not long after, on the Mummasburg Road. Schurz's and Steinwehr's Divisions marched thirteen miles, having taken the circuitous route by Horner's Mills.

† In each of these two corps — Hill's and Ewell's — there was one division absent, not having arrived on the field at this time.

the two corps of Doubleday and Schurz. But in the Army of the Potomac the corps organization is smaller than that of the Army of Northern Virginia. Hill's two divisions which are present contain eight brigades or thirty-five regiments, while Doubleday's entire corps of six brigades contains only twenty-eight regiments.* The two divisions of Ewell's corps which are present contain eight brigades,† with thirty-six regiments, as opposed to Schurz's five brigades, with twenty-two regiments, including Coster's Brigade, of Steinwehr's Division, which was subsequently sent to Schurz's assistance. To the Union strength must be added the two small cavalry brigades of Buford. The Confederates numbered about 27,300 infantry and artillery.‡ The Union troops opposing them numbered only 18,400, infantry, cavalry, and artillery.§

The Union line of battle forms a semi-circle. The First Corps is on the left of the Mummasburg Road, facing west and northwest; the Eleventh Corps is on the right of the road, and is faced north.

It is now 2 o'clock, and the Confederates advance to the attack. The second contest of the day is about to commence. Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, is the first to move, its advance being preceded by a heavy cannonade from Carter's Artillery, sixteen guns of which are posted on Oak Ridge, from where they enfilade Wadsworth's line. As Rodes' five brigades advance from the north their attack falls on the flank of the First Corps. Gen. A. P. Hill, seeing Ewell's troops engaged, gives the order for the divisions of Heth and Pender to advance. Closely succeeding these movements, Early's Division, of Ewell's Corps, from its position on the Confederate left, moves forward against the Eleventh Corps. The whole line becomes engaged, and the semi-circular lines of fire, over two miles long, mark the positions of the contending forces. Over 45,000 troops are engaged in the deadly struggle for the possession of this field.

Through woods and orchards, over meadows and through fields of waving grain, the veterans of Rodes' Division moved steadily along the ridge toward the right flank of the First Corps. Cutler withdrew his brigade from its advanced position and formed again on Seminary Ridge, with Baxter on his right. As Rodes advanced, his left flank became engaged first; but his right

* There was one regiment on each side — 11th Mississippi and 7th Indiana — absent with the trains.

† Not including Smith's Brigade, of Early's Division, which was left on the York Road, and did not arrive on the field.

‡ General Heth states, in the Southern Historical Society Papers, that his division at Gettysburg "numbered some seven thousand muskets." This would indicate that he carried about 7,688 officers and men into action. General Rodes reported officially the strength of his division as 8,052 officers and men. General Early, in the So. Hist. Soc. Papers, states that his three brigades reported on June 20th, 4,756 officers and men present for duty. There is no official statement of the strength of Pender's Division; its four brigades, in the aggregate, probably numbered about 6,000. In addition to the infantry the Confederates had 63 pieces of artillery in action during the first day's battle.

§ General Doubleday, in his official report, states that the First Corps numbered 8,200 at the beginning of the fight. Part of the Eleventh Corps was not on the field, one brigade and one battery having been left on Cemetery Hill. Colonel Gamble, of Buford's Division, reports officially that his brigade was "about 1,600 strong."

J. B. LYON PRINT.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

OAK RIDGE (LOOKING NORTHWEST).

Occupied by Rodes' (Confederate) Division as it came on the field during the first day's battle. The building on the right is the McLean barn. The field in the foreground was occupied by the Fifth and Sixth Alabama of O'Neal's Brigade, these troops encountering here the fire from Van Amsberg's Brigade, Eleventh Corps. The Forty-fifth New York at one time gained possession of the barn.

swung forward until most of his line conformed with that of Robinson and Wadsworth. The opening attack, made by O'Neal's Alabama Brigade and Iverson's North Carolina Brigade, was repulsed by Baxter's regiments, the Confederates suffering a severe loss. Iverson lost here about 1,000 prisoners.

The brigades of O'Neal and Iverson did not attack simultaneously, nor with a proper concert of action; if they had, Baxter's regiments would not have fared so well. General Robinson, to whose division Baxter's Brigade belonged, directed its movements so skillfully, changing front repeatedly to face the different directions in which O'Neal and Iverson successively approached, that Baxter and his men won a good share of the honors of the day. Baxter was materially assisted at this time by Cutler's Brigade, which, from its position on Baxter's left, delivered an effective fire against the flank of Iverson's line.

In Baxter's Brigade there were two New York regiments which were conspicuous for their dashing gallantry in this brilliant affair — the Eighty-third, under command of Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Moesch, and the Ninety-seventh, Col. Charles Wheelock. These two commands, in company with the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, made a charge on Iverson's Brigade, in which the Ninety-seventh New York captured the colors of the Twentieth North Carolina, together with 213 officers and men. In a second charge this gallant regiment succeeded in capturing eighty more men, the Ninety-seventh thus taking more prisoners than there were men in that regiment. In this battle of the first day, Lieutenants Morrin, Stiles and Cady, of the Ninety-seventh, were killed or mortally wounded. In the Eighty-third New York, Capt. Thomas W. Quirk and Lieut. Charles A. Clark were killed.

Reinforced by Ramseur's Brigade the Confederates renewed the contest at this point, whereupon Robinson ordered up his only reserve, that of Paul's Brigade, relieving a part of Baxter's regiments and supporting the others. In Paul's Brigade were the Ninety-fourth New York, Colonel Adrian R. Root, and the One hundred and fourth New York, Col. Gilbert G. Prey. The latter regiment distinguished itself in a charge made by its three left companies on a stone wall, from which they dislodged the enemy, capturing sixty prisoners or more. Lieut. Thomas Johnson, of the One hundred and fourth, was mortally wounded. General Paul was seriously wounded, losing both eyes. Colonel Root succeeded to the command of the brigade, holding it until wounded himself.

As the crashing sound of O'Neal's opening volleys announced that Ewell's troops were engaged, Gen. A. P. Hill ordered the Confederate divisions of Heth and Pender to advance. They moved forward against Doubleday with Heth in front, and Pender closely following in support. The centre of Heth's line was formed by the large brigades of Pettigrew and Brockenbrough, and moving across Willoughby Run they attacked the position from which Archer's Tennesseeans were so disastrously repulsed in the morning. The Iron Brigade still held its former position in the McPherson Woods, while Stone's Brigade of three Pennsylvania regiments, joining on Meredith's right, extended to the Chambersburg Pike. These Pennsylvanians are the ones who went into position shouting, "We have come to stay," and so many of whom are there still.

Stone, who had been hard pressed on his right flank by Daniel's North Carolinians, of Rodes' Division, placed his two right regiments on the Pike facing north, leaving only one facing west towards Brockenbrough's advance. His line formed two sides of a right angle, with no connection on his right. It was a salient angle, at the farthest advanced position on the Union line. And yet his men held it with a tenacity and courage deserving of better success than fate awarded them. Unable to cope longer with overpowering numbers, Meredith and Stone fell back, slowly and in good order, to a position on Seminary Ridge.

At the beginning of the second period in the day's fighting, Battery L, First New York Light Artillery, Capt. Gilbert H. Reynolds, went into action with its six three-inch rifles in the field between the Chambersburg Pike and the railroad cut, the same position that was occupied by Hall's Battery in the opening fight of the morning. The battery was exposed here to a severe cross-fire from the enemy's artillery, during which Captain Reynolds was seriously wounded in the eye. The command devolved then upon Lieut. George Breck, although Captain Reynolds still remained with his guns, refusing to leave the field. The position of the battery at the railroad cut becoming untenable, Breck withdrew his pieces to the field south of the Chambersburg Pike, and went into action again in the rear of the McPherson Woods. Facing his battery to the north he delivered an effective fire on Rodes' Division.

As Heth's Division advanced, Brockenbrough's Brigade was held in check for some time by the determined resistance of a part of Stone's and Meredith's troops. But Pettigrew's large brigade overlapping the left of the Iron Brigade, forced that part of Meredith's line back, and sweeping on encountered Biddle's Brigade of Robinson's Division, which was posted in the rear of Meredith's left regiments. This brigade of four regiments, included the Eightieth New York,— known also as the Ulster Guard or Twentieth N. Y. S. Militia. This veteran regiment was commanded by Col. Theodore B. Gates, an able officer, whose efficient services in this action elicited praise in the official reports of his superiors.

Soon after arriving on the field, a company of the Eightieth New York, under Captain Baldwin, was sent out by Colonel Gates as skirmishers. This company moved forward across Willoughby Run, and took possession of a house and some outbuildings opposite Doubleday's left. Being hard pressed, another company, under Captain Cunningham, was sent as a reinforcement. These two companies held this house until surrounded on three sides by the enemy, whose men fired the outbuildings. The two New York companies then withdrew to avoid capture, and assisted by some of Buford's cavalry effected their escape, rejoining their command that evening on Cemetery Hill.

As Pettigrew pushed on over the ridge east of Willoughby Run, forcing back the flank of the Iron Brigade, his left regiment, the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, encountered the right regiment of Biddle's Brigade, the One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania. A hot musketry fire at close distance ensued between these two regiments, resulting in losses the most remarkable in the annals of the war.

The phenomenal loss in the Twenty-sixth North Carolina was not all inflicted, however, by the One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania. The Twenty-sixth

received, previously, a deadly fire from the Nineteenth Indiana, of the Iron Brigade, and, subsequently, heavy charges of canister from Cooper's Battery, which was posted in the centre of Biddle's Brigade. The brigades of Meredith, Stone, and Biddle withdrew to the hastily constructed barricades near the Seminary where, in connection with four batteries of the corps artillery, another determined stand was made. The brigades of Pettigrew and Brockenbrough did not follow any further, being relieved at this juncture by Pender's Division, which had followed them as a second supporting line.

During all this time the Eleventh Corps was battling manfully on the right of the Union line. When Early's Division arrived on the Heidlersburg Road, it found Rodes' Division already moving forward to the attack. Early's skirmishers encountered the cavalry pickets and skirmishers of Devin's cavalry brigade. Devin's troopers, in the morning, held the right of the line as far southward as the Chambersburg Pike, with skirmishers and videttes extending northerly and easterly across the Carlisle and York roads. When Cutler's and Baxter's brigades of the First Corps went into position, Devin's skirmishers moved off to the right, still holding a close watch on the roads approaching from the north. As Rodes' and Early's divisions successively arrived, Devin retired gradually, effecting this movement to the rear by successive formations in line by regiment. In executing these movements in the face of the enemy his troops behaved well, and formed each time with perfect coolness and order, the small losses in the Sixth and Ninth New York Cavalry being due largely to the admirable manner in which they were handled. About this time Devin's skirmishers on the extreme right were forced back by the advance of Early's line of battle coming from the direction of Heidlersburg; but seeing the necessity of holding the ground until an infantry force could arrive, Devin ordered the Ninth New York Cavalry to support the skirmish line, and forming the rest of the brigade as dismounted carbineers he delayed Rodes and Early until relieved by the arrival of the Eleventh Corps. Devin then massed his brigade on the right of the York Road, where he guarded that approach during the ensuing action.

Early having pushed Devin's skirmishers back, moved forward against the Eleventh Corps with three of his four brigades,— Gordon's, Hays', and Hoke's. He was joined on his right by Doles' Georgia Brigade, which held the left of Rodes' advance, but which, extending beyond Doubleday's line, struck the Eleventh Corps. A battalion of sharpshooters from O'Neal's Brigade — the Fifth Alabama — was also on this portion of the field.

Confronting these four Confederate brigades were Devin's cavalry brigade, and five infantry brigades of the Eleventh Corps,— von Gilsa's, Ames's, von Amsberg's, Krzyzanowski's, and Coster's. The Confederate brigades, however, were somewhat larger than those of the Eleventh Corps, and so the contending forces were about equal in numerical strength.*

General Barlow, who held the right of the Eleventh Corps and, also, the extreme right of the line of battle, had advanced his division soon after its arrival on the field, taking possession of a small hill situated between the

* General John B. Gordon, commanding the Georgia Brigade in Early's Division, reported officially that he "carried into action about 1,200 men, one regiment having been detached."

Carlisle and Heidlersburg roads. Rock Creek flows along the base of this knoll on its northeasterly side. Barlow placed von Gilsa's Brigade in some woods along Rock Creek at the farther base of this knoll.* One regiment of this brigade — the Forty-first New York — under Lieutenant Colonel von Einsiedel, was absent on detached duty and did not arrive at Gettysburg until evening. So, von Gilsa had only three regiments with which to hold this position. Two of these regiments were from New York, the Fifty-fourth, under Maj. Stephen Kovacs, and the Sixty-eighth, Col. Gotthilf Bourry. General Barlow placed his Second Brigade — under command of Gen. Adelbert Ames — on the opposite side of the knoll, with its line facing northwest and connecting with Schimmelfennig's Division.

While in this position the division was attacked by Gordon's Georgia Brigade, Gordon being assisted by a strong artillery fire from twelve guns of Jones' Battalion, posted in a commanding position on his left, where these batteries enfiladed the entire line of the Eleventh Corps. The Georgians attacked von Gilsa's three regiments first, crossing Rock Creek in the face of a hot fire. Having effected a crossing, Gordon's regiments encountered an obstinate resistance in the woods on the knoll, the colors on the two lines being part of the time only fifty paces apart. Von Gilsa's three regiments were forced back over the hill, and after a prolonged resistance by Ames' Brigade the division retreated to a second position near the Almshouse, where it formed again. General Barlow, who had been promoted from the colonelcy of the Sixty-first New York for meritorious conduct, exerted himself fearlessly to hold the ground. While "directing the movements of his troops with the most praiseworthy coolness and intrepidity, unmindful of the shower of bullets around"† he was severely wounded, and was carried to the rear where he soon after fell into the hands of the enemy.

Barlow, in occupying this knoll, placed Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in position there, where it withstood, for half an hour, the fire from sixteen guns of the enemy's artillery. This battery was under command of Lieut. Bayard Wilkeson, a young officer only nineteen years old, who had been appointed to the regular army from the State of New York. He was fatally wounded early in the action by a shot from the enemy's artillery, and was carried to the Almshouse, where he died that night within the Confederate lines. At his death an incident occurred which was a worthy counterpart of that of Sir Philip Sidney, at Zutphen. Just before Wilkeson died he asked for water, and a canteen was handed to him. "As he took it a wounded soldier lying next to him begged 'for God's sake give me some.' He passed the canteen untouched to the man, who drank every drop it contained. Wilkeson smiled on the man, turned slightly and died."‡

While General Ames, who succeeded Barlow, was contending with Gordon and anxiously watching the brigades of Hays and Hoke, which, unopposed, were sweeping past his right, Schimmelfennig's two brigades were fighting

* These woods have been cut off since the battle.

† Official report of Gen. Carl Schurz, commanding the Eleventh Corps.

‡ Battles and Leaders of the Civil War; Century Company, New York.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

Situated in the outskirt of the town near the field of the first day's battle. Part of the Union troops, in retreating, passed through the college grounds, closely pursued by the Confederates. The cupola was used as an observatory and signal tower by the officers of both armies.

with Doles' Georgia Brigade of Rodes' Division. Schimmelfennig's left was held by his First Brigade, under command of Col. George von Amsberg, of the Forty-fifth New York. This regiment, Lieut. Col. Adolphus Dobke, arriving on the field at a double-quick, was deployed as skirmishers, under fire of Early's batteries on the York Road. Going into position afterwards near the right of the First Corps, the left wing of the Forty-fifth was enabled to deliver an effective fire into the flank of Rodes' troops as they advanced to the attack on Robinson's Division.

The One hundred and fifty-seventh New York, of von Amsberg's Brigade, was posted on the left of the Eleventh Corps. This regiment, led by Col. Philip P. Brown, Jr., encountered a severe fire from both infantry and artillery, which told with fearful effect upon its ranks. Over 200 of its men were struck down here, and six officers, including Lieut. Col. George Arrowsmith, were killed. In its encounter with Doles' Georgia Brigade, the One hundred and fifty-seventh fought its way forward to the farthest point reached by any regiment on the Eleventh Corps line.

When it became evident that Barlow's Division would have to yield its ground, Schimmelfennig's Second Brigade, under Col. W. Krzyzanowski, was ordered forward to its support and placed on its left. The One hundred and nineteenth New York, of this brigade, was hotly engaged here. This regiment, commanded by Col. John T. Lockman, held its ground for a long time, receiving volleys of musketry in swift succession and suffering severely from shot and shell. Colonel Lockman fell wounded, and the command devolved on Lieut. Col. Edward F. Lloyd. Lieutenants Raseman and Trost were killed, and Captain Trumpleman was mortally wounded.

In addition to its infantry, the Eleventh Corps took four of its batteries into this action, one of them being the Thirteenth New York Battery, Lieut. William Wheeler commanding. Wheeler went into action with his four three-inch rifles near the left of the Eleventh Corps, and well to the front, where he replied spiritedly for some time to the enemy's artillery. As Gordon's infantry advanced, he turned his right section on them and fired into their advancing column with canister, but was unable to check them. He did not leave this position until the enemy was almost in the rear of his battery. Retiring to a second position near the town he held it until his infantry supports were withdrawn. While moving across the field to this point a shot dismounted one of his pieces. Slinging the gun under the limber with the prolonge rope, he carried it some distance until the prolonge broke, when he was obliged to abandon the piece. This gun was recovered on the 5th, the enemy evidently having no use for it in its unserviceable condition.

At this stage of the battle the strong pressure of superior numbers, exerted all along the line, forced the Union troops to yield ground at places. There was a lack of concerted action in the movements of the two corps, and, in some instances, between divisions and brigades. General Buford, in his despatch, dated 3:20 p. m., said: "At the present moment the battle is raging on the road to Cashtown, and within short cannon-range of this town. General Reynolds was killed early this morning. In my opinion there seems to be no directing person."

Seeing the troops of the Eleventh Corps falling back before the impetuous attack of Doles and Gordon, General Schurz sent an aide to General Howard with a request for reinforcements, asking that one of von Steinwehr's brigades be sent to his assistance. Howard replied that he could not spare any troops, but did afterwards permit von Steinwehr to push out Colonel Coster's brigade beyond the town. When this fine body of troops reached the ground, the Eleventh Corps was retiring rapidly and in some confusion, having received orders from General Howard to withdraw to Cemetery Hill, on the opposite side of the town. Coster's four regiments, having arrived too late to be of any assistance in checking the advance of the enemy, could do nothing except to cover the retreat of the corps.

Three regiments of the brigade deployed just outside the town, near the railroad station, where, assisted by a battery, they succeeded in checking the enemy long enough to permit Barlow's Division to enter the town without being seriously molested on its retreat. Coster's Brigade was confronted here by the two brigades of Hays and Hoke, which, relieving Gordon, had advanced thus far without encountering any opposition, having passed around the right flank of the Eleventh Corps. In company with the retiring regiments of Schimmelfennig's (Third) Division, a part of Coster's command made a gallant fight, the officers and men displaying the highest courage and determination. Coster's own regiment — the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York — which under his care had grown to be a model of drill and discipline, was commanded in this action by Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson, an officer of well-known courage and ability. This regiment held the right of Coster's line, where it was exposed on both front and flank to the fire of Hoke's North Carolina Brigade, leaving here over 200 men, killed and wounded.

The One hundred and fifty-fourth New York, a Chautauqua County regiment, under Lieut. Col. D. B. Allen, was next in line, and though suffering less from the enemy's fire, it lost 178 men, captured in its retreat through the outskirts of Gettysburg. A dead soldier of this regiment, who was killed in the first day's fighting, was found on the field after the battle was over, and in his hand was an ambrotype picture of three children upon whose faces his last look had been fixed, and on which his sightless eyes were still directed. He was buried without being identified; but copies of the picture were made and widely circulated throughout the North, one of which reached Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where the faces were recognized as the children of Amos Humiston, an orderly sergeant in the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York. This man was a typical American soldier. In battle, daring and brave; in death, tender and true.

When Heth's Division gained the ground on which the brigades of Stone, Meredith, and Biddle had made their prolonged and gallant resistance, it halted and allowed Pender's Division to take the advance. The right of Pender's Division, held then by Lane's North Carolina Brigade, extended far beyond Doubleday's left, and threatened to envelop that flank with disastrous effect. But Buford's watchful eyes detected the presence of the enemy at this critical juncture, and, ordering Gamble's cavalry forward at a trot, he reached the point in time to dismount and deploy half the brigade behind a stone wall

under cover of some trees. From this position their fire, delivered at short carbine range, was so deadly that Lane's regiments hesitated and made no farther advance.

But Pender's two other brigades — Perrin's and Scales' — pushed on towards the Seminary where, protected by its slight barricade of rails, the left wing of the First Corps was making its final stand. As these two Confederate brigades with their long front and well-aligned ranks moved over the ridge and down the slope opposite the Seminary, they were met by a deadly infantry fire from the troops of Wadsworth's and Rowley's divisions, which had fallen back to this last position.

Doubleday's chief of artillery, Col. Charles J. Wainwright, had posted several batteries here. At one point in the line Doubleday and Wainwright had concentrated twelve guns in so small a space that the pieces were hardly five yards apart. Stewart's famous battery — B, Fourth U. S.— was placed farther to the right, at the railroad cut, with three guns on either side of it, from which position it threw double canister into the enemy's line, at seventy-five yards distance, with terrible effect. Stewart's cannoneers made a wonderful fight here, their losses at this point being, with one exception, the greatest sustained by any battery during the three days' fighting at Gettysburg. He was supported by the Sixth Wisconsin and Eleventh Pennsylvania, the latter regiment forming then the left of Robinson's Division, which had also fallen back to the Seminary ridge. Stewart's guns at one time enfiladed Scales' line with such effect that this brigade halted for a time in its advance. General Scales was wounded here, and every field officer in his brigade, except one, was killed or wounded. Colonel Perrin says, in his official report, that while crossing the last fence, about 200 yards from the Seminary, his brigade received "the most destructive fire of musketry" he had ever been exposed to; and Perrin and the South Carolina Brigade were good judges of what constituted a hot musketry fire.

The last stand made by Doubleday and his men was marked by the same soldierly action that had characterized the First Corps throughout this remarkable battle of the first day. But Pender's men were American soldiers too; and Doubleday, beaten in the unequal contest, reluctantly gave the order for his corps to fall back through the town to Cemetery Hill. The Confederates followed in close pursuit.

The streets were already occupied by the regiments of the Eleventh Corps on their way to the same position, and it was with difficulty that the First Corps batteries made their way through Gettysburg without losing their guns. One piece belonging to Reynolds' Battery was lost just before entering the town, four of its horses being shot down while the piece was being hauled off the field. Colonel Wainwright reports officially that not the slightest blame can be attributed to the battery for the loss of this gun. The Eleventh Corps lost two brass guns belonging to Heckman's Battery, which was assisting Coster's Brigade in covering the retreat.

The retreat through the town did not degenerate into a rout or panic, and the fifty-eight pieces of artillery that had been in action with the two corps were withdrawn to Cemetery Hill, with no loss except that mentioned. About

eighty artillery horses were killed, the most of them hit while hauling the guns over the short open space between Seminary Ridge and the town, the Confederates pouring in a fire at that time from three sides, while the retreating infantry were unable to make anything more than a feeble reply.

While passing through the streets some of the batteries retired their last section by fixed prolonge — a rope used to connect the gun with the limber — and by firing occasionally made the enemy cautious and hesitating in his pursuit. In many instances, also, infantry regiments, finding their way obstructed by other troops, formed across the street and by their fire held the enemy at bay. A regiment of the Iron Brigade moved slowly and in good order through a side street, halting and facing about at times to fire a volley at their pursuers and give "three cheers for the Old Flag and the Sixth Wisconsin."

Still, the pursuing Confederates kept up a steady fire, and the bullets whistled through the streets in all directions. The roadways and sidewalks were soon strewn with dead or wounded men. Chaplain Howell, of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, who was among the killed, fell on the steps of the Lutheran Church on Chambersburg Street, where he was engaged in hospital work.*

Doubleday, in his official report, says of the First Corps, that the whole retreat from the commencement was most creditable to the troops engaged. There was no hurry and but little confusion, the regiments falling back coolly, and turning, from time to time, to check the enemy's advance by volleys of musketry. From the admixture of so many regiments at the Seminary, it became impossible to reorganize each command in good order without causing

* The tablet, erected at the Lutheran Church, in memory of Chaplain Howell, states that he was "cruelly shot," a phrase liable to create a wrong impression as to the facts. An eye witness of the affair, Capt. Arch. B. Snow, of Boonville, N. Y., gives in a recent letter the following version of the shooting:

Snow was then a sergeant in the Ninety-seventh New York, and knew Chaplain Howell by sight, as both belonged to the same brigade. Snow was shot through the jaw, and went to the Lutheran Church Hospital, where his wound was dressed. He then started to leave the hospital, and passed through the front door of the church just behind Chaplain Howell, at the time when the advance skirmishers of the Confederates were coming up the street on a run. Howell, in addition to his shoulder straps and uniform, wore the straight dress sword prescribed in Army Regulations for chaplains, but which was very seldom worn by them. The first skirmisher arrived at the foot of the church steps just as the chaplain and Snow came out. Placing one foot on the first step the soldier called on the chaplain to surrender; but Howell, instead of throwing up his hands promptly and uttering the usual, "I surrender," attempted some dignified explanation to the effect that he was a non-combatant, and as such was exempt from capture, when a shot from the skirmisher's rifle ended the controversy. A Confederate lieutenant, who came up at this time, placed a guard at the church door, and, to the protests of the surgeons against shooting a chaplain, replied that the dead officer was armed, in proof of which he pointed to the chaplain's sash, and light, rapier like sword belted around the chaplain's body. The man who fired the shot stood on the exact spot where the memorial tablet has since been erected, and Chaplain Howell fell upon the landing at the top of the steps.

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J. I. MUMPER, PHOTO.

CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

The greater part of the First Corps passed through this street in its retreat through the town.

a delay which would have exposed the men to certain destruction. Doubleday states further that he saw no running or undue haste; that all the troops passed steadily on, although the enemy was firing into them from the side streets; and that all re-formed promptly on their arrival at Cemetery Hill, and in a very short time were again ready for service.

The One hundred and nineteenth New York, of Schurz's Division, halted at the foot of Washington Street, where it held the enemy in check until the wagons and ambulances had passed safely to the rear, assisted by a section of Dilger's Battery which unlimbered at the Diamond, a public square near the centre of the town. Having held the position as long as possible, the regiment resumed its march to the hill in excellent order.

In retreating, the Eleventh Corps entered the town on its north side, while the First Corps came in on the west, a fortunate occurrence; still, there was some confusion and consequent demoralization in places. Some regiments were broken into detachments, and nearly all were ignorant of the direction they were to take in order to reach Cemetery Hill. They had never heard of it before, and the men of the First Corps had not even seen it, having reached the battlefield that morning without going through the town. Detachments, and sometimes regiments, were trapped in cross streets or alleys, where many of their number were captured. About 2,500 men, including 145 officers, were made prisoners during the retreat to the town and the passage through the place.

The Forty-fifth New York finding the public square in the centre of the town densely crowded with disorganized troops, striving to enter the street leading to Cemetery Hill, turned into a side street to avoid this crowd. Here it encountered shots from the enemy's skirmishers, to escape which the regiment turned into an alley that proved to have no exit, and the men found themselves entrapped. Part escaped over fences and through houses, but 14 officers and 164 men were captured.

Colonel Wheelock, of the Ninety-seventh New York was taken prisoner while passing through the town, but escaping he returned to his regiment, where he was received by his men with enthusiastic cheers.

General Schimmelfennig, closely pursued by the enemy's skirmishers, ran through gardens, climbed over fences, and when almost caught eluded his pursuers by dodging suddenly into a woodshed attached to a house on Baltimore Street, where he hastily covered himself with sticks of firewood, under which he lay concealed for three days, emerging only when he was informed by the people of the house that the Confederates had left the place. The good woman who assisted, sheltered and fed the unlucky general at that critical time takes delight in showing the battlefield tourists the scene of this incident, and relating its details.

Many families in Gettysburg were represented in the Union Army by a father, son, or brother; and so when the blue coats came by on their way to Cemetery Hill, many doors and windows were open, where hungry, thirsty soldiers received food and cool, refreshing drinks from kindly hands.

The safe retreat through the town, accomplished without serious disaster, forms the most remarkable event in this day of remarkable events.

It will be remembered that General Howard had placed von Steinwehr's Division on Cemetery Hill, where one brigade of this division remained during the battle, the other having been sent forward into action in response to the call for reinforcements. Von Steinwehr, appreciating the strategic importance and commanding position of the ground assigned to him, placed his remaining infantry — the brigade of Col. Orland Smith — around the base of the hill, the main line being posted behind stone walls and fences, with skirmishers occupying the houses along the outskirts of the town. He placed Wiedrich's New York Battery, with its six three-inch rifles, on the hill overlooking the town and opposite the cemetery gates, all of the corps artillery except this battery having been sent into the fight in reply to the repeated calls for assistance. Wiedrich's pieces were engaged at long range at intervals during the battle, and when Early's troops pressed too near Cemetery Hill in their pursuit he used shell and afterwards canister on them with good effect, which combined with the fire of von Steinwehr's sharpshooters posted in the brick houses near the Cemetery effectually checked their advance and kept them at a safe distance.

As the retreating soldiers, exhausted with their long hours of marching and fighting, streamed up the slopes of Cemetery Hill their eyes were gladdened and their hearts encouraged by the sight of Wiedrich's cannon and the waving flags of Smith's regiments, all in readiness to repel any attack that might be made. They were met here by General Hancock and his staff officers, who directed them to the various positions which had been assigned to their respective commands. General Howard states that the retreating column reached Cemetery Hill at 4:30 p. m.; Colonel Gates of the Eightieth New York — Biddle's Brigade — made a note in his diary that his regiment arrived there at 5:30 p. m. These two hours may indicate the first and last arrivals.

The Eleventh Corps as it arrived was placed in position around von Steinwehr. Wadsworth's Division — First Corps — under orders from General Hancock, occupied Culp's Hill, or that part of it on the right of the Eleventh Corps, and commenced throwing up earthworks. Robinson's and Doubleday's divisions were sent to the left, Robinson forming line on Cemetery Ridge, facing the Emmitsburg Road, while Doubleday was posted in the rear of the Cemetery and the Eleventh Corps. Buford, having reunited his two cavalry brigades, formed his division in front of Cemetery Ridge, southwest of the town, near the low ground east of Stevens' Run, where he occupied an advanced but firm position.

The Seventh Indiana Infantry, of Cutler's Brigade, Wadsworth's Division, had been guarding a wagon train during the day, but joined its command at Culp's Hill on the evening of July 1st. As this regiment had not been engaged during the battle and was comparatively fresh, it was detailed for picket duty and ordered to guard the approaches to Culp's Hill. During the night it repelled a reconnoitring party of the enemy which had been sent out from Johnson's Division. Johnson reported to Ewell that the hill was held in force, and so its contemplated occupation was abandoned. The presence of the Seventh Indiana on this part of the line was a fortunate occurrence, and had an important influence in determining events on that part of the field.

Order and quiet quickly followed the arrival of the retreating troops at Cemetery Hill, and the men, actuated by a calm determination, awaited another attack.

But the attack did not come. Heth, Pender, and Rodes had lost over 5,000 men in their fight with the First Corps, and bivouacking at the Seminary, or in the streets of the town, they evinced no disposition for any more fighting that day. Early's three brigades, together with Doles' Brigade, lost 765 men in their fight with the Eleventh Corps, this comparatively small loss being officially reported, in detail, by regiments. Early and Doles having lost but few men, pushed into the town in pursuit. Early was disposed to attack Cemetery Hill without delay, but his reserve brigade — Smith's — remained outside the town beyond Rock Creek, Smith reporting that Union troops were approaching that part of the field.* Early was obliged to send Gordon's Brigade to Smith's support, although Early, as he expressed it, had no faith in Smith's alarming reports. Early sent word to General Hill that if he would send up a division they would carry the heights; but Anderson's Division was still on the road, and Hill's two other divisions were in no condition then to make an assault.

Ewell informed Early that Johnson's Division was coming up, and it was decided to await the coming of these troops before resuming operations. General Lee, who had arrived in time to witness Hill's final attack at the Seminary, instructed Ewell to carry Cemetery Hill if he found it practicable, but at the same time restricted Ewell with the further instruction that he should avoid a general engagement until the arrival of the other divisions of the army. But Longstreet's entire corps was miles away; and the absent divisions belonging to the corps of Hill and Ewell — Anderson's and Johnson's — did not arrive until nightfall had terminated the operations of the day.

In the meantime, within the Union lines important events were occurring which justified the cautious hesitation of Lee and the Confederate chieftains. While the retreating troops of the First and Eleventh Corps were filing into their positions, the Twelfth Corps — the corps that never lost a color or a gun — was arriving on the Baltimore Pike; and, soon after, Sickles' veterans of the Third Corps, the men with the Kearny patch upon their caps, were seen coming up from the Emmitsburg Road. About the same time, three regiments of Stannard's Vermont Brigade, a strong, efficient body of troops, arrived on the field and went into position on Cemetery Hill. It would be useless for Lee to attack now, and confidence took the place of doubt along the entire Union line.

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade was in command of the Army of the Potomac, having been appointed only three days before. General Hooker, the previous commander, was relieved, June 28th, at his own request. Although a battle was imminent he felt constrained to take this action on account of the unfriendly attitude of the War Department. General Meade, who was immediately appointed in Hooker's place, was at this time in command of the Fifth Corps, although not the senior general in rank. He was a man of experience and acknowledged ability, having served from the beginning of the war with

* Williams' Division of the Twelfth Corps.

meritorious distinction as a brigade, division, and corps commander.* His appointment as commander was accepted by the army without criticism or complaint, and, in many quarters, with outspoken satisfaction. A change of commander in the Army of the Potomac had occurred so often that it failed to occasion anything more than a passing comment.

On July 1st, Meade's headquarters were at Taneytown, thirteen miles south of Gettysburg. In his orders issued that day to the various corps commanders he outlined a plan for a withdrawal of the army to the line of Pipe Creek, a small stream about three miles south of Taneytown; but he stated, also, that developments might cause him to assume the offensive from their present positions. The instructions relating to Pipe Creek were sent to the corps commanders to direct their movements in case a concentration was not directed elsewhere.†

Meade was promptly informed of the encounter at Gettysburg, and at one o'clock received the news that Reynolds had been killed. On the advice of General Butterfield, his chief of staff, he directed General Hancock to go to the front and assume command of the corps assembled there, viz., the First and Eleventh; and the Third, also, at Emmitsburg. He further instructed Hancock, that if he thought the ground and position there a suitable one on which to fight a battle, to report accordingly, upon which all the troops would then be ordered there. At 1:10 p. m., Hancock was on the road, riding in an ambulance part of the way, so that he might study some maps which he took with him.

Hancock arrived at Gettysburg while the First and Eleventh Corps were retiring through the town. He at once gave orders for establishing a line of battle on Cemetery Ridge, with skirmishers occupying that part of the town in the immediate front. In forming the line he was assisted by Generals Howard, Warren, and Buford. As the Twelfth Corps arrived, Williams' Division, under orders from General Slocum, left the Baltimore Pike before reaching Rock Creek, with the intention of occupying Wolf Hill, which was found to be in

* George Gordon Meade was born December 30, 1815, and so was forty-seven years old at Gettysburg. Graduated from West Point in 1835, he served in the Seminole War, and on General Taylor's staff in the Mexican War, during which he participated in the fighting at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was a captain of topographical engineers; but in August, 1861, he was commissioned as brigadier general, and in November, 1862, as major general of volunteers. Prior to Gettysburg he was actively engaged at the battles of Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Glendale (Seven Days' Battle), and Manassas, as a general of brigade; at South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, as a division general; and at Chancellorsville, as a corps commander. He was wounded at Glendale, and at Antietam. He commanded the Army of the Potomac from Gettysburg until the end of the war, after which he was made a major general of the regular army.

† For General Meade's order of June 30th, directing the movements of the various corps, see Official Records, vol. XXVII, part III, p. 416; and for the order of July 1st, relating to the Pipe Creek line, see same volume, p. 458.

possession of the enemy. Preparations were immediately made for attacking this position, but when it was found that the Union troops had fallen back through the town, the attack was abandoned. The division then returned to the Baltimore Pike, where it bivouacked for the night. Geary's Division of the Twelfth Corps was ordered by General Hancock to occupy the ground to the right of and near Round Top.

Hancock then sent word to General Meade that the position was a very strong one, but with the disadvantage that it might be easily turned. He left to General Meade the responsibility of deciding whether the battle should be fought at Gettysburg, or at the place first selected by General Meade. General Slocum, who had been superintending the movements of Williams' Division at Rock Creek, having now arrived at Cemetery Hill, Hancock transferred the command to him about six o'clock, and then returned to Taneytown where he reported in person to the general commanding.

The Twelfth Corps was encamped on the morning of July 1st, at a point one mile from Littlestown, on the road leading to Hanover, having reached this spot the previous night. It was about twelve miles from Gettysburg. On the morning of the battle the corps, in accordance with instructions from General Meade, moved to Two Taverns to await further orders there. This place is five miles southeast of Gettysburg. In the afternoon, while the troops were resting in the fields along the roadside, a citizen came down the road from Gettysburg and reported that a battle was being fought there. General Slocum immediately sent Major Guindon, of his staff, with an escort of mounted orderlies, to Gettysburg to learn the truth of the story.

The report of this citizen was the first intimation Slocum received that there was any fighting "at the place called Gettysburg." He had heard no cannonading, for the wind that day was blowing to the north.* The distant sound of artillery was noticed, however, by some who were at the head of the column or in quiet places on high ground; but it attracted little attention from the veterans who were accustomed to regard such sounds as among the usual preliminaries on each campaign. The citizen's story was confirmed immediately after by a despatch from General Howard. On hearing the important news, Slocum promptly issued a command for the corps to push forward without delay, although he had received orders from General Meade that day to proceed to Two Taverns only, his orders stating further that if the enemy assumed the offensive he was to withdraw to a specified line of battle on Pipe Creek. But Slocum exercised the discretion allowable in such cases, and, instead of withdrawing, started with his men to Gettysburg. General Geary, whose division had the lead, states in his official report that his column started at 2 p. m., and advanced rapidly on the road to the town; and General Williams, in his report,

* The same acoustic phenomenon occurred on the next day when the Sixth Corps traversed this road. Sergt. A. T. Brewer, in his oration at the dedication of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania monument, says: "Miles ahead, on the side of the mountain which had long been in sight, shells were seen bursting high in the air, with red, angry flashes. Soon, smoke was observed curling along above the trees and floating away to the north, *and yet up to this time not a cannon had been heard.* Directly the familiar roar of battle began to be heard indistinctly." (Pennsylvania at Gettysburg; vol. I, p. 350.)

says that when the information of the engagement was received his division moved rapidly up the Pike. Colonel Crane, of the One hundred and seventh New York, a careful, observant officer, states officially that his regiment — in Williams' Division — arrived on the field about 4 p. m., after a hard march.

While on the road to the front Slocum met his staff officer, who was returning. Major Guindon confirmed the citizen's story, and informed Slocum that he had met Generals Hancock and Howard, both of whom sent an urgent request that the Twelfth Corps push forward as fast as possible. Before reaching Rock Creek, General Slocum sent the following despatch:

July 1, 1863,— 3:35 p. m.

General Hancock or General Howard:

I am moving the Twelfth Corps so as to come in about one mile to the right of Gettysburg.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major General.

On arriving at Rock Creek, Williams' Division turned off to the right and moved against Wolf Hill. Colonel Colgrove, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, who had the advance, says in his report that this movement was made "apparently with the intention of flanking the enemy's left." But on learning that the army had withdrawn to the east side of the town Slocum ordered Williams back to the Baltimore Pike, and, going to Cemetery Hill himself, assumed command of the field by right of seniority, Geary's Division, in the meantime, having been ordered to Little Round Top by General Hancock. Both Slocum and Sickles marched to Gettysburg, without orders, in response to Howard's appeal.

The Third Corps, under General Sickles, was in position at Emmitsburg on the morning of July 1st. During the day General Sickles, in company with General Humphreys, was busily engaged pursuant to orders in examining the ground in front of Emmitsburg with reference to its selection for a battlefield. At 3:10 p. m., Sickles received a despatch from Howard informing him of the fight at Gettysburg and the death of Reynolds, and requesting him to come to his assistance with the Third Corps. Now Sickles was under orders from General Meade to hold Emmitsburg on account of its strategic importance in case of a withdrawal of the army to the line of Pipe Creek. But Sickles, prompted by soldierly motives, decided without hesitation to go to Howard's aid, and sent a return message dated 3:15 p. m., saying that he would "move to Gettysburg immediately." At the same time he sent a despatch to General Meade informing him of his intention to move forward on the two parallel roads, and notifying him that he (Sickles) could be "found on the direct turnpike road" to Gettysburg. Sickles sent this message so that General Meade could order the corps back to Emmitsburg, if necessary. Realizing the importance of still holding Emmitsburg, Sickles ordered De Trobriand's and Burling's brigades — one from each division — also Smith's and Winslow's batteries of his corps, left there in certain commanding positions designated by him. Then, at 3:25 p. m. he sent another courier to General Meade in-

forming him of the latter arrangement. Meade subsequently approved of Sickles' action and ordered these troops forward also.

Taking the two remaining brigades of Birney's Division with him, Sickles started for the field, arriving there at 6:30 p. m., the troops making a forced march of ten miles in less than three hours, over a rough, muddy road that was already much cut up by wagon trains. On reaching the front, General Sickles sent another despatch to General Meade, at 9:30 p. m., stating what he had done, and adding that "this is a good battlefield;" also, the suggestion that "our left and rear are not sufficiently guarded."

General Humphreys, who commanded the other division of the Third Corps, started soon after Birney moved, taking a parallel road about two miles west. Humphreys' Division arrived at Gettysburg in the night at 1 a. m., having taken the wrong road at one point through an error of the guide, a physician from Emmitsburg, who was presumed to be familiar with the desired route. As a result of this mistake Humphreys narrowly escaped a collision with the enemy near the Black Horse Tavern, on the Fairfield Road. The two absent brigades and batteries rejoined their corps the next morning.

As Sickles, with his veterans, some of them bare-footed, were hurrying to the field, they passed a wagon train, which was guarded by the Fifteenth Vermont, a large, fine regiment, under command of Col. Redfield Proctor. Sickles, who was full of enthusiasm, made a patriotic speech to the Vermonters, telling them that they were needed at the front; that the battlefield was the place where they could best protect their wagon train, and ordered them to follow him. The Green Mountain Boys greeted this speech with cheers, and falling in with the Third Corps followed Sickles to the field, where they bivouacked that night with his men. But, unfortunately for the commendable ardor displayed by Sickles and his Vermont recruits, this regiment had been assigned to Doubleday's Division, and the next day Doubleday sent them back to their inglorious duty with the wagon-train.

General Meade, without waiting for Hancock's return, acted on the information already sent to him and decided to fight at Gettysburg. He sent orders to the commanders of the absent corps that as the battle would probably be fought there, they must put their troops in motion and by forced marches reach that place as soon as possible. Having issued the necessary orders for a concentration of the entire Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, Meade, accompanied by his staff, left Taneytown that night, and arrived at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock in the morning.

While General Hancock was busy with the important duties intrusted to him by his commander, the Second Corps, under the temporary command of General Gibbon, was pressing on to Gettysburg, along the Taneytown road. Hancock halted it about three miles in rear of the town, where it encamped for the night, posted as a reserve, but in protection of the flank and within supporting distance of the front. And, so, at nightfall, the seven infantry corps of the Army of the Potomac were all at Gettysburg except the Fifth and Sixth.

The Fifth Corps, General Sykes, was at Union Mills on the morning of the 1st, seventeen miles away.* It was under orders to march to Hanover that

* Seventeen miles by the nearest road. But the route by Hanover was circuitous and much longer.

day. Reaching Hanover, it resumed its march at 7 p. m., and arrived at Bonaughtown, six miles from Gettysburg, at midnight. Resuming the march early in the morning it reached the field about 8 a. m., in time to participate in the battle of the second day.

General Sedgwick with the Sixth Corps, on the morning of July 1st, was at Manchester, thirty miles distant. At evening orders were received to move to Taneytown, and the corps started at 9 p. m. During the night Sedgwick was instructed to continue the march to Gettysburg. Without halting, except for a few moments each hour to rest the men, and one halt for coffee, the corps arrived at Gettysburg about 3 p. m., on July 2d, after a continuous march of over thirty-three miles.* The additional distance marched was due to the fact that the order changing the destination was not received until some time after crossing the Baltimore and Gettysburg Turnpike.

The moon that night was at the full, and, flooding the landscape with its mellow light, assisted the belated columns of both armies, which were hurrying to the battle ground. All night the regiments moved on in stillness, the men too tired for talk, or song, or jest. With polished arms glimmering in the haze the dusky, silent legions moved like the spectral armies that are said to march at midnight when the skeleton drummer leaps from his grave and beats the roll. The now quiet farms on Seminary Ridge revealed that saddest of all scenes, the battlefield at night, where, lying on the damp and trampled ground, the upturned faces of the dead took on a ghastlier pallor, as the moon with waning light sank behind the dark ridges of the South Mountain. And all this time between the sleeping armies the watchful sentries paced their rounds, awaiting with anxious hearts the dawn which was to usher in the greater and more terrible battle of the morrow.

THE SECOND DAY,

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

A sun like that of Austerlitz greeted the awakened soldiers, but neither army moved forward to the attack. The pickets maintained a slow, deliberate fire, all the more deadly because of its deliberation. The morning hours wore away in anxious expectation. Afternoon came, and still the fluttering flags waved listlessly along the battle front where the regiments were resting behind the long line of gun stacks. It was 3 o'clock when the roar of artillery on the Union left announced the renewal of the conflict.

But up to this time neither army had been entirely idle. There had been busy preparations on both sides. Divisions had been moving into position. The lines had been rectified and strengthened.

The Fifth Corps, under General Sykes, arrived on the field at 8 a. m., from Hanover, and was posted in reserve on the right, near the bridge over Rock Creek, and in supporting distance of the Twelfth Corps.

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* Some of the official reports state that the corps marched thirty-five miles.

The Second Corps — General Hancock's — having bivouacked on the Taneytown Road, about three miles in the rear, moved up and went into position at 7 a. m., on Cemetery Ridge, connecting on the right with the Eleventh Corps. This relieved Robinson's Division, which was then ordered to support Howard.

The two brigades and batteries of the Third Corps, which had been left at Emmitsburg the day before, rejoined their command about 9:30 a. m. General Sickles, who occupied the ground on the left of the Second Corps, prolonged his line southward in the direction of the Round Tops. By deploying liberally he extended his front until his left flank reached nearly to Little Round Top.

Geary's Division, of the Twelfth Corps, had passed the night near Little Round Top, two of his regiments occupying that elevation. On the morning of the 2d, General Slocum ordered this division to Culp's Hill, and, so, leaving Little Round Top at 5 a. m., Geary, with his two brigades, went into position on Culp's Hill, connecting with Wadsworth's right. Here the other brigade of Geary's Division — Kane's — which had been placed in reserve the night before on the Baltimore Pike, rejoined the division. Williams' Division, of the Twelfth Corps, then formed line connecting with Geary's right and extending to Rock Creek, where it held the extreme right of the Union position. The Twelfth Corps line was covered for the most part by woods. Slocum ordered breastworks thrown up, and his troops, who had experience in this kind of work at Chancellorsville, soon constructed a substantial line of works out of the fallen timber, trees, and rocks which were conveniently near.

The Reserve Artillery, under General Tyler, also arrived during the morning, and was parked mainly in rear of the Third Corps. The artillerymen on East Cemetery Hill busied themselves in completing the lunettes which had been thrown up in front of each gun to protect the men from the fire of the Confederate sharpshooters, some of these earthworks having been commenced the previous evening at dusk.

Here and there at various places in the line, during the battle which followed, detached regiments or battalions were posted at points that separated them from their commands, and at times a brigade or demi-brigade was withdrawn from its division at some critical juncture; but mention of all these minor positions and movements would involve such a mass of tedious detail that they are necessarily omitted.

The Union line, as finally adjusted by noon of the second day, was as follows: The Twelfth Corps, on Culp's Hill, held the right; next, on Culp's Hill also, came Wadsworth's Division of the First Corps; then the Eleventh Corps, under General Howard, on Cemetery Hill, with its front conforming to the sharp curvature at that point; then the Second Corps on Cemetery Ridge, with its right at Ziegler's Grove; and, last, the Third Corps, holding the extreme left and occupying the long interval between the Second Corps and the foot of Little Round Top. Buford's Division, the only cavalry on the field, occupied a position in front of the Round Tops, protecting the left flank of the army and observing the line of the Emmitsburg Road, on which some of Meade's troops were still arriving. The Fifth Corps was massed in reserve on the right, while in the rear of Howard's position, as a further reserve, were

posted Doubleday's and Robinson's divisions of the First Corps. The Sixth Corps had not arrived. The First Corps was now under command of Maj. Gen. John Newton, a division commander of the Sixth Corps, who had been thus assigned by General Meade on hearing the news of Reynolds' death. By this appointment General Doubleday was superseded on the field, a poor requital for the valuable services rendered by him on the previous day. In view of the signal ability displayed then he might have been allowed, at least, to retain command of his corps until the close of the battle.

The Army of the Potomac now occupied a position, the line of which has been aptly described as resembling a fish-hook, the straight part reaching from the northerly base of Little Round Top to Cemetery Hill, from which point it curved along the ridge of Culp's Hill to Rock Creek, where the point or barb was located. Some have compared it to a horseshoe,— with the toe-calk at Cemetery Hill, one heel-calk at McAllister's Hill, and the other at Little Round Top. The line resembled the letter J as much as anything else. The general position had the advantage that any part could be quickly reinforced along the short interior lines, and by the roads which connected the flanks. It embraced the commanding elevations of Culp's Hill on the right, Cemetery Hill in the centre, and, subsequently, the Round Tops on the left. It should be noted that at this time, the forenoon of July 2, the Round Tops were not occupied, there being no troops on that part of the field to include these positions; and, that these points were not occupied until late in the afternoon, after the battle of the second day had commenced.

From Cemetery Hill a ridge extends south in the direction of Round Top for part of the distance, which is known as Cemetery Ridge. From the summit of Round Top on the left, the distance along the Union line to the top of McAllister's Hill, on the extreme right at Rock Creek, is just four miles; from Round Top to the point on East Cemetery Hill, where the curve in the line commences, the distance is two and three-fifths miles.*

General Sedgwick, with the leading division of the Sixth Corps, arrived about 3 p. m. after its long march of thirty-three miles. The other divisions arrived during the next two hours,† coming in on the Baltimore Pike and relieving the Fifth Corps, which was ordered soon after to the extreme left. The Sixth Corps, except Neill's Brigade, moved to the same part of the line soon after, Neill's Brigade being left on Powers' Hill near Slocum's headquarters.

With the arrival of the Sixth Corps the entire infantry force of the Army of the Potomac was on the field, the rapid concentration of the widely-scattered forces being highly creditable to General Butterfield, the efficient chief of staff, on whom devolved the drawing up of the orders and arrangement of the many important details necessary to the successful planning and execution of these movements.

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* The usual topographical description of the battlefield, so wearisome, and often unintelligible, to the reader, is omitted here, reference being made to the accompanying map instead.

† In the official reports General Wright states that his division arrived "about 4 p. m.;" General Howe, whose division marched at the rear of the Sixth Corps that day, says that his troops reached the field at 5 p. m.; General Neill, of Howe's Division, reports that his brigade arrived at 6 p. m. (Official Records, vol. XXVII, part III.)

While General Meade had all his forces in hand, and every corps of his army on the field, except the Sixth Corps, General Lee went into the second day's fight with one of his divisions absent, Pickett's Division, of Longstreet's Corps, having been left at Chambersburg to guard the rear. These troops did not arrive at Gettysburg until the morning of the 3d. It should be remembered here, however, that of Meade's Army, the Sixth Corps did not arrive until after 3 p. m., and that prior to this hour the preponderance of forces was slightly in Lee's favor.

The Army of Virginia was composed of three corps, commanded by Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill, each of whom held the rank of lieutenant general. These corps were numbered respectively the First, Second, and Third, and contained nine divisions in all,— three in each corps. Each division, except Pickett's, contained four brigades at least, the divisions of Rodes and Anderson containing five.

General Lee's line of battle conformed necessarily to that of his opponent, and, occupying an outer circle, was longer and more attenuated. His line was over six miles long. Longstreet held the right, with the two divisions of Hood and McLaws, which had arrived during the night. The centre was held by Hill with the Confederate Third Corps, posted in the woods on Seminary Ridge, a slightly elevated piece of land running north and south, parallel with and about one mile in front of Cemetery Ridge. Ewell's Corps — the Second — was posted on the left, with Rodes' Division occupying the town, Early's east of the town, and Johnson's on Benner's Hill, opposite Slocum's position.

The divisions of Johnson, Anderson (Hill's Corps), Hood, and McLaws had not been in action as yet. Early's Division was in the engagement of the previous day, but aside from Gordon's Brigade its casualties were slight. General Lee had nineteen brigades of infantry present at the opening of the second day's battle, which up to that hour had not been engaged.

General Meade, after examining a part of the field on the morning of the 2d, seemed to be impressed with the idea that the enemy would attack his right, and accordingly massed his reserves — the Fifth and First Corps — on that part of his line. Having decided to take the offensive himself, he issued an order at 9:30 a. m., directing General Slocum, who was in command of the Twelfth and Fifth Corps, to make arrangements to move forward with these troops and attack the enemy on his front. Meade's directions were that this attack should be made by the Twelfth, supported by the Fifth; and that he (Meade) would give the order to move as soon as he received definite information of the approach of the Sixth Corps, which would be ordered "to co-operate in this attack." But the topography of the field in Slocum's front, with its rocky, uneven surface, woods, hills, and streams, was such that there was very little promise of success for an assault in that quarter. General Slocum, after a careful examination of the ground, reported unfavorably, an opinion in which General Warren, the chief engineer of the army, concurred. It would be five hours or more before the Sixth Corps could arrive, and so the attack was abandoned.

The centre afforded no opportunity for an offensive movement, except through the streets of Gettysburg or to the south of it, the town in either case offering a serious obstacle.

The left of the Union line, as already shown, was held by the Third Corps, under General Sickles, whose right connected with the left of the Second Corps, General Hancock. Now Hancock, with 12,000 men, had selected 1,300 yards of the front line as the proper portion to be defended by his corps, leaving Sickles with his smaller force to protect a front, of the same length, extending to the base of Little Round Top. But it was nearly a mile and one-half from Hancock's left to the summit of Big Round Top, and hence Sickles' front could not include these elevations. Any contemplated occupation of Little Round Top was restricted by General Meade's instructions, "if it was practicable to occupy it."*

Big Round Top has an elevation of 300 feet above the valley at its base, while Little Round Top is 113 feet lower. Both hills were steep, partly wooded, and covered thickly with large rocks. Geary's Division, which had bivouacked near there on the night of the 1st, with two of its regiments on Little Round Top, left its position early on the morning of the 2d, having been ordered to Culp's Hill. If it were intended that these summits should be occupied, more troops should have been sent to the left for that purpose. The Fifth Corps and two divisions of the First were massed in reserve near the Baltimore Pike, either of which could have been spared; in fact, both were ordered to the left later in the day. But General Meade was expecting to make an attack on his right, and paid little attention to the disposition of his left, or to the information that the enemy was about to attack that flank.

To the surprise and embarrassment of General Sickles, Buford's Division of cavalry, which was posted on his left flank, moved off the field about ten o'clock, General Meade having authorized General Pleasanton to send this division to Westminster, thirty miles distant. Meade supposed that Gregg's Division of cavalry had relieved Buford. But he had been incorrectly informed. As soon as Meade was aware of his mistake he instructed Pleasanton that Sickles' flank should not be left unprotected by cavalry. But it was too late, and Sickles had to go into the fight with no other protection to his flank than what he obtained by a disposition of his infantry.

In accordance with orders Sickles formed his two divisions — Humphreys' and Birney's — along a southerly line extending from Hancock's left, on Cemetery Ridge, to a point near the base of Little Round Top. A picket line was established along the Emmitsburg Road, with some of Berdan's Sharpshooters still farther advanced. Cemetery Ridge, along Hancock's front, has considerable elevation, and affords good ground for resisting an attack. But this ridge does not extend all the way to Little Round Top. It sinks gradually into a low swale before reaching there, and hence the left of the Third Corps was placed in a very unsatisfactory position. There was no opportunity to use artillery or manoeuvre troops. The chief of artillery for the Third Corps, Captain Randolph, says in his official report that the positions of his batteries while here "were low, unprotected, and commanded by the ridge along which runs the road from Emmitsburg," and that "there were no desirable positions on our part of the line." On the left front there was a screen of woods which

* General Meade; Testimony before Committee on Conduct of the War. 1865, Vol. I, p. 331.

J. B. LYON PRINT.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

THE DEVIL'S DEN.

Position carried by Robertson's and Benning's (Confederate) Brigades in the battle of the second day.

would effectually conceal the movements of the enemy, if attacking from that direction, the direction from which the attack eventually came. The experience of the Union troops at Chancellorsville made these woods a source of serious apprehension.

By reference to the map it will be seen that the Emmitsburg Road, after leaving Cemetery Hill, diverges from the line of Cemetery Ridge and runs southwesterly and diagonally towards Seminary Ridge. This road follows a crest also for most of the distance opposite the west front of the Union line. While it touches the Union line at the base of Cemetery Hill, it is nearly one mile distant when opposite Little Round Top, at which point there is a peach orchard. From this peach orchard a road runs directly east at a right angle with the Emmitsburg Road, passing just north of Little Round Top. This last piece of road is crossed, in front of Little Round Top, by the small stream called Plum Run, which runs through a narrow, open valley. The land south of this cross road, extending from Little Round Top and the Devil's Den to the Peach Orchard, is covered for most of the distance by a wide belt of woods, and is broken up into steep ravines and knolls.

The Devil's Den is a wild, rocky, partly wooded eminence which, owing to its weird and impressive appearance, had been known by this name for many generations before the battle. Around its base huge boulders, some of them as large as a small house, rest in an irregular, confused mass, forming nooks and cavernous recesses suggestive of its uncanny name.* Its summit is about eighty feet above the valley of Plum Run, which separates it on the east from the rocky slopes of Little Round Top. At the time of the battle its southern slope was bare of trees, affording a clear view of the open fields and farms, which stretch away below it in that direction. At its southern base, also, amid the rocks and clumps of dwarf cedar, a small tributary of Plum Run flows to the east, joining the main stream not far away. To the right and west a heavily wooded ridge extends nearly to the Peach Orchard on the Emmitsburg Road.

It was a strong tactical position. In its rear lay a wheatfield and other large areas of open ground which, in connection with the roads near by, furnished the necessary ground for manoeuvring troops. On the front and south, its elevation, crowned with artillery, commanded the long approaches and open fields over which the enemy must move in attacking either the Round Tops or the position itself.

During the forenoon the pressure on the picket lines of the Third Corps became so strong, and the movements of the enemy so active, that Sickles was convinced an attack would be made on his flank. He then went to headquarters and asked General Meade to accompany him to the left and examine the field, but the general commanding excused himself on the plea that other engagements would not permit; neither would he accede to Sickles' request that General Warren be sent, as that officer was engaged also. Sickles then asked that General Hunt, chief of artillery, be sent, to which General Meade assented,

* At the time of the battle the names Devil's Den, Round Top, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Ridge, and Seminary Ridge were unknown to the soldiers in either army, and were not used by them until a long time after.

and these two generals then made a careful examination of the field on the left flank.

Sickles, after showing General Hunt the disadvantages of his position on the low ground north of Little Round Top, proposed to wheel Birney's Division into position to cover the left flank in advance of Little Round Top and the Devil's Den, to the ridge at the Emmitsburg Road; and to post artillery on the high ridge along the Emmitsburg Road, so as to hold the ground, which commanded the position held by the Third Corps. General Hunt declined to assume any responsibility for changing the line from the one indicated by General Meade. Such instructions as had been given by the latter were somewhat indefinite and allowed some latitude, owing to his purpose to attack elsewhere. General Meade had not been on that part of the field, his attention being occupied with affairs on his right. Hunt rode away, saying that he would report the situation to headquarters, and obtain the necessary orders.

The fire of the Confederate picket line was so strong and persistent that, soon after General Hunt departed, Sickles ordered a reconnoissance to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in his front. The force sent out for this purpose was composed of four companies of the First United States Sharpshooters, supported by the Third Maine Infantry, numbering in all 310 officers and men, under command of Colonel Berdan. This detachment advanced about 11:30 a. m., and entered the woods situated some distance west of the Emmitsburg Road. Berdan soon encountered a portion of Wilcox's Alabama Brigade, of Anderson's Division, and drove them far enough to discover three columns of infantry in motion on the farther side of the woods. Berdan was attacked sharply in return, and forced to retire with a severe loss; but not until the object of the reconnoissance had been accomplished, and important information acquired.

General Sickles was confronted here with questions of the gravest character; on his decision the fate of the battle might depend. His corps comprised the only troops on that part of the field, and the enemy was massing on his immediate front and flank. If he occupied the Round Tops he could not hold the ground between him and Hancock. If he remained where he was, the Round Tops would be occupied by the enemy, and his position become immediately untenable. The withdrawal of Buford's Division left his flank unprotected, and he could no longer observe properly the movements of the enemy beyond the screen of woods on his left. To recall his skirmish line from the Emmitsburg Road would abandon the route by which not only his own corps, but half the army had reached the field, and lose communication with the strategic position at Emmitsburg which he and Humphreys on the previous day had examined, by order of General Meade, to determine its advantages as a battle ground. He would have lost possession, also, of the Millerstown Road, leading to Little Round Top. The general commanding was unable to assist him with his presence and a personal examination of the situation. The Fifth and Sixth Corps and other divisions, which later in the day supported him, were not at hand; some of them were miles away. Was it to be Chancellorsville again? The impending attack on his flank was imminent, and the attacking forces outnumbered him two to one. General Sickles hardly hoped to

J. B. LYON PRINT. J. I. MUMPER, PHOTO.

Ground over which Hood's (Confederate) Division moved to the opening attack, on the Devil's Den, in the battle of the second day. Taken from the Emmitsburg Road, three-fourths of a mile south of the Peach Orchard. The Devil's Den is seen in the distance on the left, with Little Round Top in the centre, and Big Round Top on the right.

withstand the onset where he was; but he could modify his position. Even then he might not be able to successfully repulse every assault, but he knew the fighting quality of his corps well enough to feel assured that he could hold such position until the general commanding could bring up the necessary reserves to secure the position and achieve a victory.

General Sickles, receiving no reply from headquarters in response to the important information conveyed by his staff officers to General Meade, and his repeated requests for instruction, exercised the discretion customary in such cases. He decided to occupy the strong line from the base of Little Round Top to the Ridge at the Peach Orchard, along the Emmitsburg Road, and meet the impending attack there, instead of awaiting it on the lower ground which the corps then occupied. It was after 2 p. m. when he gave the orders for this movement. Birney's Division, holding the left of the Third Corps, wheeled to the left, and advanced 500 yards to the front of Little Round Top, where they occupied the high ground from the Devil's Den to the Peach Orchard, the troops facing south. At the same time General Sickles sent a message to headquarters asking that some troops be sent to the left to occupy the Round Tops. Humphreys' Division took position along the Emmitsburg Road, its left connecting with Graham's Brigade, of Birney's Division. Graham's troops held the Peach Orchard, at which point there was an obtuse angle in the general line.

This movement of the Third Corps is often described as an advance to the Emmitsburg Road, creating thereby an erroneous impression. The real movement consisted in the left wheel of Birney's Division to the south. The occupation of the Emmitsburg Road was a refused line incidental to the other. Two-thirds of the corps faced southward to meet a flank attack which soon came from that direction. Chancellorsville was lost through a failure to make just such a move in just such a contingency.

The left of Birney's line was held by Ward's Brigade and Smith's Fourth New York Battery, posted at the Devil's Den on elevated ground, separated from the Round Tops by the valley of Plum Run. Ward's left regiment — the Fourth Maine — was extended across this valley until its left rested on the western slope of Little Round Top. To the right and west of Ward lay De Trobriand's Brigade, and then Graham's, the latter holding the angle at the Peach Orchard. Ward and De Trobriand formed their lines near the south edge of the woods, on high ground commanding the open fields beyond. It was a strong position, and if held by a proper number of troops, properly supported, would be an impregnable one. In a wheatfield in their rear, Winslow's New York Battery (D, First Artillery), with its six Napoleons,— twelve pounders — was posted where it did effective work at short range, in the course of the ensuing action.

Graham formed in the open country, at the angle of the two roads near the Peach Orchard, with most of his brigade on the Emmitsburg Road, facing west. He was supported by three additional regiments from other brigades. A strong artillery force of thirty-four guns was stationed at or near the angle, Ames' New York Battery (G, First Artillery) was posted at the intersection of the roads; and, later on, Hart's Fifteenth New York Battery went into action on the south line of the Peach Orchard. This orchard was on high ground, commanding the approaches from the south and west. Had it

been occupied sooner and been well intrenched, it would have proved a still more serious obstacle to the enemy, despite the salient angle in the line at that point.

Humphreys' position on the road was in open fields, with descending ground in front and rear. During the forenoon his skirmishers leveled the fences opposite his front, leaving no obstructions to hinder the movements of troops or artillery. His division occupied a shorter line than Birney's, having only one brigade — Carr's — deployed on the Emmitsburg Road, with two additional regiments between Carr and Graham. The Excelsior Brigade — Brewster's — formed in rear of Carr's line. His Third Brigade — Burling's — was sent to Birney's support.

The regiments of Burling's Brigade were detached from time to time and sent to various points on the field during the ensuing battle, where each fought in connection with some other command. The Second New Hampshire and Seventh New Jersey were ordered to report to General Graham; the Fifth New Jersey was detailed for skirmish duty on Humphreys' front; the Sixth, and then the Eighth, New Jersey, were sent to the support of Ward; while the One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania remained in the vicinity of the Wheatfield.

As Humphreys' Division moved forward across the fields to take position a spectacular pageant ensued which arrested the attention of all within view. The sun shone brightly on their waving colors, and flashed in scintillating rays from their burnished arms, as with well-aligned ranks and even steps they moved proudly across the field. Away to the right, along Cemetery Ridge, the soldiers of the Second Corps, leaving their coffee and their cards, crowded to the front, where they gazed with soldierly pride and quickened pulse on the stirring scene. Conspicuous among the moving columns of this division was the old Excelsior Brigade, each one of its five regiments carrying the blue flag of New York. It was a force of Sickles' own creation, and one can fancy how the corps commander's eye kindled with pride as he saw his old brigade again deploy along the battle line. It was a grand parade that these men of New York made, as they moved bravely out to meet their old-time foe. They marched with no other music than the rattle of the rifles on the picket line; they were inspired only with the determination to acquit themselves worthy of the State motto, which the brigade had adopted as its name.

The battle on the left was now about to open. On the Union side were the six brigades of the Third Corps, numbering 9,800 men. In their immediate front, awaiting the order to move forward, were the eight brigades of Hood and McLaws and two brigades (Wilcox's and Perry's) of Anderson's Division, numbering about 17,000.* On the Confederate line, Generals Lee and Long-

* The monthly return of the Army of Northern Virginia shows that Hood and McLaws left Fredericksburg for the Pennsylvania invasion with an "aggregate present" of 17,884 in their two divisions, and with 15,031 officers and men "present for duty." (Official Records, vol. XXV, part II, p. 845.) General Wilcox states in his official report that after losing 577 killed, wounded and missing on the second day, he went into action on the third day with "about 1,200;" total, 1,777. Colonel Lang, commanding Perry's Brigade, reports officially that "the brigade went into action near 700 strong." General Hood states in his history, "Advance and Retreat," p. 54, that his division at Gettysburg numbered "approximately 8,000 effectives."

street were personally superintending the preparations for an advance. On their front, General Sickles, in the absence of the general commanding, was making suitable disposition of his forces to meet this flank attack.

Before this, as the hours passed by without the Confederates making any offensive movement, their seeming inaction suggested the reasonable idea that General Lee, seeing that the Army of the Potomac had now arrived, might content himself with the victory of the previous day, and, instead of assaulting the strong position of the Union forces, make some flank movement which would force them to abandon their chosen position. Meade had received imperative orders to keep his army between the enemy and Washington. If Lee were to pass around his left, the position at Gettysburg would have to be evacuated promptly. At 3 o'clock, before the fighting commenced, General Meade sent the following despatch to Washington:

HEADQUARTERS NEAR GETTYSBURG, PA.,
July 2, 1863 — 3 P. M.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have concentrated my army at this place to-day. The Sixth Corps is just coming in, very much worn out, having been marching since 9 p. m., last night. The army is fatigued. I have to-day, up to this hour, awaited the attack of the enemy, I having a strong position for defensive. I am not determined, as yet, on attacking him till his position is more developed. He has been moving on both my flanks, apparently, but it is difficult to tell exactly his movements. I have delayed attacking, to allow the Sixth Corps and parts of other corps to reach this place and to rest the men. Expecting a battle, I ordered all my trains to the rear. If not attacked, and I can get any positive information of the position of the enemy which will justify me in so doing, I shall attack. If I find it hazardous to do so, or am satisfied the enemy is endeavoring to move to my rear and interpose between me and Washington, I shall fall back to my supplies at Westminster. I will endeavor to advise you as often as possible. In the engagement yesterday the enemy concentrated more rapidly than we could, and toward evening, owing to the superiority of numbers, compelled the Eleventh and First Corps to fall back from the town to the heights this side, on which I am now posted. I feel fully the responsibility resting upon me, but will endeavor to act with caution.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General.

General Meade had previously ordered a council of war to assemble at 3 o'clock, a consultation of the corps commanders, as he termed it, a very unusual thing in the Army of the Potomac. As nothing had occurred during the day, the reason for calling this conference is not apparent, unless it be found in the telegram to Halleck which was sent at the same hour. This council had hardly convened when the roar of Sickles' artillery announced the opening of the battle on the left, "and every corps commander there rode immediately to his command."*

* Butterfield's testimony; Report on Conduct of the War.

About 3 o'clock† Longstreet's batteries opened along his entire line with an energy and volume plainly indicating that the main attack was soon to follow. Just before this, Sickles, while still busy with the disposition of his forces, received orders to attend the consultation of corps commanders at headquarters. As the enemy were evidently moving against his flank he sent back a request that he be excused for that reason, but received in reply a second and peremptory order to report in person at headquarters immediately. Placing General Birney in temporary command, Sickles hastened away. But the sound of the opening artillery preceded him. On arriving, General Meade excused him from dismounting, and Sickles returned to the front, whither General Meade speedily followed. In a hurried conversation with Sickles, Meade exhibited some surprise at the disposition of the troops, and expressed doubt as to the ability of the Third Corps to sustain an attack in that position. Sickles replied that the line was a strong one, and the best one available; and, that it should be held until reserves could be brought up. At the same time he expressed a willingness to take any other position that the general commanding would indicate. General Meade remarked that it was too late to change the line then, and directed Sickles to hold his position. He said he would order the Fifth Corps up as a support on the left, and instructed Sickles to call on General Hancock for reinforcements on his right.

On the Confederate side, General Lee had been reconnoitring the field since daylight. He decided to take the offensive, and make the main attack from his right. He accordingly ordered Longstreet's two divisions — Hood's and McLaws' — which had bivouacked at Marsh Creek, about four miles from Gettysburg, to take position on the right. Longstreet formed his two divisions on a prolongation of Hill's line, McLaws connecting with Anderson's Division of Hill's Corps. Longstreet's right division — Hood's — formed some distance south of the Peach Orchard, along the Emmitsburg Pike, which crossed the lines of both armies in a diagonal direction. These two divisions consumed several hours in reaching this position, because they were ordered to proceed by a back road through the woods to avoid attracting the attention of Meade's signal officers on Little Round Top, and the skirmishers of the Third Corps which were established along the line in advance of the Emmitsburg Road and the Peach Orchard. The intention was, having moved by a concealed route, to attack Sickles' position at the Peach Orchard which the Confederate generals then supposed formed the left of his corps. This effort at concealment, which was only partially successful, caused much of the delay in the commencement of the battle. That the Confederate generals should attach importance to a disguised march was natural, in view of Jackson's success at Chancellorsville through a similar manoeuvre.

The ground opposite the Union left offered desirable positions from which to make the Confederate attack. The roads on that portion of the field afforded important tactical advantages for the movement of troops. An attack-

* In their official reports, Captains Randolph, Clark, and Ames, of the artillery, fix the time of the opening of this preliminary cannonade at 3 o'clock. Captain Manly, of Hood's Division, says he opened at 2:30, and Lieutenant Motes, same division, says Carlton's Battery commenced firing at 3 p. m.

ing force would find it desirable to seize them, while the defence would deem it equally important to hold them. These roads led not only through important military positions, offensive and defensive ones, but formed, also, lines of communication with distant strategical points — lines over which supply trains were moving, and routes on which troops were coming and going. The ground on the Confederate right was not only densely wooded, but was traversed its entire length by parallel ridges, features which afforded facilties for moving large bodies of troops unobserved by the enemy. As the objective point of the Confederate attack was the Peach Orchard, Lee availed himself of these topographical advantages. Could Longstreet's forces, unobserved, reach some point near the orchard, from where they could make a sudden attack, they might seize the Round Tops, also, or turn the Union position.

Longstreet had already delayed the movement until noon, waiting for Law's Brigade to rejoin his command, a pardonable delay, because two divisions were hardly an adequate force for the work intrusted to him. Law's troops were at New Guilford, twenty-four miles from Gettysburg. Starting at daybreak they marched this distance, and three additional miles while going into position, after which they went into action without any opportunity to rest. It was the best display of marching and endurance made by either army at Gettysburg.

It was past noon when the two divisions, Law having arrived, left their halting place beyond Willoughby Run, between the Chambersburg and Hagerstown Roads, and started for the position designated as the place for formation preparatory to the attack. But in passing through the woods west of the Emmitsburg Road, the better to enable them to reach the Union left flank unobserved, an open place was reached which they could not cross without being seen from the Union lines. In order to comply with the orders directing that this flank movement must be a masked one, McLaws, whose division has the lead, halts and waits for orders. He then turns back and continues his march by a more remote and longer route. General Lee was becoming sharply impatient over the inexplicable delay. Longstreet seems to have shared his impatience, for when Hood's Division arrived at this opening in the woods, he abandoned any further attempt at concealment, and ordered these troops to move to their place on the Emmitsburg Road by the direct route, passing behind Warfield's woods. This brought Hood in advance of McLaws, and so the former went into line on the extreme right, about three-quarters of a mile south of Sherfy's Peach Orchard, leaving McLaws to fill the space between him and Anderson of Hill's Corps. Longstreet placed fifty-seven pieces of artillery along the edge of the woods west of the Emmitsburg Road and southwest of the Peach Orchard. These batteries contained several guns of heavier calibre than any in Sickles' artillery, and, for some time after the opening of the battle, outnumbered largely the pieces in position on the Third Corps lines.

General Lee, in his official report, alludes to that part of the line held by the Third Corps at the Peach Orchard, saying: "In front of General Longstreet the enemy held a position from which, if he could be driven, it was thought our artillery could be used to advantage." Longstreet was accordingly ordered to attack this position, and "envelop" the left of the Union line. But when they arrived at the position from which they intended to attack the Union flank

the Confederates discovered that Sickles' line, instead of ending at the Peach Orchard, was sharply refused for nearly a mile, and extended from the orchard to Plum Run.

General Hood's orders were not only to envelop Sickles' left, but, also, to attack "up the Emmitsburg Road." His instructions were, to place his division across the Emmitsburg Road, form line of battle, and attack. But this order was not executed. After Hood arrived at the position assigned him, he saw that there had been a serious misconception as to the true location of Sickles' line, the left of which was concealed by the dense woods in which it rested; and that an attack up the Emmitsburg Road, even if successful, would expose his right and rear to the fire of those troops. Instead of attacking at the place and in the manner designated in his instructions, he delivered his attack at a point nearly a mile away.

There being no Union cavalry to prevent him, Hood sent some infantry scouts or "runners" forward, who ascended Big Round Top and returned with the information that both Round Tops were unoccupied; that some of the Union wagon trains were parked behind these hills; and that he could march through open woodlands and level fields around Big Round Top to where he could attack the enemy in flank and rear. Hood was loth to assault the strong positions held by Ward and De Trobriand, knowing that success could be achieved only by a terrible sacrifice of his men. He accordingly despatched a staff officer to Longstreet with a message stating that, in his opinion, it was unwise to attack up the Emmitsburg Road, and urgently requesting permission to pass to the south of Big Round Top and thereby turn the position. Longstreet sent back word immediately that General Lee's orders were to attack up the Emmitsburg Road. A second, and a third time, Hood renewed his request to turn Round Top so that he could attack the opposing forces in flank and rear, but each time he received quickly the same reply. Longstreet did not forward Hood's request to General Lee, because he had already urged upon the general commanding the advisability of the same movement, but without success. He could not reopen the argument, even at Hood's request, without appearing insubordinate or contumacious. As a result, General Lee was left in ignorance of the true position of the enemy's flank.* Hood, finding his protests† unavailing, ordered his

*Referring to Sickles' line, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee says: "Lee was deceived by it, and gave general orders to 'attack up the Emmitsburg Road, partially enveloping the enemy's left, which Longstreet 'was to drive in.' There was much behind Sickles, and Longstreet was attacking the Marye Hill of the position only." [Life of General Lee. By Fitzhugh Lee. p. 281. Great Commanders Series: Appleton & Co. New York, 1894.]

†"After this urgent protest against entering into battle at Gettysburg according to instructions — which protest is the first and only one I ever made during my entire military career — I ordered my line to advance and make the assault." ("Advance and Retreat," by Gen. John B. Hood; p. 59.)

J. L. LAON PRINT. J. I. MUMPER, PHOTO.

VIEW FROM LITTLE ROUND TOP (LOOKING SOUTHWEST).

The distant fields, in the centre, are the ones traversed by Hood's (Confederate) Division in its opening attack on the second day. The Devil's Den may be seen, across the valley, on the right.

division forward in accordance with the somewhat indefinite order to "envelop the enemy's left."

The Confederate attack was preceded by a desultory fire from Cabell's Artillery, stationed on the Emmitsburg Road, about one-half mile south of the Peach Orchard. This fire was promptly responded to by Ames's (New York) and Clark's (New Jersey) batteries. Longstreet's infantry moved forward under a distinct, definite order of battle, which required that the right brigade — Law's, of Hood's Division — should attack first, after which the movement should be taken up by brigades successively to the left, *en echelon*, and striking the enemy's flank obliquely, thereby forming, as some military writers term it, an oblique order of battle. This order for a successive attack by brigades, included also Anderson's Division, of Hill's Corps, which connected with the left of McLaws' Division. But this plan was based on a supposition that the left of the enemy's line extended along the Emmitsburg Road only, and terminated at the Peach Orchard.*

It was about 3:30 p. m. when Hood's Division, emerging from the narrow belt of woods near the Emmitsburg Road, moved down the sloping fields and forward to the attack. Leaving the Emmitsburg Road at a place south of the Peach Orchard, and directly west of Big Round Top, Law's and Robertson's brigades, preceded by a strong skirmish line, swept rapidly across the intervening farms, with Benning's and Anderson's Brigades following in a second line at an interval of 400 yards. Forcing back the Union skirmish line, which was held by the Second United States Sharpshooters, Law pressed on, and his two right regiments ascended the western slope of Big Round Top. Arriving near the summit these two regiments wheeled to the north and descended into the valley between the two Round Tops. During this time the remainder of Law's Brigade, together with the brigades of Robertson, Benning, and Anderson attacked the Union line at the Devil's Den and the valley of Plum Run, the gorge which lies between the Devil's Den and Little Round Top. This position at the Devil's Den was held by Ward's Brigade, of Birney's Division, and these troops sustained the full force of the attack made by three of Hood's four brigades. It was the extreme left of Sickles' line, and here the first infantry attack in the battle of the second day was made. Ward, assisted by De Trobriand, made a firm resistance, and for more than two hours the tide of battle rose and fell along their front.

In Ward's Brigade were two New York regiments,— the Eighty-sixth and One hundred and twenty-fourth — both of which distinguished themselves for efficiency on this hard-fought field, where, as in many other battles, they fought side by side with connecting ranks. They were posted in the woods near the Devil's Den. The Eighty-sixth carried 268 men into action, one-fourth of whom were killed or wounded. Lieut. Col. Benjamin L. Higgins, the commandant of the Eighty-sixth, was severely wounded, after which Maj. Jacob H. Lansing took charge of the regiment. Capt. John H. Warner was killed.

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*"He (Longstreet) was very much disconcerted and annoyed, principally because it was evident at a glance that the plan of battle could not be carried out. Instead of attacking down the Emmitsburg Road, his lines perpendicular to it, * * * the whole of our attack was against the front of the enemy, in position, prepared to receive us." [Gettysburg. By Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws. So. Hist. Soc. Papers. Vol. VII, p. 75. 1879.]

The One hundred and twenty-fourth New York, an Orange County regiment known as the "Orange Blossoms," was commanded by Col. A. V. H. Ellis, and numbered about 240, officers and men. It lost ninety in killed and wounded. Colonel Ellis and Major Cromwell both fell from their horses, killed in a spirited charge made during the course of the action, in which the brigade advanced its line to a stone wall, the possession of which was gained and lost repeatedly during the fight. Lieutenant Colonel Cummins having been wounded, the command devolved on Capt. Charles H. Weygant, who directed the movements of the thinned ranks until the brigade was relieved and the regiment withdrawn. In addition to its colonel and major, Capt. Isaac Nichols and Lieut. Milnor Brown were among the killed.

The attack on Ward's Brigade at the Devil's Den was made by the greater part of Hood's entire division, and the need of reinforcements at this point soon became pressing. General Birney sent Ward two regiments, one of them the Fortieth New York, of De Trobriand's Brigade. This fine regiment was under command of Col. Thomas W. Egan, an officer of rare ability and courage, who subsequently made a still further brilliant reputation as a division general. Egan moved his regiment promptly to the left, in rear of Ward, and went into action at the head of Plum Run Valley just in time to prevent the enemy from turning Ward's left and passing through the gorge which separates the Devil's Den from Little Round Top. The Fortieth held this position until the entire line was forced back, after which it retired with a loss of 154 officers and men, Adjutant Johnson being among the killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Warner with the wounded. Colonel Egan's horse was killed under him.

Of the artillery on this field no battery occupied a more important and exposed position than that assigned to the Fourth New York Battery, Capt. James E. Smith, with its six ten-pounder Parrotts. In accordance with orders Smith placed, after considerable exertion, four of his guns on the summit at the Devil's Den, the rocky eminence selected being too small in area to afford room for all his pieces. The two remaining guns, with the caissons and horses, were left 500 yards in the rear, where they commanded the gorge of Plum Run. This battery took an active part in the artillery duel preceding the infantry attack, the accuracy of its fire telling severely on the Confederate artillery posted along the Emmitsburg Road south of the Peach Orchard. As Hood's infantry advanced to the attack they suffered terribly from Smith's guns, the loss inflicted by this battery being repeatedly mentioned in the official reports of Hood's officers. When the left of Ward's Brigade was forced back, Smith was obliged to leave three of his guns on the hill, its steep, rocky surface preventing their removal in time. One of these pieces, which was disabled during the fight, had been withdrawn. In view of possible contingencies Smith ordered his cannoneers to remove all implements and ammunition which might enable the enemy to use the pieces. When his infantry supports withdrew from their position near his four guns, Smith hastened with all speed to the section which he had placed at the head of Plum Run Valley, and from these two pieces opened a rapid fire of canister on the enemy, who were trying to force a passage through the gorge. General Benning, of Hood's Division, speaks in his official report of the "terrible fire of the two pieces which swept the gorge." Smith

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LITTLE ROUND TOP (FROM PLUM RUN VALLEY).

It was up this steep and rocky slope that the Confederate troops of Robertson's and Law's Brigades made their charge. They were repulsed by Vincent's and Weed's Brigades of the Fifth Corps.

could have saved the three guns on the hill and withdrawn from the field with his battery without censure; but he preferred to trade the pieces for time, and worked them to the last moment, using canister "without sponging."

When the battle opened on Sickles' front, the Fifth Corps, under General Sykes, was resting quietly on the Baltimore Pike, nearly two miles from the Devil's Den by the nearest road. Sykes, who was then in consultation with General Meade at headquarters, at the latter's request, was ordered to put his corps in motion, and hasten to the locality of the fighting. The three divisions moved off, with their brigades in the inverse order of their numerical designation, Vincent's (Third) Brigade, of Barnes' Division leading. Generals Sykes and Barnes rode rapidly forward in advance of the column in order to examine the field before putting their troops into action.

Before their arrival, General Warren, who accompanied Meade to the field, had gone to Little Round Top, from the summit of which he obtained a view of the situation. He not only found the hill unoccupied, but saw with alarm that from the direction of the Confederate advance Hood's right brigade would soon attain undisputed possession of this important position. Ordering the signal men to continue making a show of occupation by waving their flags, Warren hastened down the hill and rode rapidly to where General Sykes was reconnoitring the ground near the Wheatfield. Pointing to Little Round Top he urged the importance of sending troops there immediately to prevent the enemy from seizing that commanding point.

When Sykes' leading brigade — Vincent's —arrived,* he sent orders for it to occupy the hill. This brigade, numbering about 1,000 rifles, turned and recrossing Plum Run* climbed Little Round Top, where they encountered an artillery fire which the enemy directed against them as soon as they came into view on the rocky declivity of its western slope. Vincent posted his four regiments in line midway between the summit and base of the ridge, and sent out skirmishers. But the line had scarcely been formed when it was attacked fiercely by the brigades of Law and Robertson which, passing by Ward's left, had rushed forward to seize this same position.

Never did troops arrive more opportunely or fight better than the men of Vincent's Brigade. From their strong position they delivered a deadly fire at close range, from which Hood's veterans recoiled and abandoned the attack, but not until both sides had suffered severely. The left of the brigade, held by the Twentieth Maine, extended around the south side of the hill into the valley separating the Round Tops, where it encountered two of Law's regiments that had passed over Great Round Top. After a well fought, desperate contest, in which other regiments of Law's and Robertson's brigades were engaged, the Twentieth Maine, assisted by the Eighty-third Pennsylvania on its right, repulsed this attack also.

Among the regiments in this celebrated fight of Vincent's was the Forty-fourth New York, or the Ellsworth Regiment, as it was sometimes called. It was a remarkable organization, composed of the very best material, most of the men having been selected at large throughout the State, in conformity to a high standard of physical perfection and intelligence. It was led by

*This brigade arrived about 4.45 p. m. See official reports.

Col. James C. Rice, who took command of the brigade during the action. Vincent having fallen with a mortal wound. The Forty-fourth lost, during its short action in defence of Little Round Top, 111 in killed and wounded. Capt. Lucius S. Larrabee, Lieut. Eugene L. Dunham, and Lieut. Benjamin N. Thomas were among the killed. Colonel Rice, having succeeded to the command of the brigade, the command of the regiment devolved on Lieut. Col. Freeman Conner.

On the Confederate side, General Hood was wounded early in the engagement, and General Law was placed in charge of his division. Seeing the successful resistance made by the regiments holding the centre of Vincent's Brigade — the Forty-fourth New York and Eighty-third Pennsylvania — Law pushed his forces farther up the ravine and along the base of Little Round Top in an attempt to flank the Sixteenth Michigan, which held the right of the brigade. This attempt would have succeeded had it not been for the watchful care and energy of General Warren, who, seeing the need of reinforcements, detached the leading regiment of Weed's (Third) Brigade of Ayres' Division, together with Hazlett's Battery—D, Fifth U. S. Artillery—and hurried these troops into position in time to protect the threatened point. It was only by the greatest exertion that Hazlett's teams, plunging under the lashing of the drivers, succeeded in dragging the heavy cannon up the steep and rocky hillside, the battery ascending the hill in rear of the infantry.

This regiment was the One hundred and fortieth New York, a Rochester regiment, led by Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke, an officer of the regular army and a recent graduate of West Point, who had been assigned to its command. On reaching the summit, the men of the One hundred and fortieth encountered a storm of bullets, while to their eyes was suddenly revealed the grand panorama of the battlefield. But there was no halting or delay, not even to load. Hastily dismounting, and throwing the reins of his horse to the nearest man, O'Rorke drew his sabre, and shouting to his men to follow led the way down the rocky slope. The regiment formed on the right of Vincent's Brigade, protecting the right of the Sixteenth Michigan, which otherwise would have been outflanked and forced to yield.

It only took a moment for the One hundred and fortieth to load, after which it delivered an effective fire that checked the advance of Robertson's Texans, and forced the enemy to retire and remain under cover of the opposite woods, while Hazlett's guns thundered from the summit and sent their shrapnel into the crowded ranks of Hood's Division. But the One hundred and fortieth New York did not accomplish its success without a terrible loss of men and officers, its gallant and gifted young colonel having fallen dead during the fight.

The One hundred and fortieth belonged to the Third Brigade — Weed's — of Ayres' Division, and after it had left the column in response to Warren's impetuous demand for aid, the three other regiments of the brigade continued their march to Plum Run, where they formed line in support of Watson's Battery, then severely pressed by the enemy. This brigade, led by Captain Moore of the Third Corps staff, had reported to General Sickles in compliance with his previous request that a brigade be sent to Ward's support. General Weed occupied this position but a few minutes when he was ordered to take

these three regiments back to Little Round Top at double-quick, whither they went and formed on O'Rorke's right. Little Round Top was now held by two brigades — eight regiments — and the danger was passed.

As soon as Weed's Brigade was in position, skirmishers were sent down the slope in front where they secured places among the rocks, while the brigade from its higher position on the hill delivered its fire also. General Weed had barely completed the disposition of his troops when he was mortally wounded while standing on the summit near the battery. Lieutenant Hazlett, the artillery commandant, while bending over the fallen general to render assistance, fell dead beside his chief.

The summit and western slope of Little Round Top — where Weed and Hazlett were killed — was exposed to a deadly fire from the Confederate sharpshooters posted on the opposite side of Plum Run Valley among the rocky vantage grounds of the Devil's Den. It was a long distance for the ordinary weapons of those days; but some of the Confederate riflemen were provided with heavy target rifles to which telescopic sights were affixed. They kept up an effective fire that drove the Union troops on Little Round Top to the cover of the large rocks thickly strewn there. A detachment of Berdan's United States Sharpshooters from the Third Corps were brought up on Little Round Top, who, in turn, aided by their breech-loading, long-range Sharpe's rifles, soon forced the Confederate sharpshooters to seek shelter, and effectually checked their activity. This detachment belonged to the Second U. S. Sharpshooters (Birney's Division), which in skirmishing with Law's Brigade had fallen back, passed over Big Round Top, only to appear again on Law's right flank, and, subsequently, as shown, on the front slope of Little Round Top.

The two brigades — Vincent's and Weed's, with Hazlett's Battery — which occupied Little Round Top, lost 565 there in killed and wounded, the killed including the two brigade commanders, Vincent and Weed, together with Colonel O'Rorke and Lieutenant Hazlett. Of the casualties mentioned, 486 of them occurred in the four regiments of Vincent's Brigade and in the One hundred and fortieth New York.

There was another New York regiment in Weed's Brigade, the One hundred and forty-sixth, Col. Kenner Garrard, who succeeded to the command of the brigade when General Weed was killed. Garrard was also an officer of the regular army and a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, under whose tuition and discipline the One hundred and forty-sixth became worthy of the place which it held as part of the famous Regular Division. During the action on Little Round Top, it held the right centre of Weed's Brigade, where, owing to its sheltered position among the rocks, its casualties were less than those of the troops farther to the left.

The fighting at the Devil's Den was confined to three brigades of Hood's Division on the one side and Ward's Brigade on the other, the latter receiving material assistance from De Trobriand. Ward's regiments held their ground with such tenacity that General Law, now in command of Hood's Division, sent an urgent appeal to McLaws, whose division joined his left, to advance.

General Law's account of the movements on this part of the field indicates that the adjoining brigade of McLaws' Division did not move to the attack

until the fighting at the Devil's Den and its vicinity had been going on for over an hour. This delay was due to the Confederate order of battle requiring the brigades to attack in succession from right to left, with the intention of breaking and doubling up the enemy's line by a continuous flank attack. Hence, McLaws was waiting for Law's (Hood's) Division to crush in the Union left before taking up the movement himself. But Law was unable to make any headway for a long time, and so he urged an advance by McLaws to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements against his (Law's) front.

In the meanwhile General Lee, whose headquarters were near the Confederate centre, on Seminary Ridge, had been awaiting anxiously the sound of the conflict which would, as it approached, announce that the enemy's flank had been driven in the same as at Chancellorsville. But the noise of the battle came from a different direction than where it was expected; and, for an hour or more the sullen, steady roar told of a stubborn, well-contested fight. As General Lee listened attentively to the distant sound of the steady, prolonged musketry he became impatient and nervous. Some who were near him noted that in place of the calm self-possession, so characteristic of his usual demeanor, his manner was marked with signs of uneasiness and great anxiety. And well it might be. The sun was getting low, and yet the Confederate battle lines west of the Emmitsburg Road were motionless. It was half-past six before the first Confederate brigade — Barksdale's — crossed the Emmitsburg Road.

In response to General Law's request, made by that officer in person, Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade, which had been waiting for orders, then moved forward to attack De Trobriand, who with two regiments held a strong position on a rocky, wooded knoll, between the Wheatfield and the Peach Orchard. Kershaw's left wing — three regiments — moved against the south front of the Peach Orchard, while two of his regiments attacked the rocky knoll. Kershaw was supported on his right rear by Semmes' Georgia Brigade.

De Trobriand having sent three of his five regiments to the support of Ward and Graham, was in great need of reinforcements. Just then Barnes' Division, of the Fifth Corps, one brigade of which — Vincent's — had been ordered to Little Round Top, pressed forward with its two remaining brigades —Tilton's and Sweitzer's—and went into position in support of De Trobriand. Tilton occupied the wooded knoll referred to, west of the Wheatfield, and Sweitzer formed on his left. Between Tilton's right and the Peach Orchard was a large field in which no troops had been placed, this vacancy in the line being covered by Phillips' and Bigelow's batteries, posted 250 yards to the rear and along the road. Tilton refused five companies of his right regiment to further cover this open space and protect his flank.

When Kershaw advanced he directed two of his regiments — Third and Seventh South Carolina — against this rocky knoll and piece of woods. These two regiments, advancing from the direction of the Rose house and barn, crossed the low, intervening ravine, and seized the knoll after a brief contest; but his three left regiments suffered so severely by the fire from the Peach Orchard and from the batteries on the road that their advance was checked. That Kershaw should be able to occupy the important position on the knoll with so little opposition was due to an unfortunate and unnecessary order from General Barnes by which the two fine brigades of Tilton and Sweitzer were

withdrawn while Kershaw was making his attack.* These troops withdrew to a position in rear of the road, Tilton taking position there in support of Bigelow's Battery. Tilton was ordered to withdraw because one of Kershaw's left regiments, which was advancing towards the open space between the knoll and the Peach Orchard, threatened Tilton's right flank. But any withdrawal on this account proved unnecessary, as this regiment of Kershaw's was driven back, with terrible loss, by a canister fire from Bigelow and Phillips. This narration of details becomes necessary here in view of the important fact that the first break in Sickles' line occurred at this particular point. But this did not occur until about 6 o'clock, and the position was soon retaken.

This ground was regained during the course of the engagement by some troops from Caldwell's Division of the Second Corps, Kershaw's two regiments, together with one from Semmes' Brigade, being driven from the knoll and out of the woods, and forced to retreat in disorder to the cover of the Rose buildings. Sweitzer's Brigade, re-entering the fight, took part in this counter movement, in which they were conspicuous for gallantry and heroism. But the recapture came too late, and the troops which effected it could have been utilized better at other points on the line, if this position had only been held at the start.

For over an hour the contest had raged in the woods around the Wheatfield with varying success, when Caldwell's Division, of the Second Corps, then massed on Cemetery Ridge, about one mile distant, was ordered at 5:15 p. m. to Birney's further support. This division — formerly Hancock's — contained four brigades,— Cross's, Zook's, Kelly's, and Brooke's. One of these — Kelly's — was the famous Irish Brigade with its green flags,— men from the land across the sea, the land whose sons have fought successfully the battles of every country but their own.

The Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth New York were in this brigade. But it was only the remnants of these gallant regiments that followed their riven colors into the historic Wheatfield that day. The casualties of many hard-fought fields had reduced their numbers so that each regiment had been consolidated into a battalion of two companies. The men were armed with the same old buck-and-ball muskets, calibre 69, which they had carried from the beginning of the war.

When the order was given for the Irish Brigade to "Fall in," it was formed in close column by regiments. There was a short delay in moving during which the regiments stood at "Order arms." Father Corby, the brigade chaplain, stepped upon a large rock in front of the men, and calling their attention announced his willingness to give them, one and all, the benefit of absolution before entering the fight. The sun-browned and war-worn veterans knelt upon the ground with bowed and uncovered heads while the holy man with outstretched hand pronounced the solemn words of the general absolution: "*Dominus noster Jesus Christus vos absolvat, et ego, auctoritate ipsius, vos absolvo ab omni vinculo excommunicationis et interdicti in quantum possum et vos indigetis, deinde ego absolvo vos a peccatis vestris in nomine Patris, et*

* See official reports of Birney, De Trobriand, and Sweitzer; also, Smith's History One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania.

Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen!" Encouraged by these words the men moved forward, many of them to their death.*

Before receiving the order to reinforce Sickles, Caldwell's brigades were in columns of regiments closed in mass, facing west, towards the Emmitsburg Road. To reach the Wheatfield they faced south, and moved off left in front. It was after 5 o'clock when this division started. Descending the low ground at Plum Run, and crossing the road running from Little Round Top to the Peach Orchard, the division deployed on the double-quick and entered the Wheatfield. It should be noted that while Sickles was promised that supports would be sent to his assistance, these reinforcements as they arrived, with the exception of Weed's Brigade, were not placed under his command, but each acted independently of the Third Corps. Sickles outranked both Sykes and Hancock; but Sykes interpreted his instructions as relieving his "troops from any call from the commander of the Third Corps," and Meade's orders were that Caldwell's Division should "report to General Sykes."†

The reserves are now up, and in hand. The left is now properly held. The exigency is passed for the Third Corps to hold the enemy on its front, except as it might be deemed best to fight it out there. But the Third Corps, through lack of orders from the general commanding, continued to fight after this exigency had passed.

Of Caldwell's four brigades, Cross fought in the woods on the south of the Wheatfield; Kelly and Zook — the latter directed by Major Tremain of Sickles' staff — entered the woods on the west side of the Wheatfield, and, driving Kershaw's troops from the rocky knoll, recaptured that position, forcing this part of Kershaw's command back across the morass to the shelter of the Rose buildings; Brooke, advancing through the Wheatfield, drove Semmes' Georgians back, through the woods, across a tributary of Plum Run, up the steep, wooded slope on the farther side, and out into the open fields on the south, Brooke's regiments attaining in this gallant charge the farthest advanced point held at any part of the line.

As Colonel Cross passed the road General Hancock told him that he could wear a star in his next battle. Cross replied that the promise came too late, for this was his last fight. The gallant veteran fell dead a few minutes later while leading a charge of his brigade. General Zook, whose brigade went into action on the right of the Wheatfield, was killed.

There were some fine regiments in Caldwell's Division. The Sixty-first New York, whose colonelcy had been held successively by Generals Barlow and Miles, acquitted itself on this bloody field in a manner that reflected credit on its former commanders. Under Lieut. Col. Broady it sustained for half an hour a severe fire without yielding ground until relieved by some troops of the Fifth Corps. Eight previous battles had reduced its ranks to 90 men, of whom 62 fell dead or wounded in that "maelstrom of death" at the Wheatfield.

The Fifty-second New York, a German regiment, under Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg, was in Zook's Brigade. The major of this regiment, Edward

*"He explained, saying that each one could receive the benefit of the absolution by making a sincere act of contrition and firmly resolving to embrace the first opportunity of confessing their sins, urging them to do their duty well, and reminding them of the high and sacred nature of their trust as soldiers and the noble object for which they fought, ending by saying that the Catholic church refuses Christian burial to the soldier who turns his back upon the foe or deserts his flag." (Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, colonel of the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania, Irish Brigade, at Gettysburg.)

†See official reports of Sykes and Hancock.

Venuti, was killed. The Fifty-seventh New York, Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman, was Zook's old regiment, and was fighting gallantly near the general when he fell. The Sixty-sixth New York, of the same brigade, made a desperate fight in which Col. O. H. Morris and Lieut Col. John S. Hammell were wounded. Capt. E. F. Munn, of this regiment, was killed by a shell before the division left Cemetery Ridge, and Capt. George H. Ince fell in the fighting near the Wheatfield.

The Sixty-fourth New York, Brooke's Brigade, took 185 enlisted men and 19 officers into the fight, losing 98 in killed, wounded and missing. Colonel Bingham was wounded, after which Maj. L. W. Bradley was in command. One captain and four lieutenants were among the killed.

It was after six o'clock when the troops of Ward's and De Trobriand's brigades were relieved by the Fifth Corps and Caldwell's Division of the Second Corps; but Graham and Humphreys were left to hold on without help. One of two things should have been done at this juncture. Their line should have been reinforced, or, else, withdrawn after the arrival of the reserves on the left.

Up to this time Birney's remaining brigade — Graham's — which held the angle at the Peach Orchard, had been comparatively inactive, the Confederate attack on that point having been delayed while awaiting the result of Hood's effort to turn Sickles' left. Already two brigades of McLaws' Division had become engaged in the attack on Birney, and now McLaws orders his two remaining brigades —Wofford's and Barksdale's — to assault the angle at the Peach Orchard. Part of Kershaw's Brigade attacked the south front of the angle, while Barksdale, supported by Wofford, advanced against the west. It was three brigades against one; and after a desperate resistance, in which one of Graham's regiments* held its ground until 76 per cent. of its men were cut down, the Confederates sprang forward and seized the position, The angle was crushed in, not so much because the position was tactically weak as on account of a lack of troops.

Many writers have dwelt long and learnedly on the weakness of salient angles in explaining the loss of this position. But the troops in the Peach Orchard were fighting long after the two brigades of Barnes' Division had withdrawn from the rocky knoll on their left.† Moreover, the first break in Graham's ranks occurred at a point on the Emmitsburg Road instead of at the angle; and, under the circumstances, Barksdale and his supports would have broken through at this point on the road just the same if the line had extended a mile in either direction. The much talked of cross fire and enfilade of the Confederate artillery did not drive one infantryman from his place, and, as indicated by the official reports, inflicted but few casualties. The fighting on the south front of the Third Corps line had been more than two hours in duration.

Flushed with success the veterans of Barksdale and Wofford poured through the gap, and, driving all before them, the charging yell of the Confederates rang out above the roar of battle. Kershaw's troops, no longer forced to

* One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania.

† This position was retaken promptly by Zook's and Kelly's brigades of Caldwell's Division.

protect their left flank, swept forward, and the Union line at the Wheatfield was outflanked. Alexander's Battalion of Confederate artillery followed Barksdale promptly, and galloping forward across the Emmitsburg Road planted 17 guns in a commanding position on the high ground just vacated by the Union troops and batteries. The Massachusetts batteries of Phillips and Bigelow, posted along the crossroad north of the Wheatfield, which hitherto had held Kershaw in check, were driven back by Barksdale's advance, Bigelow losing four of his guns temporarily, and both sustaining severe losses in men and horses. The Tenth New York Independent Battery had been temporarily attached to Phillips' command prior to the battle, and part of his losses occurred among these New York artillerymen. But these batteries did not yield their ground until they had exacted a fearful price in blood and life from their assailants.

General Graham, while striving vainly to rally the fragments of his broken line, was wounded and made a prisoner. General Sickles, who had exposed himself fearlessly at every threatened point during the past three hours, fell severely wounded while near the Trostle House, and was carried to a hospital where he suffered amputation of a leg. Upon General Sickles removal from the field the command of the Third Corps devolved on General Birney.

When Barksdale broke through Graham's line on the Emmitsburg Road his brigade of Mississippians veered to the left, following some of Graham's regiments which retreated in that direction. Wofford's Brigade, which supported Barksdale, and which had not been engaged, now moved forward in "fine style" down the road towards the Wheatfield, some of Kershaw's troops joining in the movement. At the same time, Anderson's and Benning's brigades, of Hood's Division, which had been attacking Ward, pressed forward in a last and successful effort. Caldwell's Division found itself not only hard pressed in front, but strongly outflanked on its right by Wofford and Kershaw.

It was at this desperate juncture that Caldwell appealed to Sweitzer for help. Sweitzer's three regiments, responding promptly, re-entered the fight, and advanced to the farther edge of the Wheatfield. But it was all too late, and useless. Caldwell's retreating brigades soon left Sweitzer hemmed in on three sides by a destructive fire. Before his men could extricate themselves the fighting became close, desperate, and, at places, hand to hand. Col. Harrison Jeffords, of the Fourth Michigan, was killed here by a bayonet thrust while gallantly defending his colors. Jeffords shot a soldier with his revolver, but was bayonetted by another, who in turn fell by a shot from Major Hall's revolver. But the Michigan men saved their colors.

At the same time that Caldwell's Division of the Second Corps was moving to Birney's relief, two brigades of regulars, of Ayres' Division, Fifth Corps, were hurrying forward to the same spot. They were the brigades of Day and Burbank, the flower of the army. Formed in two lines, Burbank's in front, they advanced across Plum Run from Little Round Top, and ascended the opposite slope. They halted near the eastern edge of the Wheatfield, because Caldwell's lines were sweeping forward across their immediate front and perpendicular to it. The regulars awaited the issue of Caldwell's fight, and then, swinging to the left towards the Devil's Den, faced the advancing ranks of the Confederates. Again its was too late. Like the other reinforcements that had been whipped in detail, the regulars, finding themselves outflanked both left and right, were

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F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

THE TROSTLE FARM.

The scene of some desperate fighting at the close of the second day's battle. General Sickles was wounded while in this immediate vicinity.

forced to retreat. But they moved off the field in admirable style, with well-aligned ranks, facing about at times to deliver their fire and check pursuit. Recrossing Plum Run Valley, under a storm of bullets that told fearfully on their ranks, they returned to their original position. In this action the regulars sustained severe losses, but gave ample evidence of the fighting qualities, discipline, and steadiness under fire which made them the pattern and admiration of the entire army. In Burbank's Brigade, out of the 80 officers who went into action, 40 were killed or wounded; and of less than 900 enlisted men there were 408 casualties.

It was 6:30 p. m.* when Barksdale's Brigade, followed by Wofford's, broke through the line on the Emmitsburg Road at the Sherfy House. It was not until now that General Lee was able to open his attack "up the Emmitsburg Road," as he had originally planned and directed. His "oblique order of battle" now, and for the first time, became feasible. During the previous hours of fighting on Birney's front no infantry attack had been made on Humphreys' Division, which lay along the Emmitsburg Road. But as Graham's Brigade was forced back, the left of Humphreys' Division became exposed and unprotected. Humphreys had now only two brigades, Burling's New Jersey Brigade having been sent, at the beginning of the action, to Birney's support. In accordance with the Confederate order of battle, as soon as McLaws became well engaged, Wilcox's Alabama Brigade, the right brigade of R. H. Anderson's† Division, Hill's Corps, moved forward to the road and attacked Humphreys. Wilcox, having advanced and become engaged, the Confederate brigades on his left — Perry's and Wright's, also of Hill's Corps — took up the movement in succession.

The position at the Peach Orchard having been lost, General Birney ordered Humphreys to swing back his left so as to connect with the line at the Wheatfield. Humphreys' two brigades — Carr's and Brewster's — formed a line accordingly; but, with the Confederate rush through the Peach Orchard the line at the Wheatfield, now held by troops from the Fifth and Second Corps, was outflanked, and instead of connecting with Humphreys' left it fell back slowly across Plum Run. Longstreet's two divisions were now in possession of the field as far as Plum Run, including the Peach Orchard, the Wheatfield, and Devil's Den, on the south front; while Anderson's Division, of Hill's Corps, was slowly forcing Humphreys back from the west front of the line.

When Humphreys' Division went into position along the Emmitsburg Road it made no close connection with the Second Corps on Cemetery Ridge, Humphreys' right being about 500 yards in advance of Hancock's left. To cover this interval, General Gibbon, of the Second Corps, placed there two regiments of Harrow's Brigade — the Eighty-second New York and Fifteenth Massachusetts — which rendered excellent service in protecting the right flank of Humphreys' Division. These two regiments threw up a hastily con-

* General Wilcox, whose brigade adjoined Barksdale's, says, in his official report, that it was 6:20 p. m., when McLaws' (Barksdale's) troops advanced to the attack.

† There were two generals of this name on the field — Major General Richard H. Anderson, who commanded a division in Hill's Corps, and Brigadier General George T. Anderson, who commanded a brigade in Hood's Division of Longstreet's Corps. Both were engaged in the attacks on Sickles, during which General George T. Anderson was severely wounded.

structed breastwork of fence rails on the Emmitsburg Road to the right and north of the Codori House. They held this point as long as any troops on that line remained, yielding ground only when the entire line fell back. Lieut. Col. James Huston, who commanded the Eighty-second New York, was killed in this action.

But Humphreys' Division was forced steadily back by the impetuous onset of Anderson's brigades, and retreated to Cemetery Ridge, where it formed on the same ground that Caldwell had occupied at the opening of the fight, the pursuing enemy being checked by a well-directed flank fire from the Nineteenth Maine, of Harrow's Brigade. When Humphreys' troops reformed on this line, the division had the appearance of a single brigade,— but with many colors. The six New York flags of the Excelsior Brigade were still there, although 778 of the men who marched with them that day had been struck down by the bullets of the enemy. The brigade numbered only 1,837, all told, that morning.

While the Excelsior Brigade was slowly falling back, Col. William R. Brewster, its commander, noticed that the enemy were in possession of three guns belonging to Turnbull's Battery,— F. & K., Third U. S. Detachments including about 150 men, from various regiments of the brigade, led by Colonels Potter of the Second, Leonard of the Third, and Burns of the Fourth Excelsior, charged and recaptured the guns,* after a short but desperate fight, in which they encountered a portion of Perry's Florida Brigade. Sergt. Thomas Horan, of the Third Excelsior, captured the colors of the Eighth Florida, while the major of the Florida regiment, and thirty of his men, were made prisoners by the gallant Excelsiors.

In the One hundred and twentieth New York, a regiment belonging to the Excelsior Brigade, seventeen officers were killed or wounded during the battle, eight of whom lost their lives. This loss in officers killed was not exceeded in any other Union regiment at Gettysburg. The Fourth Excelsior lost fifteen officers, five of whom were killed. Col. John S. Austin, of the Third Excelsior, was wounded, and his horse was killed. Lieutenant Colonel Leonard succeeded to the command of the regiment.

General Sickles having been wounded and carried from the field, General Meade directed Hancock to assume command of the Third Corps in addition to his own, by which arrangement the immediate command of the Second Corps devolved on General Gibbon. The absence of Caldwell's Division made it necessary to establish a line along this portion of Cemetery Ridge. Gibbon extended his front by putting in his reserve brigade — Harrow's — on his left. A part of the First Corps — Doubleday's and Robinson's Divisions — then formed on Gibbon's left. Williams' Division, of the Twelfth Corps, having vacated its works on Culp's Hill, took position farther to the left, while the Sixth Corps, the advance of which arrived at Rock Creek about 3 o'clock, was massed near Little Round Top in support of the Fifth Corps.

General Hancock ordered Willard's New York Brigade, of Hays' Division, Second Corps, to the support of the Third Corps, conducting it in person from

*Assisted by the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania, of Graham's Brigade.

J. B. LYON PRINT.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

NEAR THE DEVIL'S DEN (LOOKING SOUTH).

Ground occupied by Ward's Brigade, Birney's Division, Third Corps. The battle of the second day began by the Confederate attack on this position. The driveway was constructed since the battle.

its position on the south slope of Cemetery Hill, under a heavy artillery fire, about three-fourths of a mile to the place on the slope of Cemetery Ridge to which Birney's right had fallen back. In front of this position, which was assigned to Willard by General Birney, was a thicket along Plum Run, north of the Trostle buildings.

It was now half-past 7 o'clock, and the sun had disappeared behind Seminary Ridge.* Willard formed line promptly, and gave the order to advance. The brigade charged with fixed bayonets into the thicket, where it received a deadly volley, at close quarters, from Barksdale's Brigade — the enemy being screened from view by the bushes until the Union troops were within a few feet.

Willard's line staggered for an instant, but rallying with a shout, drove the enemy to the farther edge of the thicket. Here Barksdale, by his energy and violent language, became very conspicuous while trying to rally his men, and drew upon himself the fire from several rifles. He fell mortally wounded, and died that night within the Union lines.

Willard's Brigade captured a large number of Confederates here. Emerging from the farther side of the thicket, it advanced up the slope towards the Emmitsburg Road, under a concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries along that road, but finding no support on either flank, Willard ordered his brigade to retire. When it had reached the eastern edge of the thicket Willard was instantly killed by a cannon shot which carried away a part of his head and face.

The command then devolved on Col. Eliakim Sherrill, of the One hundred and twenty-sixth New York, who subsequently conducted the brigade to its former position in the Second Corps. This brigade consisted of four New York regiments,— the Thirty-ninth, One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and twenty-fifth, and One hundred and twenty-sixth New York. It was commanded by Col. George L. Willard, an officer of the regular army, who had been assigned to the command of the One hundred and twenty-fifth New York.

In this charge the One hundred and eleventh New York suffered severely, losing 185 men in less than twenty minutes, out of about 390 engaged.

The Thirty-ninth New York — "Garibaldi Guard" — did not accompany the brigade on this charge, it having been detached by order of Colonel Willard and placed farther to the left to protect his flank. In the meanwhile one of Barksdale's regiments — the Twenty-first Mississippi — leaving its brigade behind, had pushed on past Willard's left flank without engagement, and in the smoke and confusion crossed Plum Run, where it succeeded in capturing Watson's Battery — I, Fifth United States Artillery. The "Garibaldis," accompanied by Lieut. Peeples of the battery, and led by Captain Fassett of the Third Corps staff, attacked the Mississippians fiercely, drove them back, and recaptured the guns. This regiment — Thirty-ninth New York — was small in numbers, having been consolidated into a battalion of four companies. It was commanded by Maj. Hugo Hildebrandt, who was wounded in this action.

The sun had gone down. The field between Cemetery Ridge and the Emmitsburg Road was a scene of various counter movements. While some portions of the Union line were falling back with shattered ranks, others were making countercharges, or holding isolated positions with a

* Sunset, July 2, 1863, was at 7:23, almanac time.

sullen, obstinate resistance. The Confederate yell, evoked by temporary success, was answered by defiant, angry shouts. The view was thickly veiled at times by the smoke of the batteries, and all concert of action had ceased. The Confederate advance had lost its continuity. The battle had degenerated into a series of independent conflicts between brigades or regiments. On the Union side the action was stubbornly continued by general officers, who sent in their commands wherever and whenever opportunity occurred, in order to check the advance of the enemy until the fast approaching nightfall would end the battle and enable them to rearrange the line.

Through this confused mass of contesting forces, Wilcox's Alabama Brigade had forced its way to the line of the Union Army on Cemetery Ridge, striking a point where it had been divested of troops through calls for reinforcements. Passing through a fringe of trees and bushes it reached this point on Cemetery Ridge unopposed and unnoticed, until Hancock, who was busy in "patching up" his line, saw the dangerous proximity of the Confederate colors. He ordered the First Minnesota, of Gibbon's Division, to attack them, and this regiment drove Wilcox back, capturing the colors of the leading regiment; but only after a desperate fight in which it sustained the greatest percentage of loss of any Union regiment at Gettysburg, or during the war. In this affair Wilcox's left regiments were driven back by the fire from some troops belonging to Humphreys' Division, which had fallen back to this point.

About the same time a regiment in Doubleday's Division — the Thirteenth Vermont — charged forward to the Rogers House on the Emmitsburg Road, recapturing the guns of a Union battery — Weir's, Fifth United States — from which the cannoneers had been driven by Perry's Florida Brigade.

On the left, at Plum Run, General Meade ordered forward two regiments of Lockwood's Brigade, of the Twelfth Corps,— the First Maryland* and One hundred and fiftieth New York — and these troops drove the opposing Confederates back nearly to the Peach Orchard. The One hundred and fiftieth New York, Col. John H. Ketcham, was about 600 strong, and as its long line rushed forward with loud cheers, the scattered forces of the enemy fell back without making any serious resistance. In its advance, this regiment regained possession of the four brass guns that Bigelow's Battery lost in the previous fighting near the Trostle House, and as the One hundred and fiftieth returned to the main line, its men, tired as they were, dragged the heavy guns back to a place of safety.

After Wilcox's and Perry's Brigades, of Anderson's (Confederate) Division, had successively advanced, Wright's Georgia Brigade, the third in line from the right, took up the movement, and achieved the most remarkable success of the Confederate forces on that part of the field. Moving forward in brigade front Wright encountered first, at the Codori House, the two regiments† of the Second Corps, which had been posted on Humphreys' flank. Forcing these troops from their slight breastworks, Wright's Georgians pushed on steadily, driving back the scattered forces that opposed them, until they

* First Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade.

† Eighty-second New York and Fifteenth Massachusetts.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

THE BATTLEFIELD ON THE UNION LEFT.

As seen from Little Round Top at the Warren Statue The Wheatfield is in the right centre of the picture. The Peach Orchard may be seen in the far background, by looking to the right of the statue.

reached Brown's Rhode Island Battery, which was posted in front of the angle in the stone wall on Cemetery Ridge. Charging gallantly up to and through the flaming guns of this artillery, some of these troops crossed the stone wall and reached the summit of Cemetery Ridge where, as General Wright states in his official report, they could look down on the farther side of the slope. But this part of the Union line was defended by the infantry of Hall's and Webb's Brigades, of the Second Corps, and the desperate valor of the Confederates availed them nothing. Wright made this advance without support on either flank. Perry's Brigade, on his right, had been checked half way across the field by the rally of the Excelsior Brigade, while on his left Posey's Brigade failed to move forward. Wright was unable to withstand the fierce onslaught of Hall and Webb, and with a despairing look for the assistance which was nowhere at hand, he ordered a retreat. It was another one of the many lost opportunities which made Confederate success impossible at Gettysburg. Wright captured and had temporary possession of eighteen cannon, but was obliged to abandon them. Attacked on front and flank and in danger of being surrounded, the Georgians turned their faces to the rear, and in the gloom of the twilight cut their way out, and fought their way back to the Emmitsburg Road. So closely were they pressed that the brigade not only sustained a severe loss in falling back, but a large number of the men and several officers were taken prisoners.

In this affair the Fifty-ninth New York, of Hall's Brigade, took an active part, capturing the flag of the Forty-eighth Georgia, but losing its commander, Lieut. Col. Max A. Thoman, who was killed. The captured flag was taken by Sergt. James Wiley. Prior to Gettysburg this regiment had been consolidated into a battalion of four companies, and it carried only 120 men into this action.

On the left of the Union line, Crawford's Division,— Pennsylvania Reserves, Fifth Corps,— had gone into position on the northern slope of Little Round Top. Just before dark, McCandless' Brigade, of this division, charged down the slope with cheers that were heard even in the distant streets of Gettysburg, and drove the Confederates out of the valley of Plum Run and across into the woods around the Devil's Den and the Wheatfield. Fisher's Brigade, of the Reserves, moving to the left, ascended Big Round Top in support of the Twentieth Maine and Eighty-third Pennsylvania, which had already seized this point and driven out some of the enemy's skirmishers that occupied it.

The Sixth Corps was massed, as a reserve, in rear of Crawford's Division, Fifth Corps. When McCandless' Brigade, of the latter division, made its advance at dusk it was supported by the heavy masses of the Sixth Corps in its immediate rear. Nevin's Brigade, of Wheaton's Division, Sixth Corps, formed on McCandless' right, where it became actively engaged and rendered efficient service at the close of the fighting on that ground. This brigade was commanded by Col. David J. Nevin, of the Sixty-second New York, a regiment which was in this brigade and was prominently engaged in this action.

The Confederate attack had failed. The divisions of Hood, McLaws, and Anderson, with their powerful artillery support, had exhausted themselves in carrying an outer position, and were unable to make any farther advance. The line of the Union Army was still intact. The Third Corps, by interposing

itself in a strong position, had resisted an attack made by twice its numbers until the distant corps and divisions could march to that part of the field. But could it, alone and unassisted, have resisted a flank attack in its original position? Longstreet says it could not. Without a change of front no effective resistance would have been possible.

The statement is frequently made that at the close of the battle on the second day the Union line on the left was established as Meade desired Sickles should occupy it in the morning, ignoring the fact that when the fighting ended that day the left was held by the Fifth and Sixth Corps, with two divisions of the First Corps — that is, by eight additional divisions as compared with two of the Third Corps — and that they remained there, occupying a much more extended front.

When the fighting ended on the second day, the Union line included the two Round Tops and the Wheatfield, and ran thence through the woods in front of the J. Weikert House, to Cemetery Ridge, with a strong picket line on the Emmitsburg Road. All of the Union artillery which was lost during this fighting on the second day had been recaptured, except the three guns of Smith's Battery at the Devil's Den, and one of Thompson's Battery at the Peach Orchard. Bigelow's, Watson's, Turnbull's, and Weir's batteries were retaken, and that portion of the field between the Emmitsburg Road and Cemetery Ridge was held as at the beginning by the Union troops.*

The Confederate brigades of Anderson's Division — Wilcox,s, Perry's, and Wright's — after their repulse retired to their original positions in the woods west of the Emmitsburg Road, from which they had started when they went into action.

Some of Longstreet's troops clung to their lodgment at the Devil's Den, and held the line of the Emmitsburg Road at the Peach Orchard. But Lee would have occupied all this ground without resistance if the Third Corps had not seized these positions, compelling Longstreet to fight for hours to gain these points.

And to the New York regiments in the Third Corps belongs a full share of the laurels won by that famous command on this bloody field. From 4 o'clock, when the attack commenced on Ward's Brigade, until nearly 8, when Humphreys' right was still fighting on the Emmitsburg Road, some part of the Third Corps, with New York regiments present, was still holding its line. In the prolonged, desperate resistance made by Ward's Brigade on the left, the regiments and batteries from the Empire State fought with a gallantry that was a fitting counterpart to the historic contest waged by the New York Brigade which, on Culp's Hill, so nobly saved the right.

General Lee's plan of battle provided for a general attack at all points of the line. His entire army was to engage in it, except Heth's Division, of Hill's Corps,— which was massed in reserve, west of Willoughby Run, near the ground where it fought on the previous day,— and Pickett's Division, of Long-

*" The brigade was rallied and moved forward, driving the enemy and capturing many prisoners. I continued to advance until I again occupied the field I had but a few moments previous vacated. Here my command remained until morning, the officers and men assisting in removing from the field as many of the wounded as the time and facilities would admit of." [From the official report of General Carr. Official Records, Vol. XXVII, Part I, p. 543. See also reports of Generals Anderson, Wilcox, and Wright, and Colonel Lang. Vol. XXVII, Part II.]

street's Corps, which was still on its way to Gettysburg. Commencing on the Confederate right the various brigades of Longstreet's and Hill's corps were to have moved forward to the attack in succession; but when this movement reached Posey's Brigade, of Anderson's Division, these troops made only a partial advance, while the next brigade — Mahone's — made no movement whatever. Pender's entire division, which was next in line, remained in place awaiting the order to advance, during which General Pender was mortally wounded by a fragment of a shell. The failure of Posey and Mahone to advance, together with the inaction of Pender's Division, was an important incident in the battle. General Lane, who succeeded Pender, states that in assuming the command, he received orders from the fallen general to attack if a favorable opportunity presented. As Generals Lee, Hill, and Anderson were on that part of the field it may be assumed that, night having arrived without any definite success achieved, they declined to give the orders for a prolongation of the doubtful conflict. Still, the Confederate line along the front of Pender's Division was not wholly inactive, for this interval was occupied by the artillery battalions of Lane, Pegram, Garnett, and McIntosh, with fifty-three cannon in position and engaged.

The shadows of evening were fast hiding the field from sight when the fighting on the left ceased. But away to the right the roar of artillery and crashing of musketry told that the great battle of the second day was not yet over.

General Ewell who, with the Confederate Second Corps, held the left of Lee's army, had received orders from the commanding general to delay his attack until he heard Longstreet's guns on his right. These orders were somewhat modified by subsequent instructions informing Ewell that the main attack was to be made by Longstreet's (First) Corps, and that when the opening guns of that fight were heard he should make a diversion in Longstreet's favor, "to be converted into a real attack if an opportunity offered." General Ewell accordingly placed his three divisions in readiness for an assault on the Union right and centre. He assigned to Johnson's Division, hitherto not engaged, the task of storming Culp's Hill; to Early's Division the assault of East Cemetery Hill; and to Rodes' Division a co-operative attack on the west slope of Cemetery Hill, or centre of the Union line.

At 4 o'clock General Johnson, hearing Longstreet's guns, ordered Major Latimer to open fire with his battalion of artillery. Latimer had posted fourteen guns on Benner's Hill, together with six twenty-pounder Parrotts, of Graham's and Raines' batteries, twenty guns in all. This elevation is opposite to and northeast of Culp's Hill, from which it is separated by the narrow valley of Rock Creek. Latimer's fire was replied to effectively by the Union batteries on Cemetery Hill. The Confederate artillery was silenced, but not until it had sustained a severe loss in men and material, Latimer, "the boy major," falling mortally wounded at the close of the affair. On the Union side, Cooper's Pennsylvania Battery suffered severely from its exposed position, and a concentrated fire from other batteries besides its opponents on Benner's Hill. Reynolds' and Wiedrich's New York batteries, also, took a prominent and efficient part in this artillery duel. During this action Taft's Fifth New York Battery was stationed in the Cemetery, from whence four of its six guns were turned on Benner's Hill. This battery was equipped with twenty-pounder

Parrotts, the heaviest guns and only ones of that pattern in Meade's artillery at Gettysburg.

Some of the Twelfth Corps artillery took an active and effective part in this affair also. A section from each of Knap's and Muhlenberg's Batteries went into position on Culp's Hill during the contest. Their guns were posted at the angle in the line on the left of the Twelfth Corps, from which point they enfiladed the line of Confederate batteries on Benner's Hill, and contributed materially to silencing their fire.

The sun had gone down when Johnson gave the order for his infantry to move to the attack of Culp's Hill. He had with him the three brigades of Jones, Nicholls, and Steuart. His remaining brigade — Walker's — was detained on the north side of Rock creek by the threatening presence of the Union cavalry, which had arrived on the field at noon. With the three brigades mentioned Johnson moved out from his resting place behind Benner's Hill and the Hanover Road, and at dusk crossed Rock Creek. Driving the skirmishers of the Twelfth Corps through the forest, his troops pressed forward eagerly to the assault of the wooded height before them.

Within the breastworks which outlined the summit of Culp's Hill there was just at this time a peculiar state of affairs. The entire Twelfth Corps, except one brigade, had gone, leaving their breastworks empty and undefended, except the portion held by this one brigade.

When General Longstreet opened his attack on the Union left, General Meade ordered the Fifth and Sixth Corps thither, together with two divisions of the First Corps. In addition to these large reinforcements he ordered General Slocum to take the Twelfth Corps also to the left. General Meade's extreme solicitude for the safety of his right flank, as evinced by his orders in the morning, contrasted strongly with his haste to strip it almost entirely of troops in the evening, especially as the enemy had not moved a regiment from that front during the day. Slocum protested so vigorously against abandoning Culp's Hill that General Meade consented that one brigade of Geary's Division might remain, an extremely fortunate concession. This movement of the Twelfth Corps to the left was a grave error, as will appear later; especially, as the Sixth Corps, which had not been engaged, was already on the ground, in reserve, and was available for the same purpose.

General Ruger's Division,* obedient to orders, filed out of its works about 7 o'clock and marched to the scene of the fighting on the left. Geary, with two of his brigades, followed, but mistaking the road marched in the direction of Two Taverns instead of Round Tops, and halted just beyond Rock Creek Bridge. These troops had scarcely vacated their works on Culp's Hill when Johnson's Division moved forward to the attack.

The one brigade of the Twelfth Corps which had been left was a New York brigade commanded by Gen. George S. Greene, and was composed of the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, One hundred and second, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry. Upon them devolved the task hitherto assigned to a corps. The left of their line connected with Cutler's Brigade, of Wadsworth's Division, First Corps, which held the intrenchments on the western slope of the hill. On Greene's right were the empty breastworks which had been vacated by the Twelfth Corps. Greene had

* Williams' Division. General Williams was in command of the Twelfth Corps, General Slocum being in command of the right wing.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

ON CULP'S HILL.

In the foreground may be traced the outlines of the old breastworks thrown up by the Twelfth Corps during the battle.

received orders to reoccupy these entire works with his brigade, by thinning and lengthening his line. The One hundred and thirty-seventh New York, Col. David Ireland, moved accordingly into the adjoining works, which had been vacated by Kane's Brigade of Geary's Division, and formed in single line, "one man deep;" but before any further movement could be made, Johnson's attack commenced along the entire front.

From behind their works Greene's men delivered a deadly fire that forced their assailants to seek safety in the woods at the base of the hill. The Confederates made repeated efforts to carry the works, but without success. Nightfall added to the gloom of the thick forest that covered the hill from its base to the breastworks on its summit, in which the blazing lines of musketry marked the position of the combatants.

Jones' Virginia Brigade, on the right of Johnson's line, suffered some, also, from an oblique fire which was delivered by a regiment of Cutler's Brigade from its position on Greene's left.

The left of Johnson's line was held by Steuart's Brigade, which, overlapping Greene's right, entered the empty breastworks of Ruger's Division and occupied them without opposition. From this vantage ground Steuart delivered a flank fire that, combined with his attack in front, forced the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York to vacate the intrenchments of Kane's Brigade. But this regiment withdrew its right to the rear, and, in the darkness, formed a line perpendicular to the breastworks which it had been occupying.

When Johnson's attack commenced, Greene sent for reinforcements. In response to his call for aid three regiments from Cutler's Brigade, numbering in all about 350 men, and four from von Amsberg's Brigade (Eleventh Corps), about 475 men, reported and rendered good service in assisting his command. Among these regiments that came to Greene's support were the Fourteenth Brooklyn and One hundred and forty-seventh New York, of which but a mere remnant remained from their desperate fighting on the first day; also, the Forty-fifth and One hundred and fifty-seventh New York, which marched for half a mile through the complete darkness of the woods guided by the sound of the musketry. Neither side could use artillery in this contest.

The sturdy defence of Culp's Hill by Greene's New York Brigade, after the rest of the corps had gone, forms one of the most remarkable achievements of the day. The Sixtieth New York, Col. Abel Godard, captured two stands of colors; and some of the men, leaping the breastworks, took several of the enemy prisoners with their flags. Colonel Lane of the One hundred and second was wounded, after which the command devolved on Capt. Lewis R. Stegman. The heaviest loss fell on the One hundred and thirty-seventh, which, owing to its exposed flank, suffered severely, losing 137 of its number, including four officers who were killed. The flag of the One hundred and forty-ninth received eighty-one bullets through its folds, and seven in its staff, the color sergeant splicing it and replacing it on the works as fast as it fell. A Confederate soldier who attempted to seize it fell riddled with bullets. The Seventy-eighth, under Lieutenant Colonel von Hammerstein, was deployed on the skirmish line at the foot of the hill, where its sturdy resistance to Johnson's advance gave General Greene time to prepare for the impending assault. The five regiments of the brigade numbered only 1,350, total strength.

It was after midnight when Johnson's troops, wearied with their repeated assaults in the darkness, abandoned their task until daylight. When the fighting ceased Greene still held his original line, while on his right the Confederates were in possession of the intrenchments thrown up by Kane's Brigade and, farther on, the works of Ruger's Division. There was nothing to prevent Steuart's Confederate Brigade marching straight ahead through the woods to the Baltimore Pike, about 400 yards distant, where it would have been in the rear of the Union Army, in possession of its supply trains and reserve artillery, and on its proper line of retreat.

While this fighting was in progress at Culp's Hill, a desperate conflict was occurring on the eastern slope of Cemetery Hill. Early's Division, of Ewell's Corps, had been in position all day on the east side of the town, on the left of the main street and near the foot of the hill. It comprised the two brigades of Hays and Hoke. Gordon's Brigade, which during the day had been posted on the York Road, moved into town and took a position in support. Early's remaining brigade—Smith's—was held on the York Road, under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, to protect that flank against the threatened advance of the Union cavalry.

General Ewell directed Rodes to form his division on the south side of the town, facing the west front of Cemetery Hill, and instructed him to co-operate with Early in the assault as soon as an opportunity to do so with good effect was offered.

It was just before dusk when the sound of Johnson's musketry announced that the attack on Culp's Hill had commenced. Early then gave the order for his two brigades to advance. Hays' Brigade was composed of five Louisiana regiments which wore a semi-zouave uniform and flourished under the appalling synonym of the Louisiana Tigers. Hoke's Brigade, composed of North Carolinians, had only three of its regiments at Gettysburg. It was commanded by Col. I. E. Avery, General Hoke having been wounded at Chancellorsville.

The official reports indicate that it was about 8 o'clock when these two brigades advanced. They had but a short distance to go — about 500 yards — to reach the Union intrenchments at the base of East Cemetery Hill. Their line of advance took them up the valley between Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. Both brigades were deployed in one long line of regimental fronts, and as soon as they moved forward the Union batteries opened on them. The artillery fire did not check them, and they soon reached the base of the hill, the opposing skirmishers retreating rapidly before them.

A line of stone walls and fences that ran around the base of the hill was occupied by Ames' Division of the Eleventh Corps, which delivered a musketry fire at short range as soon as Early's line came in sight. The Confederates dislodged most of these troops, and rushing over their works scaled the summit of East Cemetery Hill. As they swept rapidly up the slope with loud yells of triumph, the batteries on the crest of the hill opened on them with canister; but, owing to the darkness and smoke, or inability to depress the guns sufficiently, the assaulting column suffered but little from this fire. The left flank of Hoke's Brigade was exposed for a short time to a severe canister fire from Stevens' (Fifth Maine) Battery, which was posted on the west slope of Culp's Hill, at the head of the valley up which the Confederates advanced. Still, the right of the assaulting column, protected by the contour of the hill, pushed

rapidly on and arriving at the first, or lower, line of batteries, rushed in among Wiedrich's and Ricketts' guns.

Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery, First Corps, had instructed his battery officers that in case of an assault they must not stop to limber up, but must serve their pieces to the last moment. As the yelling Confederates rushed into these batteries the cannoneers, assisted by the drivers, defended their guns in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict, in which rammers, handspikes, and every weapon at hand were used. The attack was so sudden and the view so much obscured by darkness and smoke, that for awhile the batterymen fought among their guns with but little assistance from the infantry.

From out the darkness could be heard the fitful shots of pistols and rifles mingled with the desperate cries and curses of the combatants. A Confederate lieutenant seized the guidon of Ricketts' Battery, but the color bearer drawing his revolver shot the lieutenant dead and then fell lifeless beside him. A line officer of the Tigers, laying his hand on a cannon, demanded its surrender, when one of the gunners in reply crushed his skull with a blow from a handspike. One of Ricketts' lieutenants saved the life of a sergeant by felling his assailant to the ground with a stone which he picked up, without waiting to draw his sabre. A regimental commandant in Hoke's Brigade states in his official report that the fight was made with "bayonet, clubbed musket, sword, and pistol, and rocks from the wall;" and that among the cannon the dead were lying "most all with bayonet wounds, and many with skulls broken with the breeches of our guns."

Wiedrich's Battery, on Ricketts' left, was reached by the enemy first. As one of the Tigers planted his regimental colors on a lunette at the first section he was knocked down with a handspike and his flag captured. For a while this battery was in possession of Hays' Brigade. There was close fighting also by the infantry on the extreme left of Ames' line, at the point held by the One hundred and seventh Ohio, where with sabres and revolvers regimental colors were captured and recaptured on both sides.

But this state of affairs could not last long. In the rear of the batteries lay the infantry of the Eleventh Corps, with three divisions of the First and Second Corps near at hand. Early's two brigades on reaching their goal found themselves alone and unsupported. The troops that, moving with them, were to have scaled the western slope and joined them on the crest of Cemetery Hill were nowhere to be seen or found. The heavy tread of approaching regiments could be heard in the darkness, and General Hays, thinking that the converging column of Confederates was about to join him, ordered his brigade to withhold their fire. But the approaching troops were enemies, not friends.

From all sides the infantry of the Eleventh Corps rushed impetuously to the assistance of the artillery. Coster's Brigade, of Steinwehr's Division, regained possession of Wiedrich's guns. The Fifty-eighth and One hundred and nineteenth New York, of Schurz's Division, accompanied by General Schurz personally, left their place in the Cemetery and hastened to Wiedrich's relief. In the meantime, General Hancock had been listening attentively to the sound of the "heavy engagement on General Howard's front;" and noticing that the firing was coming "nearer and nearer,"* directed Carroll's Brigade to hasten to that point and report to General Howard at once. Carroll's Brigade was in

* General Hancock's report.

position in front of the Taneytown Road, less than half a mile from the Baltimore Pike where the fight was going on. Taking three regiments of his brigade — the Fourth Ohio, Seventh West Virginia, and Fourteenth Indiana — Carroll moved through the Cemetery and advancing on Hays' Louisiana Brigade with fixed bayonets drove it out of the batteries, down the hill, and over the stone wall. Hoke's North Carolina Brigade, which had suffered severely from the artillery fire of Reynolds' (New York) Battery, fell back also. Colonel Avery, of the Sixth North Carolina, who commanded this brigade, was mortally wounded. While dying he wrote on a blood stained slip of paper a request that someone would tell his father that he died with his face to the enemy.

The Confederates halted near the foot of the hill and exchanged a few volleys with Carroll's men, after which they withdrew under cover of the darkness. The eight regiments of Hays' and Hoke's brigades carried about 2,400 officers and men into the assault. They sustained a loss of 39 killed, 246 wounded, and 149 missing; total, 434.* Most of the missing were either killed or wounded. General Hays states in his official report that on arriving at the summit, in addition to the temporary possession of several cannon, his men captured four stands of colors. But the Confederates lost some flags also. The attack commenced at 8 p. m.; the firing ceased at 10:20 p. m.

During this assault by Early's two brigades, his remaining brigade — Gordon's — was deployed within rifle shot of Cemetery Hill. On the opposite side of the hill, in the fields near its base, Rodes' Division was also in line, under orders to co-operate with Early and Johnson. But neither Gordon or Rodes gave the order to advance. Gordon's instructions did not require him to move forward with Hays and Avery, as he was to support them; and when it became evident that Rodes' Division would not move Early "halted" Gordon, because any further attempt would only add to the useless sacrifice of life.

General Rodes' delay seems harder to understand; for, as he states, he first "sought General Early, with a view of making an attack in concert with him."† Rodes then informed General Lane — commanding Pender's Division — of the plan, and that he, Rodes, would attack "just at dark." General Lane sent forward two brigades accordingly to protect the flank of Rodes' Division. Rodes states that he had to move his troops out of the town by the flank, change direction of the line of battle, and then traverse a distance of 1,200 yards, while

* Mr. S. P. Bates, in his "Battle of Gettysburg," says of the Louisiana Brigade: "They came forward 1,700 strong, maddened with liquor, and confident of crushing in our line, and holding this commanding position. They went back barely 600, and the Tigers were never afterwards known as an organization."

This statement has been so widely quoted, that it may be well to note here that the losses in Hays' Louisiana Brigade were 26 killed, 153 wounded, and 55 missing; total, 234. Its "organization" was not destroyed; this brigade, under its old designation, fought in every succeeding battle, and was included in the roster of Lee's army at Appomattox.

There should be no question as to the figures for its losses at Gettysburg. Its casualties are given, in General Early's official report, for each day separately, and for each regiment by itself, with an evident attention to detail that implies accuracy. The intimation that the gallantry of the Confederates was due to whiskey is as absurd as the gross exaggeration of the casualties.

† Rodes' report.

J. B. LYON PRINT. J. I. MUMPER, PHOTO.

SPANGLER'S SPRING—CULP'S HILL.

Just in the rear of the Twelfth Corps line. The stone work over the spring was placed there since the battle.

Early had to move only half that distance without change of front; and that, as a result, before he could drive in the opposing skirmish line Early had attacked and withdrawn.

The tactical movements at Gettysburg will always furnish a fruitful theme for speculation. Possibilities and probabilities will suggest themselves. The question will always arise,— what if the converging columns of Rodes and Early had met at the Baltimore Pike on Cemetery Hill when at the same time Johnson, close at hand, was filing into the vacant breastworks of the Twelfth Corps? But, too much stress cannot well be laid upon this matter of a lost opportunity without doing injustice to the men who so gallantly and successfully defended Cemetery Hill at this critical juncture.

Soon after the battle on the left had ceased the Twelfth Corps was ordered to return to its position on Culp's Hill. It was past midnight when the tired and wearied troops had all returned. Ruger's Division arrived first. With creditable caution General Ruger ordered skirmishers thrown forward to ascertain whether the enemy held any part of the breastworks. The presence of the Confederates in the works was soon discovered. At Spangler's Spring some of Ruger's men, under cover of the darkness, filled their canteens in company with the Confederates who thronged that spot for water and answered unsuspectingly the customary questions as to their respective regiments. The works on the extreme right of the line, which were separated from the southeast base of Culp's Hill by an open swale, were unoccupied by the enemy, and so a part of Ruger's troops resumed possession of that part of the line.

Geary's two brigades — Kane's and Candy's — returned, also, soon after Ruger's arrival. On entering the woods Kane's advance encountered a brisk fire which was, at first, supposed to come from Greene's command. Without returning the fire Geary formed his line in silence and secrecy at right angles to Greene's and extending from Greene's right to the Baltimore Pike. Kane's Brigade connected with Greene and relieved the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York which had been holding the refused part of the line. Ruger formed his three brigades in two lines, in the open fields between the Baltimore Pike and his breastworks. By midnight safety was restored, and Johnson's opportunity to seize the Baltimore Pike was gone. General Williams placed twenty-six cannon in position behind his infantry, within 600 to 800 yards of the woods which Johnson's troops were occupying, and then gave orders to attack at daybreak.

During the day three brigades of Stuart's Cavalry rejoined Lee's Army. They had been absent on a raid, and General Lee had been without their services during all the time that he was north of the Potomac. Stuart arrived at Carlisle, Pa., with his troops, only to find that Ewell had gone to Gettysburg. Pushing on to the latter place his advance brigade, under General Hampton, reached the battlefield on the second day and took position on the Confederate left, near Hunterstown, about four miles northeast of Gettysburg. At evening Hampton had a spirited engagement here with Custer's Michigan Brigade, of Kilpatrick's cavalry. The affair was of short duration, with comparatively few casualties, after which Kilpatrick's Division resumed its march to Two Taverns.

Late in the evening of the second day and before the night fighting had

entirely ceased, General Meade summoned his corps commanders to attend a council of war at his headquarters on the Taneytown Road. The written question was then submitted whether the army should remain in its position at Gettysburg, or retire to some line nearer its base of supplies. The council decided unanimously to hold the position and, as expressed by General Slocum, to "Stay and fight it out." The question whether the army should act on the offensive or defensive was also submitted; and the verdict was to await the attack of the enemy. The result of the day's fighting was satisfactory. The Army of the Potomac had been "hammered into a good position."*

In the opposite camp the Confederate commander was making plans and issuing orders for the morrow. While he had not won a victory on the second day he deemed that some important advantages had been gained. On his left he was in possession of a part of the works on Culp's Hill. On his right he held the Peach Orchard, which, in connection with Seminary Ridge, would give his artillery desirable and commanding positions. He had effected a lodgment at the Devil's Den, in close proximity to the main line of his opponent. His advance had at one time pierced the enemy's centre on Cemetery Ridge, while two unsupported brigades had with little difficulty overrun Cemetery Hill itself. He, too, would stay and fight it out, and before laying himself down for the short sleep of the chieftain he gave his orders accordingly.

THE THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

Promptly at daybreak,† before the gray light of early morning had fairly displaced the shadows of the night, the artillery of the Twelfth Corps opened fire on Johnson's troops, and the sleeping soldiers of both armies sprang to their arms. Johnson's men were already in line and about to attack when Slocum's artillery anticipated their movement. For fifteen minutes the Union batteries sent their projectiles crashing through the woods and bursting in the enemy's line. Johnson had no artillery with which to make reply. He was unable to bring any with him owing to the hills, valleys, woods, rocks and streams over which he passed. But the artillery fire was only a preliminary to the infantry attack of the Twelfth Corps which immediately followed. Johnson opened fire and advanced at the same time, both sides assuming the offensive simultaneously.

During the night Johnson's remaining brigade — Walker's — left the picket line on the Hanover Road and rejoined its division. This brigade, composed of Virginians, had been officially designated as the Stonewall Brigade in honor of "Stonewall" Jackson, its original commander. Johnson now had his entire division in hand. He was further reinforced, early in the morning, by Daniel's and O'Neal's brigades of Rodes' Division, and Smith's Brigade of Early's Division. The Stonewall Brigade was placed on the left in support of Steuart. Smith's Brigade formed on the left, also, in protection of that flank, at right angles to the main line, and facing the narrow swale or meadow which separated

* Maj.-Gen. John Newton; North American Review.

† General Geary says that the artillery opened at 3:30 a. m.

it from the Union troops of Colgrove's Brigade. Daniel and O'Neal were placed further to the right in support of Jones and Nicholls. The front line consisted of three deployed brigades.

Johnson now had seven brigades, two of which — Walker's and Smith's — had not been engaged hitherto. Opposed to him were the six brigades of the Twelfth Corps, and Shaler's Brigade, of the Sixth Corps, which reinforced Geary at 8:45 a. m. Also, the seven small regiments from the First and Eleventh Corps, which remained during the night and rendered efficient aid in the morning. They were relieved by Lockwood's Brigade of Ruger's Division, upon which they returned to their respective commands. Johnson's combined forces numbered about 9,600; those opposed to him about 11,200, all told.

This infantry attack of the Twelfth Corps to regain possession of its intrenchments commenced at daylight, soon after the artillery opened, and was made by the three brigades of Geary's Division, supported by a strong demonstration on the part of Ruger's artillery and infantry. One of Geary's brigades — Greene's — as has been shown, had not lost possession of its works, and joined in the fierce musketry fire that ensued. Johnson made a counter-attack at the same time, with the intention of driving his assailants back and gaining possession of the Baltimore Pike. The firing was close and deadly, while the echoing of the woods increased the appalling roar.

At 7 a. m., Lockwood's Brigade, of Ruger's Division, was sent to Geary's support. The One hundred and fiftieth New York of this brigade fired 150 rounds per man, the large number of dead in their front attesting the accuracy of their fire. Johnson's troops, unable to gain ground, redoubled their efforts, upon which, in answer to Geary's call for aid, Shaler's Brigade, of the Sixth Corps, came to his assistance. Shaler formed in column by regiments with the One hundred and twenty-second New York, Col. Silas Titus, at the head. This regiment relieved one of Kane's, and immediately became engaged. Two other New York regiments of Shaler's Brigade — the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh — rendered valuable support during the action.

At the same time, Ruger's Division, on the right of the Twelfth Corps, was pressing Johnson's troops actively and preventing them from turning Geary's right. Ruger's artillery, firing over the heads of his own men, forced the enemy to keep well within the cover of the stolen intrenchments, while every attempt to advance was checked by the effective musketry of some regiments of McDougall's Brigade. There were two New York regiments in the latter command — the One hundred and twenty-third, Lieut. Col. James C. Rogers, and the One hundred and forty-fifth, Col. E. L. Price, both of which participated in the fight for the recovery of their works. In the former, Capt. Norman Fox Weer fell mortally wounded by a bullet from a sharpshooter.

Colgrove's Brigade, of Ruger's Division, held the extreme right of the Union line, occupying the works, beyond the swale, which Johnson's troops, in the darkness of the previous night, failed to occupy. The One hundred and seventh New York, Col. N. M. Crane, was placed by General Ruger at the head of the swale where its fire would prevent Johnson from extending his flank in that direction, while Colgrove's other regiments formed a line on the south side of this narrow valley and opposite Johnson's left flank. During the course of the fighting Colgrove made an attempt with two regiments to effect a lodgment on

the opposite side of the valley, and ordered the Second Massachusetts and Twenty-seventh Indiana to advance for that purpose. These two veteran regiments moved forward on a double-quick in face of a terrible musketry. The Second Massachusetts secured a position in the opposite woods where for awhile it delivered an effective fire; but the Twenty-seventh Indiana, advancing obliquely across the swale in accordance with orders, encountered a strong force, posted in the captured breastworks, which hitherto had remained concealed in the woods. The Twenty-seventh was obliged to fall back. Both regiments suffered severely while crossing, and Colgrove recalled the Second Massachusetts also. The Confederates attempted to follow, but met such a hot fire from the remainder of the brigade that they fell back to cover.

These two regiments together carried 659 officers and men into this action, of whom 246 were killed or wounded within a few minutes. They encountered troops belonging to Walker's and Smith's Virginia brigades, the Forty-ninth Virginia losing two-fifths of its numbers in the affair. Before making the charge it was apparent to every officer and man in the two Union regiments that some one had blundered, and that there was some error or misunderstanding in the transmission of the order. Still, both regiments moved forward with cheers as promptly as if they were certain of success. When Colonel Mudge, of the Second Massachusetts, received the word he remarked to some of his officers, "It is murder; but it is the order." He fell dead before he had gone ten rods. The Second lost five color bearers in the charge.

During the morning Colgrove's regiments were annoyed by some Confederate sharpshooters who occupied the Taney house, on the opposite side of Rock Creek. Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, which was in action near the Baltimore Pike, trained one of its rifled guns on the house. With a few well-aimed percussion shells it soon made the building untenable, killing and wounding some of the videttes who occupied it.

About 10 o'clock Johnson made a strong, determined attack, led by Steuart's Brigade. It was repulsed, mainly by Kane's Brigade, under Col. George A. Cobham, a small command numbering about 690, all told, but advantageously placed. The Stonewall Brigade recoiled also from the sheets of deadly flame that blazed from Greene's breastworks, many of the men displaying signals of surrender and crawling into the works to escape the terrible, pitiless fire. The Sixtieth New York captured two flags from this brigade. Greene's intrenchments at this time were occupied by Candy's (Union) Brigade, and in front of the Seventh Ohio, seventy-eight of the enemy, including seven officers, advanced and surrendered. Maj. B. W. Leigh, General Johnson's chief of staff and adjutant general, endeavored gallantly to stop this surrender and to rally his men, but he fell dead a short distance in front of the rifles of the Seventh Ohio.

The men of Geary's Division, who, during all these hours, had been bravely fighting and watching for the proper opportunity, noted eagerly the failure of this last assault, and springing forward with loud cheers followed up their advantage. The whole line pushed ahead and drove the Confederates out of the lost works. The "red stars"* of Ruger's Division swept forward at the same time, and McDougall's Brigade recovered the line of intrenchments in its front

* The badge of the Twelfth Corps was a flannel star worn on the men's caps — red for the First Division and white for the Second.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

THE VILLAGE CEMETERY.

As seen from the Baltimore Pike, on East Cemetery Hill. The guns, pointed towards Benner's Hill, show the position occupied by Taft's Fifth New York Battery during the second and third day's battles.

which its men had labored so industriously to build, but which had sheltered the enemy instead of themselves. At 11 a. m., the Twelfth Corps was in full possession of its original line. Johnson's troops withdrew to Rock Creek, leaving a strong picket line in their front.

It was a remarkable fight. For seven hours the unremitting roar of the rifles continued along the front of the Twelfth Corps, varied at times by heavier crashes where some fresh regiment relieving another opened with a full volley. As fast as regiments expended their ammunition they were relieved, went to the rear, cleaned their rifles, refilled their cartridge boxes, and then with loud cheers resumed their place in line. It was the longest continuous fight of any made at Gettysburg. General Meade after listening to the incessant musketry around Culp's Hill thought that Geary was expending ammunition unnecessarily, and notified General Slocum to that effect. Meade, however, expressed satisfaction when Slocum explained the situation. Some of Geary's regiments fired 160 rounds. There were 3,702 enlisted men of this division present on the field; they expended in the fight of July 3d, 277,000 rounds of ammunition.

But the best evidence that there was no waste of ammunition was the ground itself when the fight was over. At no place on the field of Gettysburg did the dead lie thicker than on the ground in front of Geary's Division. Johnson sustained a loss of 2,015, not including the casualties in Daniel's and O'Neal's brigades. These two commands lost 1,612 at Gettysburg; but they were engaged in the battle of the first day, also, and the casualties are not reported separately.

In remarkable contrast are the comparatively small losses of the Twelfth Corps, whose casualties are reported at 1,156, of which seventy-four occurred in Shaler's Brigade. And the Twelfth Corps was the attacking line, aside from Greene's position. But this corps had in previous battles — at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, and Chancellorsville — gone on record as inflicting a greater loss than it received.

The effect of the musketry on the forest was visible for many years in the dead and dying trees, few of which survived the countless scars received during this storm of bullets and cannon shots.

In this fight on Culp's Hill the First Maryland Infantry of Steuart's Brigade fought with the First Maryland of Lockwood's Brigade. Kinsmen and neighbors were arrayed against each other, and their mingled dead strewed the ground thickly where this bloody scene of civil war was enacted.

While the battle was progressing on the right, during the morning of the 3d, Neill's Brigade, of the Sixth Corps, was ordered by General Slocum to cross Rock Creek and drive back Johnson's skirmishers who had extended his flank in that direction. General Neill's regiments, passing around the extreme right of the Union army, crossed the creek, and forming line pushed through the woods, driving the enemy's pickets before them. In this affair Capt. William H. Gilfillan, of the Forty-third New York, was killed. The Forty-ninth and Thirty-third New York* were also engaged, but with comparatively slight loss. The

* The Thirty-third New York was a two-years' regiment which was mustered out June 2, 1863 — before the battle of Gettysburg. A small detachment of three-years' men that remained in the field were attached to the Forty-ninth New York, and on October 1, 1863, were permanently transferred to that regiment.

Seventy-seventh New York, of this brigade, was stationed in the meanwhile near Slocum's Headquarters on Powers' Hill, in support of the Twelfth Corps Artillery, part of which under Colonel Best, chief of artillery, was massed on that elevation.

During the morning and forenoon of the 3d everything was quiet on the left and centre of the Union line. The soldiers rested idly in their places listening to the sullen roar of the determined and persistent conflict at Culp's Hill. A few troops moved into position, but the front remained about the same as when the fighting ceased on the evening of the day before. Caldwell's Division resumed its place on the left of the Second Corps, a little to the left of its original line, and busied itself during the forenoon in throwing up intrenchments. The three divisions of the First Corps occupied disconnected positions: Wadsworth remained on the west front of Culp's Hill; Robinson was placed between the Eleventh and Second Corps; while Doubleday held an advanced position in the line of the Second Corps between Gibbon and Caldwell. The Fifth Corps held an intrenched line connecting both Round Tops, which rendered the left impregnable. The Third Corps had reformed its thinned ranks and was massed in columns of regiments in rear of Hancock's left. The Sixth Corps occupied various places in reserve on the left and in rear of Round Top.

The Confederates held the Peach Orchard and Devil's Den, the brigades of Law and Robertson occupying an advanced position beyond Plum Run and near the base of Big Round Top.

As the morning wore away there was some firing at times on the skirmish line, and the batteries on either side fired occasional shots to ascertain the range at various points. During the forenoon an affair occurred in front of Hays' Division, of the Second Corps, in which some troops from Smyth's Brigade advanced to the buildings on the Bliss farm, situated midway between the lines, drove out the sharpshooters, who occupied the house and barn in force, set fire to the buildings, and then returned to their place in line. This sudden and successful sortie provoked a heavy artillery fire on that part of the field; but it soon died out and all was quiet again.

Whatever plan General Lee may have formed for the third day, it was impossible now to make any combined attack in which his left and right could co-operate. General Slocum's attack at daybreak had already determined the course of affairs on that part of the field. In fact, Ewell had received orders to resume the offensive at the same time. If Lee wished to continue the battle he must attack the Union left or centre. The Round Tops offered no inducements for an assault. Encouraged by the success of Wright's Brigade in piercing the Union line on Cemetery Ridge the evening before, Lee selected the same point as the place for an attack to be made by a strong column with ample supports.

General Longstreet, to whom this movement was intrusted, endeavored to dissuade his chief from any further offensive operations. He again urged that Lee should move his army around Meade's left flank, and by passing to the south of Round Top force him to vacate his strong position at Gettysburg. Such a movement would threaten Meade's communications with Washington and Baltimore, and he would be forced to either fall back to Pipe Creek or, as Longstreet argued, attack Lee in a position of his own choosing. But the

Confederate general listened to his lieutenant only with impatience and irritation. He was bent on making another attack, and would listen to no suggestion to the contrary.

Considerable time was consumed in the preparations; but as it was impossible for Longstreet to organize any important movement in co-operation with Ewell, whose troops had already been engaged since daylight, nothing was lost by the delay. Moreover, Pickett's Division, whose troops had not been engaged and were necessary to the plan, did not arrive on the field until after 8 in the morning. They made a forced march from Chambersburg on the 2d, and had bivouacked some distance from Gettysburg.

The troops selected by General Lee for the assault were Pickett's Division of Virginians, of Longstreet's Corps, and Heth's Division, of Hill's Corps. Heth having been wounded on the 1st, his division was under the command of General Pettigrew. In support of these two divisions, Wilcox's and Perry's brigades, of Anderson's Division, were to advance in support of Pickett's right, while the left of Pettigrew's Division was to be supported by the brigades of Lane and Scales, of Pender's Division, under command of General Trimble. The attacking force, as thus constituted, contained eleven brigades, numbering about 14,300 men, most of these brigades having been reduced in strength greatly by the fighting of the two previous days. Of these eleven brigades, eight belonged to Hill's Corps; and it does not appear why the movement was put in charge of Longstreet, unless it was on account of the confidence which General Lee had in his ability. The first plan was to have McLaws and Hood support Pickett; but the position in their front could not be attacked with success, and to have drawn them away to the left in support of Pickett would have necessitated the abandonment of the ground which had cost them so dearly the day before.

Longstreet had no confidence in the success of the assault, and while discussing the plan with General Lee expressed an opinion "that the 15,000 men who could make a successful assault over that field had never been arrayed for battle."*

As it was ordered that a strong cannonade should precede the infantry movement, Longstreet formed the line of the attacking forces behind his artillery, Pickett's Division, on the right, in the depression behind the Emmitsburg Road, and the others in the woods in rear of Seminary Ridge, where they were concealed from view and were well protected from artillery fire. Pickett's Division was designated as the column of direction, and Pettigrew was instructed that the movement of his division must conform to that of Pickett. The place on Cemetery Ridge selected by General Lee for delivering the assault embraced that part of the Union line held by the Second Corps, a small copse of trees in front of Gibbon's Division being pointed out to Pickett as the object of direction.

General Lee ordered a strong cannonade from his entire line as a preliminary to the attack, hoping to demoralize the opposing infantry, and to so exhaust the ammunition and batteries of the enemy that the Confederate infantry could cross the open space of 1,500 yards or more without suffering too much

* Longstreet's Memoirs; Lippincott Co. Philadelphia. 1896.

from artillery. In accordance with this plan Colonel Alexander,* of Longstreet's Corps, placed a line of batteries along or near the Emmitsburg Road, forming one grand battery of seventy-five guns, all placed so as to command the ridge from Cemetery Hill to Round Top. On Alexander's left and along Seminary Ridge a line of batteries was formed, containing sixty-three guns, belonging to Hill's Corps, under command of Colonel Walker. On Walker's extreme left, at Oak Hill, were two Whitworth guns with a range exceeding any other piece of artillery on the field. This long line of batteries contained 138 guns of field artillery, of various patterns and calibres, but mostly three-inch rifles and twelve-pounder Napoleons. The latter were brass, smooth bores, with a calibre of four and one-half inches. The line included also six twenty-pounder rifled Parrotts, two Whitworths, and four twenty-four-pounder howitzers.

To meet this impending storm General Hunt disposed his artillery along Cemetery Ridge as best he could in view of his much shorter line. Being on an inner concentric line it would be impossible to place as many pieces of artillery in position as his opponent had posted along the outer circle. In front of Caldwell's Division, Second Corps, forty-one guns of the Reserve Artillery, under Colonel McGilvery, were closely arranged. In this line were placed Ames' and Hart's New York batteries, both of which belonged to the Reserve Artillery. Each of these batteries had won distinction in the fighting on the previous day at the Peach Orchard.

Farther to the right, in front of Gibbon and Hays, was the artillery of the Second Corps, under command of Captain Hazzard, chief of the corps artillery. On Cemetery Hill some of the batteries of the Eleventh and First Corps were brought to bear on the fields along the Emmitsburg Road, while from the summit of Little Round Top Hazlett's three-inch rifles could enfilade the entire field in front of Cemetery Ridge. Cowan's First New York Battery, and Rorty's New York Battery (B, First Light Artillery) were placed near the centre of the Second Corps. Along Cemetery Ridge, within one mile, General Hunt had thus placed seventy-seven pieces of artillery, not including those on Cemetery Hill and Little Round Top.

The Confederate cannon were all in position by noon, and the imposing display of artillery, covering the entire front of the Army of Northern Virginia, was plainly visible from the Union line, only 1,600 yards distant. Another hour was consumed in minor preparations, during which no sound of conflict broke the portentous silence. The smoky air was hot with noontide heat, while over the intervening valley hung a murky haze like that of Indian summer. No sounds were heard except some distant picket shot, some sharp word of command, the clank of harness, or clucking noise of artillery wheels as some battery took position. Through the still air came the sound of insect life, and the farmer boys lying along the lines heard, with homesick ears, the hum of bees. On either side the soldiers awaited the outburst with calm determination, gripping tighter the trusty rifles on whose work the issue must finally depend.

At exactly 1 o'clock a stream of white smoke shot out from a cannon on the Emmitsburg Road near the Rogers House, followed quickly by a second one.

* Colonel Alexander's duties on this occasion were of a special character; Col. J. B. Walton was chief of artillery for Longstreet's Corps.

J. B. LYON PRINT. J. I. MUMPER, PHOTO.

CEMETERY RIDGE.

Position of Second Corps. The Angle is in the centre of the picture There was no road at the time of the battle, but the stone walls were there then. The wall extending from the right of the picture to the centre was held by Hays' Division.

They were the two signal guns fired by the Washington Artillery for which all the batteries were waiting. The signal was followed instantly by the opening of the entire line of Confederate artillery of 138 pieces, and Seminary Ridge was soon hidden by the dense clouds of smoke, through which the flashes of the guns marked their position. Some of the batteries, in accordance with their instructions, fired by volley.

The eighty guns or more on Cemetery Ridge withheld their fire a few minutes, and then opened with a fierce reply. Over 220 guns were soon in action. Since the battle of Cressy so many cannon had never been engaged at once on any battlefield of the world. It was an epoch in the annals of war. The sound was terrific. No soldier had heard its like before. In addition to the roar of the guns there was the sharp detonation of bursting shell and shrill scream of conical shot. The thunder of the conflict was heard plainly forty miles away. In addition to the appalling sound there were the terrible scenes caused by the plunging and exploding missiles. Cannon were dismounted and caissons blown up, while men and horses were mangled and torn in every conceivable shape. Above the tumult could be heard at times that most horrible of all sounds, the cry of a wounded horse.

From its position on the outer curve the fire of the Confederate artillery was convergent, while that of the Union batteries was necessarily divergent. Still, the Confederate artillerists did not concentrate their fire wholly on the point selected for the infantry assault. At times their shots were dispersed in an effort to keep down the fire of certain batteries which were especially harassing. General Hunt had instructed his battery commanders to concentrate their fire with accuracy on the batteries which proved most destructive, but to fire slowly, so that when the cannonade was over they would have ammunition left to meet the infantry assault which he felt sure would follow.

The Confederate batteries directed their fire largely on that part of Cemetery Ridge which was held by Hancock's Corps, the point selected by General Lee for the ensuing infantry assault being situated on that line. While this terrible, convergent fire was at its hottest, and every infantryman was lying prone upon the ground, General Hancock, accompanied by some of his staff and an orderly carrying the corps flag, rode slowly along the line of the Second Corps through the storm of plunging shot and exploding shell, his gallant, soldierly bearing doing much to reassure his men and nerve them for the more deadly fighting which was soon to follow.

The aim of the Confederate gunners was too high at times. Many of the shots passed over Cemetery Ridge high in air, and, owing to the sharp curve in the Union position, struck the Twelfth Corps line in reverse. The most exposed and dangerous places were not alone on the crest of Cemetery Ridge, but also in the low ground behind it. The field around General Meade's headquarters, on the Taneytown Road, was strewn with the bodies of the dead horses picketed there, while the shells which were bursting in the house and door-yard forced the general and his staff to seek temporary quarters with General Slocum on Powers' Hill.

And, yet, amid all this dire tumult the infantry of both armies lay on the ground with their rifles beside them and not a man left his place. The veterans had lain under artillery fire too often to become demoralized by the cannonade,

terrible as it was. The official reports of both armies indicate that the infantry did not sustain any casualties from this artillery fire in any way proportionate to such a formidable demonstration.

General Longstreet had instructed Colonel Alexander to observe closely the enemy's fire, and when the proper time should arrive for the infantry to advance to notify General Pickett. The cannonade had continued for an hour and thirty minutes, when the Union batteries, under orders from General Hunt, gradually ceased firing in order to save their ammunition, to replace disabled guns, and to be in readiness for any infantry attack that might follow. Succeeding this the Confederate artillery soon slackened its fire also.

When Alexander noticed that the Union batteries had ceased firing he sent written word to Pickett that an opportune time had come and to advance immediately. Pickett showed the note to Longstreet, who read it, but said nothing. Pickett then asked whether he should advance. Longstreet, burdened by his gloomy forebodings of defeat, could answer only by bowing his head affirmatively. The long line of gray-clad infantry then moved forward past the batteries, which ceased firing to let them pass.

Before the infantry started, General Wright, of the Georgia Brigade, who was discussing with Colonel Alexander the proposed assault, and examining through his field-glass the point selected for attack, said: "It is not so hard to *go* there as it looks; I was nearly there with my brigade yesterday. The trouble is to *stay* there."* The nature of the task could not have been described better.

Pickett had formed his division in two lines, with Kemper's and Garnett's brigades in the first, and Armistead's in the second. The four brigades of Pettigrew's Division were in line on Pickett's left. In Pettigrew's rear was a second line composed of Trimble's two brigades. The supporting column on Pickett's right waited for the main column to clear its front, and then moved forward *en echelon.*

Aside from Longstreet, the Confederate generals seemed confident of success, although fully comprehending the magnitude of the task. Repeated victories had led them to believe that they could execute successfully whatever their general might plan. Each saluted proudly as he rode past the corps commander. Pickett, who was a superb horseman, rode by as if on parade, his cap set jauntily on one side over his brown, curling hair, which was neatly dressed and reached nearly to his shoulders. Trimble sprang into his saddle, and adjusted his seat and reins with the graceful air of a man starting on a pleasant ride. Gen. "Dick" Garnett left his sick couch in an ambulance, and wrapping himself in an old blue overcoat rode forward for his last charge. The men in the ranks understood clearly the desperate character of the movement, and along the line many of them were heard in subdued voices, calling good-bye to comrades and friends.† Yet, with their rifles carried jauntily at a right-shoulder-shift, they moved onward with a light, elastic step as steadily

* Southern Historical Society Papers: 1877, vol. IV, p. 105. Also, Battles and Leaders of the Civil War: Century Co., New York.

† The Confederate officers were directed to take a careful view of the field, and "to tell their men of it, to prepare them for the sight that was to burst upon them as they mounted the crest." (Longstreet's Memoirs, p. 390.)

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

THE CLUMP OF TREES.

as if on a grand review. As Scales' Brigade passed General Lee he noticed that some of the men wore bloody bandages on account of wounds received in the first day's fighting, and he expressed himself feelingly in their behalf.

Along the Union position on Cemetery Ridge the soldiers were watching eagerly. The long line of the enemy's infantry, as it emerged from the woods on Seminary Ridge, presented one of the grandest sights ever seen on a field of battle. Its front was nearly one mile in length. There were no gaudy uniforms; but there was a precision of movement and air of discipline that evoked in the highest degree the admiration of each soldier who awaited their coming. And over each section of the gray and glittering line waved in blue and red the "meteor flag" of the Confederacy.

The intervening valley across which the Confederate advance was made is over 1,600 yards, or about one mile, wide. The surface of the ground is rolling, with occasional depressions, in which the advancing troops were hidden from view at times and protected from the artillery fire in front. As the advance commenced the Confederate batteries ceased firing, but resumed their work as soon as they were able to fire over the heads of the moving troops. The Union battery on Little Round Top, distant a mile or more, reopened with an enfilading fire that inflicted considerable loss, but without delaying the advance in the least. Wherever a gap was made in the lines, the men closed up promptly and moved steadily forward. The main line of the Union artillery reserved its fire until the enemy were within 700 yards.

The clump of trees on Cemetery Ridge, which had been pointed out to Pickett as the place of assault, was not opposite the position from which his division started, but was situated a thousand yards or more to the left. Consequently, his troops marched diagonally across the fields, and after crossing the Emmitsburg Road moved by the left flank some distance, after which they faced to the front again. On Pickett's left, Pettigrew's four brigades were advancing in one line, with Trimble's two brigades following closely in their rear. The two brigades of Perry and Wilcox, which were to support Pickett's right, started soon after, but moved straight across the fields, the smoke and confusion concealing Pickett's divergent march to the left. The advance of Perry and Wilcox thus became an isolated movement without connection right or left.

Before reaching the Emmitsburg Road, Pickett and Pettigrew halted their troops for a few minutes during which a general alignment was obtained. Soon after they resumed their march every battery in the Union line that could reach them opened fire, but without retarding their steady advance. On reaching the road the skirmishers on both sides fell back to their respective lines, and here the Confederates encountered their first serious obstacle. The road was not parallel with their line, and in climbing over the two fences their ranks were broken up successively from right to left. Here Gibbon's Division opened on them with musketry while the batteries poured in a destructive fire of canister.

But Kemper's and Garnett's brigades re-formed under fire, and pressing steadily on entered the one remaining field which lay between them and the Union line. Here they encountered the fire from the infantry of Hall's and Harrow's brigades and an oblique fire from two regiments of Stannard's Vermont Brigade, which had been posted in a salient position. Without halt-

ing to return this fire, Kemper's and Garnett's brigades faced to the left and moved in that direction until opposite Webb's position, where they faced to the front and, joined by Armistead's Brigade of their second line, delivered their fire. Then raising the charging yell, the remnant of this assaulting column rushed forward to the stone wall behind which lay Webb's Philadelphia Brigade and Cushing's United States Battery.

When the troops which formed the right of Pickett's line faced to the left and moved off towards Webb, as just described, they uncovered the front of the Vermont Brigade. Hancock, quick to see his advantage, directed Stannard to throw two of his regiments forward and attack Pickett's right flank. The Thirteenth Vermont immediately changed front forward on its right company, and the Sixteenth Vermont formed on its left, thus making a line of battle at right angles to the Union front. From this position the Vermonters poured a flank fire into Pickett's lines that raked the entire division, and as the Confederates kept moving to the left these two regiments followed at short range, delivering a deadly fire as fast as they could load and discharge their pieces. Several hundred of the Virginians, unable to withstand this flank attack, threw down their arms, and rushed within the ranks of the Vermonters for protection as prisoners.

Joining Pickett on his left, Pettigrew's and Trimble's forces charged gallantly forward at the same time, and, passing the angle in the wall at Webb's position, attacked Hays' Division. By the time Pickett's advance had reached the stone wall in front of Webb and Cushing, the three brigades of Kemper, Garnett and Armistead, or what was left of them, were in one confused mass of desperate assailants. General Garnett was killed, falling from his horse within twenty-five paces of the wall. General Kemper was severely wounded. General Armistead, whose brigade was in the rear of the assaulting column at the Emmitsburg Road, pushed forward with his men through the disorganized mass of assailants and, placing his hat on the point of his uplifted sword, sprang over the low wall at the opening in front of Cushing's guns, where he was shot down, mortally wounded. He was followed by several hundred Virginians belonging to Pickett's three brigades and some of Pettigrew's troops. For a few minutes the Confederate flags were waving on the wall and within the Union lines. It seemed as though the assault would be successful.

The regiments of Hall's and Harrow's brigades, now freed from the attack on their direct front, moved promptly to the right, and swarmed around the clump of trees in support of Webb until the men were massed four deep around the hapless party of Confederates who had crossed the wall. A Confederate battery, near the Peach Orchard, seeing this movement of Union troops against Pickett's flank at the clump of trees, sent several shots that ploughed through the mass with terrible effect, but failed to disperse the crowd of gallant men who were bent on driving back their assailants. In swift succession the Southern flags went down, and those of the assaulting column who had not fallen, despairing of success, threw up their hands in surrender, while those who had not crossed the wall turned in swift retreat.

While Pickett's men were engaged in this desperate contest at the Angle, on their left Pettigrew's and Trimble's forces were facing a terrible infantry fire at short range which came from the rifles of Smyth's and Willard's brigades of Hays' Division. Pettigrew's line after crossing the Emmitsburg Road delivered

its fire and then charged forward, Trimble's two brigades of North Carolinians, who were in the second line, crowding closely upon and mingling with the troops in front of them. Rushing past the angle in the wall held by Webb's Brigade these Confederates pushed forward to the line held by Webb's right regiment and Smyth's Brigade. Here the Confederate brigades of Archer, Pettigrew, Scales, and Lane, encountered a close fire before which no troops could stand, and the field in front of Hays' line was thickly strewn with dead, many of whom fell close to the works. The Confederate line wavered for a moment and then broke and fled, while the men of Hays' Division sprang over the wall and captured a large number of prisoners and many flags. Archer's Tennessee Brigade, which held the right of Pettigrew's Division and connected with Pickett's line, lost here every flag in the brigade except one. The divisions of Gibbon and Hays captured twenty-seven flags that were sent to headquarters and receipts taken, fully half of which were taken from Pettigrew and Trimble.

The two brigades on the left of Pettigrew's line — Davis' and Brockenbrough's — while moving forward across the fields received a destructive flank fire before reaching the Emmitsburg Road from the Eighth Ohio, which had been posted in an advance position for picket duty. Without halting to reply, these brigades on the left pushed forward; but on reaching the road they again encountered a flank fire from the skirmishers of Willard's Brigade, under command of Captain Armstrong,* of the One hundred and twenty-fifth New York, whose men withdrew to the right and formed quickly there. Pettigrew's troops, having crossed the road, received a further and more disastrous enfilade from the One hundred and twenty-sixth New York, of Willard's Brigade, which General Hays had hurried into position for this purpose. Broken and disorganized by this strong flank attack, but few of the men on Pettigrew's left succeeded in nearing the main Union line.

The assault was a failure, and as the Northern cheer rang out along the Union line the defeated columns, broken, demoralized, without the semblance of a regiment left, fell back in haste across the fields over which they had just advanced in proud array. In retreating, Pickett's men fell back with Pettigrew's troops instead of along the line of their own advance, thereby gaining the cover of the woods on Seminary Ridge more quickly. The losses in Pettigrew's and Trimble's commands in this action are not known, for their casualty returns include their losses in the first day's battle as well. But Pickett's three brigades lost during the brief time of the assault 2,888 in killed, wounded and prisoners, out of 4,900 engaged.

While Longstreet's infantry was moving to the assault, the Third Corps, which had been massed in rear of Hancock's left, during the cannonade, moved quickly to the threatened position where it formed in support of the Second Corps.

It was about twenty minutes after Pickett's Division had started on its advance, when Anderson sent the order to Perry and Wilcox to move forward with their brigades in support. They advanced promptly, Perry's small brigade

* Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, LL. D., President of the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

of three Florida regiments, under Col. David Lang, forming the left of the line. As they crossed the ridge and moved down the slope they could see but little of the troops which they were ordered to support. They advanced steadily, but straight across the valley towards a point far to the right of the ground where Pickett made his assault and where the repulse had already occurred. But Pickett's men in retreating fell back to the nearest woods on Seminary Ridge and not along the line of their advance. Thus, the full extent of the disaster was not so readily apparent to Lang and Wilcox.

Stannard's Vermonters, having assisted in repelling Pickett's charge, now saw from their advanced position these two brigades of Anderson's Division coming forward on their left. The Sixteenth Vermont changed front promptly and, supported by the Fourteenth, moved out to where it could fire into the left flank of the Florida Brigade. In the meantime the Union batteries had been firing at this Confederate line from the time it crossed the Emmitsburg Road, which on this part of the field was much farther from the Union line than where Pickett crossed it. The two Confederate brigades, harassed by the musketry fire of the Vermonters on their flank and Caldwell's Division on their front, halted at the western edge of the bushy swale. Anderson, seeing the hopelessness of further effort, sent word for them to return, and at the same time ordered Wright and Posey, who were waiting to advance also, to resume their positions in the main line. In this affair Wilcox's five regiments, numbering "about" 1,200 men, sustained a loss of 204. Lang's three regiments carried about 400 men altogether into this action, of whom they lost about 155. Both brigades had sustained severe losses in the battle of the previous day, and entered this charge with depleted ranks.

The firm, determined resistance with which Webb's Brigade met Pickett's men at the critical moment of the assault was largely due to the gallant demeanor and soldierly ability of the New York officer, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, who was in command at this important point. The story of the "Bloody Angle" and "High Water Mark" at Gettysburg would be incomplete without mention of his name.

Yet, it is doubtful if Webb, despite his personal exertion and the unsurpassed bravery of his brigade, could have checked the onslaught of Pickett's men without assistance. The prompt rally of Hall's and Harrow's brigades to his relief did much to save the day. Two of the regiments to first hurry to this threatened point were the Forty-second New York, under the gallant Mallon, and the Nineteenth Massachusetts, under Colonel Devereux. The Forty-second, known as the "Tammany Regiment," had suffered severely in the fighting of the previous day; but when the Confederate flags were seen coming over the wall the brave remnant of the Forty-second rushed to the scene and shared in the honors of victory. In this closing fight, Sergeant Cuddy, the color bearer, fell mortally wounded; but, raising himself erect, with one last effort of his strength he waved his flag defiantly before the muzzles of the enemy's rifles which were not ten yards away. Private Michael McDonough, of this regiment, captured the flag of the Twenty-second North Carolina, of Scales' Brigade, whose troops were commingled with Pickett's at the Angle.

The Fifty-ninth New York, also of Hall's Brigade, took a most gallant part in repelling Pickett's attack, Lieutenant Hunt capturing the colors of the Eighteenth Virginia.

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THE ANGLE (FROM THE EMMITSBURG PIKE).

Ground over which Pickett's Division charged. The "Angle" in the stone wa'l is at the extreme left. Webb's Brigade (Union) held the line from the Angle to the clump of trees in the centre.

The Eighty-second New York,— Second N. Y. State Militia — of Harrow's Brigade, was also among the regiments which, facing to the right, double-quicked to the scene of the close fighting at the copse of trees. This small regiment, which had already lost 153 men in the second day's battle, lost 69 more in this action on the third day. It took 305 officers and men on the field, losing 192, or 63 per cent. Colonel Huston, Captain Hoyt, Lieutenant McDonald, and Lieutenant Cranston were killed. In the repulse of Pickett's charge the men of the Eighty-second captured the flags of the First and Seventh Virginia, of Kemper's Brigade.

On the left of Gibbon's Division two regiments of the First Corps occupied a place in the front line, the Eightieth New York and One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania, both under command of Colonel Gates of the Eightieth. The latter, known also as the Ulster County Guard (or Twentieth N. Y. S. M.), in company with the One hundred and fifty-first took an active part in the work of repelling the grand attack on the 3d. When Kemper's and Garnett's brigades, after nearing the Union line, faced to the left and moved parallel with it, the Eightieth followed up this movement of the enemy, the men firing as they marched until they reached the clump of trees where they participated in the final encounter. The Eightieth went into action on the first day with 28 officers and 259 men, losing in the three days' fighting 19 officers and 151 men. Of this number 3 officers were killed, and 24 men were taken prisoners.

As already stated, the attack of Pettigrew's line received a severe check from the deadly flank fire delivered by skirmishers and troops belonging to Willard's New York Brigade. When the charging line of Confederates halted and wavered under the effect of this fire, the men of the New York Brigade sprang forward in a counter attack, during which they captured a large number of prisoners and battle flags. Col. Eliakim Sherrill, who succeeded to the command of this brigade after Colonel Willard's death on the second day, was killed in this action. The One hundred and twenty-sixth New York was actively engaged in the flank attack on Pettigrew, and captured three stands of colors.

During the cannonade the One hundred and eleventh New York of this same brigade occupied an exposed position near the right of Smyth's Brigade, where it lost several men from artillery fire, among them Lieut. John H. Drake, who was killed by a shell. The regiment participated also in the fight with Pettigrew's and Trimble's forces. The One hundred and eleventh took 390 officers and men into action at Gettysburg. During the two days' fighting it lost 249, of whom 95 men were killed or mortally wounded. With one exception it sustained the greatest numerical loss of any Union regiment at Gettysburg. Col. Clinton D. MacDougall, who commanded the regiment both days, was severely wounded in the action of July 3d.

The One hundred and eighth New York, of Smyth's Brigade, supported Woodruff's Battery — I, First U. S. Artillery,— which was posted at Ziegler's Grove, on the right of the Second Corps, during the second and third days. While engaged in this trying duty the regiment lost 102 killed and wounded. The men assisted in manoeuvring the battery, which was seriously crippled by its own losses in men and horses.

The Tenth New York Battalion, also attached to Smyth's Brigade, rendered efficient service as a provost-guard during the battle, being deployed in rear

of Hays' Division, where it was under fire. After the repulse of Longstreet's assault, about 1,800 Confederate prisoners, who had been captured by the Second Corps, were turned over to the battalion for safe-keeping.

Among the artillery commands that assisted in the repulse of Longstreet's assault on the third day, none rendered more efficient service than Cowan's and Rorty's New York batteries. During the grand cannonade Cowan — First New York Independent Battery — went into action with his six three-inch rifles at a point on General Doubleday's front; but when the Confederate infantry advanced he was ordered to relieve Brown's (R. I.) Battery, which had been in action farther to his right, at the clump of trees on the left of Webb's Brigade. Cowan moved on a gallop up to this latter position, from where he commenced firing canister at 200 yards. The enemy, still advancing, crossed the low wall in his front and charged forward to within ten yards of one of his pieces. The lieutenant was down, shot through the body; one of the men thrust a double charge of canister into the muzzle and fell dead with three bullets in his face; the gunner rammed the charge home and went reeling to the ground shot through both thighs; the corporal of the piece raised his hand in the signal to fire and fell with his body across the trail piece. The lanyard was pulled when the yelling Confederates were within ten paces. They never reached the battery. It was thus that the men of New York stood to their guns at Gettysburg.

Just on Cowan's left were the four three-inch rifles of Battery B, First New York Light Artillery, better known as "Pettit's Battery." To this command had been attached the Fourteenth New York Independent Battery. Capt. James M. Rorty, of the latter, was in command of both, having been thus assigned the day before. The battery was engaged in the grand artillery contest on the 3d, its deliberate, accurate fire proving very effective. During the succeeding infantry assault it threw canister in double charges at short range. It sustained a severe loss in killed, among whom was Captain Rorty. Lieutenant Sheldon, the senior officer of Company B, was among the wounded. The number killed in this New York battery exceeded that in any other battery at Gettysburg.

Fitzhugh's (K, First N. Y. L. A.) and Wheeler's (Thirteenth Independent) New York Batteries came to the help of Gibbon's Division at an opportune time, relieving some batteries which had expended their ammunition and were more or less disabled. Fitzhugh and Wheeler arrived while Longstreet's infantry lines were moving to the assault, and in time to deliver an effective fire of canister.

Of the nineteen New York batteries in the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, all except three were actively engaged and suffered losses more or less severe. The three exceptions were Barnes' (C, First N. Y. L. A.) Battery, of the Fifth Corps, Harn's Third New York, of the Sixth Corps, and Martin's Sixth New York, of the horse artillery. Each of them, however, were in position near the front line and under fire, although sustaining no loss. Barnes occupied an important point on Little Round Top; Hart and Martin went into position near the Taneytown Road in rear of the Second Corps.

Of the sixty-eight New York regiments or battalions of infantry present, all were actively engaged except the Ninety-third Regiment and Twelfth

Battalion. The former was a splendid body of men, attached to the provost-guard of the Army of the Potomac and assigned to duty at general headquarters. The Twelfth Battalion contained two companies only, both of which were detailed on duty at General Sykes' headquarters, Fifth Corps.

Throughout all the fighting of the second and third days, Col. Orland Smith's Brigade of Steinwehr's Division held its position along the western base of Cemetery Hill, at the intersection of the Taneytown and Emmitsburg roads, the same position to which it was assigned on the first day. This brigade did not participate in any particular action, but was engaged the entire time in skirmish and picket duty. And yet its losses were very severe, the men suffering constantly from the fire of artillery or the deadly rifles of the sharpshooters who filled the houses near their line. The One hundred and thirty-sixth New York, Colonel James Wood, Jr., of this brigade, lost 108 men killed or wounded, nearly all of them hit by the sharpshooters with whom they were constantly engaged. The regiment was posted behind a stone wall on the Taneytown Road, its left company connecting with the right of the Second Corps.

On the afternoon of the third day the Union cavalry held the ground on the right and left flanks of the army, where they also were engaged in some severe fighting, the action on the right being confined to mounted troops of each army with no infantry whatever present on that part of the field. These contests were distinct, isolated affairs; but they had a relation to the general movements on the main battlefield, and, to some extent, an influence.

While the great struggle was being waged for the possession of Cemetery Ridge a battle between parts of the cavalry corps of both armies occurred on the Rummel Farm, situated three miles east of Gettysburg, between the York and Hanover roads. This field is on an elevated plateau, with a commanding view of Gettysburg and the battlefield.

The mounted troops of Gregg and Stuart were guarding, respectively, the right and left flanks of the two great armies. Stuart, the famous cavalry leader of the Confederacy, had with him the four brigades of Hampton, Jenkins, Fitz Hugh Lee, and W. F. H. Lee, numbering in all about 6,000 men. Gregg's force was composed of three brigades,— McIntosh's and Irvin Gregg's, of his own division, and Custer's Michigan Brigade of Kilpatrick's Division, the three numbering about 5,000 sabres. While Stuart had a preponderance in numbers, his men and horses were weakened by the exhaustion consequent upon his long raid, and his troops were to some extent inferior in arms and equipments. While Custer's Brigade was armed with breech-loading carbines, Jenkins' men carried long infantry rifles, and, through some blunder, entered this fight with only ten rounds of ammunition per man. But Irvin Gregg's Brigade was held in reserve to protect communication with General Meade's right, and hence Stuart's four brigades had to contend with only the two brigades of McIntosh and Custer, numbering about 3,500 in all. Stuart brought seven pieces of horse artillery into action, while Gregg used ten of the guns attached to his command.

Acting under Lee's orders, Stuart occupied this ground in order to secure the left of Ewell's Corps. At the same time the position was an advantageous one from which to strike Meade's flank and rear in case the Union army was de-

feated and obliged to retreat. To guard against the latter contingency Irvin Gregg's Brigade was posted so as to connect with the Union infantry on Wolf Hill while the remaining force confronted Stuart, whose presence became evident through the failure of Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee to conceal their line of march.

The ground on which this battle occurred was favorable for cavalry fighting. The fields were level, or slightly rolling, and free from woods, but crossed at frequent intervals by fences. The brigades of Fitz Lee and Hampton reached the field about 11 o'clock, at which time their artillery opened fire on Custer's position on the Hanover Road; but it was 2 o'clock before the forces were seriously engaged.

Part of the fighting was done dismounted, Jenkins' Brigade thus serving as infantry, their Enfield rifles being very serviceable in this work. But much of the fighting was done mounted, during which brilliant dashes were made by regiments from each side. There were many hand-to-hand contests and mounted charges in which the sabres were used freely, General Wade Hampton receiving a serious wound in the head from a sword cut.

During the course of the battle a spirited charge was made by two regiments of Chambliss' (W. H. F. Lee's) Brigade, which had a successful encounter with the Seventh Michigan. Reinforcements were added on each side until the engagement became general, the artillery taking an active part. In order to support the attack made by Chambliss, the Confederate brigades of Hampton and Fitz Lee moved forward. Charging in close column by squadrons, their advance was one of the finest cavalry displays of the war. There was a long array of well-aligned horses in whose saddles rode Stuart's veteran troopers with firm seats and steady reins, while along the whole front their sabres gleamed and flashed in the sunlight. As the Confederate columns moved rapidly forward Pennington's and Randol's batteries opened on them, first with shell and then with canister, but without retarding their advance. They swept forward, flushed with success, nearly to the batteries, and the Union forces were almost driven from the field. The Confederate cavalry had well-nigh achieved a signal victory.

This charge was met by a counter one led by the First Michigan Cavalry with Custer riding at its head, while McIntosh with the Third Pennsylvania and other detachments struck the advancing forces on their flank. As the swiftly moving columns encountered each other there was a resounding crash in which scores of horses went down, falling upon and crushing their riders. There was a clash of sabres and rattle of carbines and revolvers, mingled with the hoarse cries and imprecations of the contestants, and then the Confederates, yielding slowly, retreated past the Rummel Farm buildings to the woods from where they had started on their charge.

On the Union side the First New Jersey, Third Pennsylvania, and First Michigan were conspicuous for the dash and gallantry with which they successfully charged the opposing lines, while the severest loss was sustained by the Seventh Michigan. The Fifth Michigan, Col. Russell A. Alger, fought dismounted, and from their position on the left delivered a rapid and effective car-

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F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO

BIG ROUND TOP (AS SEEN FROM PLUM RUN GORGE).

bine fire. On the Confederate side, the First Virginia, First North Carolina, and Jeff Davis Legion achieved special distinction in the official reports. For three hours there was a series of charges and counter charges, neither side gaining any decided advantage. At 5 o'clock each abandoned offensive operations; but the Union cavalry held the farm buildings, for the possession of which much of the fighting had been done. At evening Stuart withdrew to the York Road.

In this cavalry battle of July 3d on the Union right, Gregg lost 30 killed, 150 wounded, and 75 captured or missing; total, 255. Of these casualties 219 occurred in Custer's Michigan Brigade. Stuart reported his loss as 24 killed, 99 wounded, and 58 captured or missing; total, 181. But this does not include the loss in Jenkins' Brigade, for which no casualty return was made and which, according to Stuart's report, sustained some losses.

The Tenth New York Cavalry, Maj. M. H. Avery, was in Irvin Gregg's Brigade, and hence was in reserve during this battle on the 3d. It was actively engaged on the previous day in the affair with Walker's "Stonewall" Brigade, of Johnson's Division; and on the evening of the 3d it took an advanced position, where it encountered an artillery fire by which several were killed or wounded. The Tenth had an especial interest in the battle at Gettysburg, for the regiment was stationed in the town for several months in 1862.

General Ruger, who commanded a division in the Twelfth Corps, on learning that Gregg was heavily pressed, sent the One hundred and seventh New York and two other infantry regiments of his division to Gregg's assistance. But this reinforcement did not arrive in time to take part in the battle, and, so, after bivouacking on the field, these troops returned to Culp's Hill the next morning.

The Second Brigade, of Gregg's Division, to which the Second and Fourth New York Cavalry belonged, was stationed at Westminster, Md., during the battle of Gettysburg, and hence these fine regiments did not participate in any of the fighting.

On the morning of July 3d, Kilpatrick's Division of cavalry was at Two Taverns, having marched there during the night after its fight with Hampton's cavalry at Hunterstown on the evening of the 2d. Leaving Two Taverns about 9 a. m. Kilpatrick moved in rear of Meade's army to the extreme left of the Union line, taking with him Farnsworth's Brigade, but leaving his other brigade — Custer's — which had been ordered to report to General Gregg. Farnsworth reached the position assigned to him about 1 o'clock, and immediately attacked the videttes and skirmishers who held the rear and right of the enemy's line. At 3 p. m. Kilpatrick was joined by Merritt's Brigade of United States cavalry, of Buford's Division, which, arriving from Emmitsburg, came in on Farnsworth's left, and pushing northward along the Emmitsburg Road drove the Confederate skirmishers back a half mile or more.

General Law, then in command of Hood's Division, met this attack successfully by deploying Anderson's Georgia Brigade in a thin line extending west from the base of Big Round Top to and across the road. The First Texas, of Robertson's Brigade, was deployed, also, as skirmishers. As Mer-

ritt's troopers fought dismounted most of the time, the action on his front assumed the nature of an infantry affair.

Both Kilpatrick and Merritt were under orders to attack the enemy's right and rear, and annoy him; also to protect Meade's flank and prevent it from being turned. Each brigade was accompanied by a battery of horse artillery.

At 5 o'clock — after Longstreet's assault had been repulsed — Kilpatrick ordered an attack by both brigades, the regulars to fight dismounted, while two of Farnsworth's regiments — the First Vermont and First West Virginia — were to charge mounted. The First Vermont, riding with drawn sabres, broke through the enemy's line, and after making a rapid circuit of over a mile inside the Confederate position, running a gauntlet the entire distance past infantry and artillery, returned to the starting point. The ground over which this little regiment rode was not adapted to a cavalry charge, being hilly, uneven, covered with huge rocks and patches of timber, and intersected by stone walls and high fences. The First Vermont suffered severely in this affair, but accomplished little or nothing aside from adding to its renown. Farnsworth, who protested against the order and declined to assume any responsibility for such a hopeless undertaking, rode at the head of the First Vermont and was killed while charging through the Fifteenth Alabama of Law's Brigade. He was the only Union general killed within the enemy's lines.*

The Fifth New York Cavalry, Maj. John Hammond commanding, belonging to Farnsworth's Brigade, had distinguished itself three days before in a hot fight with some of Stuart's cavalry in the streets of Hanover, Pa. It participated also in this affair of Kilpatrick's, July 3d, on the Union left flank. Arriving on the field, south of Round Top, the regiment took position in support of Elder's United States Battery of horse artillery. Subsequently, it made a charge on a piece of artillery that had become very annoying, but the gun was retired before it could be captured, whereupon the Fifth fell back to its position, where the men stood to horse during the remainder of the fight.

One regiment of Merritt's Brigade — the Sixth United States Cavalry — was detached during the day and sent in the direction of Fairfield to capture a wagon train which was moving in the rear of Lee's right flank. But the Sixth encountered two Virginia regiments of Jones' Cavalry Brigade, and was driven

* Some Confederate officers who were present at this affair have stated that General Farnsworth, while lying on the ground, wounded and helpless, refused to surrender, and then, placing his revolver to his head, blew out his brains. This story, evidently told in good faith, has been widely circulated and believed. But the two Union surgeons, who examined Farnsworth's body soon after his death, state positively that there were no wounds in his head; and that there were four wounds in his body, none of which could have been self-inflicted.

In explanation of these conflicting statements it is alleged by some who witnessed the occurrence that the Confederates were mistaken as to Farnsworth's identity. An officer who rode with Farnsworth, and whose conspicuous dress caused him to be mistaken by many for the general, fell from his horse, shot through the face, and while lying on the ground handled his revolver until he fainted.

The Confederate officer — Col. Wm. C. Oates — who cut the star off from Farnsworth's coat and identified him by papers taken from the general's pocket, does not claim to have seen the alleged suicidal act. (See General Oates' account. So. Hist. Papers, vol. V, p. 182.)

off with a loss of 34 in killed and wounded, and 208 captured. There was some close fighting done, however. The official report describes a Confederate lieutenant as "running his sabre entirely through an opponent and twisting him from his horse."

While Kilpatrick, with his two brigades, was pressing the right of Hood's Division at Round Top, McCandless' Brigade, of Crawford's Division, Fifth Corps, was also preparing to attack Hood and McLaws. General Meade, after witnessing the repulse of Longstreet's assault and the subsequent failure of Lang and Wilcox, rode to the left of his line and gave some orders for offensive operations on that part of the field. At 5 o'clock, Sykes, pursuant to his orders, directed Crawford to advance McCandless' Brigade, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and clear out the opposite woods around the Devil's Den and the Wheatfield. This brigade was holding the ground which it had retaken from the enemy the previous evening, and was in position on the farther side of Plum Run, near the Wheatfield, its line stretching across the road leading to the Peach Orchard. General Sedgwick, of the Sixth Corps, ordered two of his brigades forward to support McCandless, sending Bartlett's and Wheaton's, both under command of General Bartlett.

McCandless moved forward about 5:30 p. m., with his four regiments formed in a single line, and preceded by the Eleventh Reserves, deployed as skirmishers. Wheaton's Brigade, of the Sixth Corps, under command of Colonel Nevin, of the Sixty-second New York, formed a second line 200 yards in the rear. Bartlett's Brigade moved out from its position on the north slope of Little Round Top and occupied the ground vacated by McCandless, where it remained in reserve. The One hundred and twenty-first New York, Col. Emory Upton, a remarkably fine regiment, which had distinguished itself in the previous battle at Salem Church, held the left of Bartlett's Brigade, near the Wheatfield.

McCandless' line dashed across the Wheatfield and into the woods beyond, driving the enemy before him. Having cleared the woods in front, this brigade changed direction to the left and attacked the flank of Benning's Georgia Brigade, routing the left regiment of that command and capturing over 100 prisoners, together with a stand of colors. The Sixty-second New York, of Nevin's Brigade, took an active part in pressing another body of retreating troops from which it captured many prisoners. The Confederates fell back to their line on Seminary Ridge.

McCandless pushed on to the edge of the woods on the high ground near the Rose Farm, while Nevin's right regiment advanced nearly to the Peach Orchard. By this advance most of the ground lost the previous day was retaken, together with all the wounded which were lying on the field.

But McCandless and Nevin could not alone have regained this portion of the field had it not been that Law and McLaws were already withdrawing their divisions to the ridge near the Emmitsburg Road when this attack was made. The movements of Kilpatrick's cavalry on the Confederate right made the advanced position of Hood's Division dangerous and untenable, and so General Law, its commander, received orders to fall back to the position from which the division advanced on the 2d. McLaws' Division had already retired when Benning received word to withdraw. But Benning misunderstood the order. Unwittingly he allowed the Fifteenth Georgia to move off in the direction of McCandless, and in the encounter which followed this regiment suffered

severely, losing over 100 prisoners and leaving its killed and wounded on the ground.

The ease with which McCandless and Nevin gained ground, together with the absence of any organized resistance, gave ample evidence of the favorable opportunity for an offensive movement in force by the troops on the Union left. General Meade contemplated some such movement, for which over three hours of daylight yet remained.* But no general advance was ordered. There was great delay. The time was consumed with minor preparations and unimportant details. Darkness at length came on. The battle of Gettysburg was over.

On the next day, Saturday, July 4th, both armies remained quietly within their lines. The Confederates contracted their line and intrenched their position strongly throughout its entire length. In each army there was an ignorance of the condition and strength of its opponent; each awaited with apprehension a further attack. But while all was quiet along the front, there was a sad activity at the hospitals in the rear. The many thousands of wounded required prompt attention, and the surgeons exerted themselves in this work to the utmost point of endurance, taking little or no sleep, and scarcely stopping to eat. The ambulance corps, with its stretcher-bearers, improved the opportunity to gather up the wounded, who still lay uncared for in great numbers on all parts of the field.

During the night of the 3d, Ewell withdrew his entire corps to Seminary Ridge, where he formed line on either side of the Chambersburg Pike, his troops evacuating the town also. At daybreak on the 4th, detachments of the Fifty-eighth New York, Lieutenant Colonel Otto commanding, a regiment belonging to Schurz's Division, of the Eleventh Corps, entered Gettysburg and captured over 280 prisoners, including several officers. Many of these captured men were videttes and sharpshooters, who occupied houses near the outposts, and having fallen asleep during the night were overlooked by the Confederates when their troops were withdrawn from the town. The houses containing these prisoners were pointed out to the Union soldiers by the citizens.

Later in the day, at 8 a. m., Colonel Krzyzanowski, of the same division, taking the One hundred and nineteenth New York and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin of his brigade, passed through the town on a reconnoissance, extending about two miles to the east, in which he captured forty-seven more prisoners, but returned without finding any force of the enemy.

During the morning General Slocum, also, taking Ruger's Brigade of the Twelfth Corps with him, moved around the right of the army to the Hanover Road, and thence into and through the town, after which these troops returned to their former position at Culp's Hill. The town, around which there had been so much hard fighting, remained during the 4th unoccupied by the troop of either army.

Very little damage was done to the town, and only one of the people was killed during the battle. Miss Jennie Wade, a young lady living in a house on Baltimore street, near the outposts at Cemetery Hill, was killed by a stray bullet which entered the house while she was busily engaged in baking bread

* "As soon as the assault was repulsed, I went immediately to the extreme left of my line, with the determination of advancing the left and making an assault upon the enemy's lines. So soon as I arrived at the left I gave the necessary orders for the pickets and skirmishers in front to be thrown forward to feel the enemy, and for all preparations to be made for the assault." [Gen. Meade's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.]

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

CEMETERY ENTRANCE.

On Baltimore Pike; the Evergreen (Citizens') Cemetery, not the National Soldiers' Cemetery. The addition on the right was bui t since the battle.

for the soldiers. The houses were not injured to any extent, although a few of them were struck by shells. In the outskirts there were fences which were riddled, and brick houses with walls thickly pitted with bullet marks. Nearly all of the citizens remained with their families in the town during the battle. By the sudden termination of the first day's fight, the people found themselves hemmed in between both armies, whose pickets would not allow civilians to enter or leave the place. During the cannonading and street fighting the people remained indoors, most of them seeking safety in their cellars. The public buildings, schoolhouses, and churches were converted into hospitals, in addition to which many private houses sheltered wounded men who sought refuge within their doors.

The Confederate troops occupying the town were forbidden by their officers to enter the houses or molest the citizens, although some houses near the outposts were occupied by sharpshooters as a military necessity. The Southerners were talkative and evinced an inclination to converse with the citizens at every opportunity. They were elated and boastful over their success on the first day, and were confident that they would win a victory at Gettysburg that would end the war in their favor. The citizens, who were cut off from all tidings of the Union army, listened to this talk with anxiety and depression. But as the battle progressed they read each day the story of better news in the troubled faces and altered tone of their gray-clad guardians.

The citizens, as was right and proper, took no active part in the fighting. A company of emergency men had already been enlisted and organized in the town a few days before, upon hearing the first news of the invasion. This company joined the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Militia, and was engaged in a minor affair with General Early's advance, which occurred near the town on June 26th.

One citizen, however, took part in the first day's battle without waiting for the formality of an enlistment or a uniform. John Burns, a man over seventy, after assisting General Reynolds as a guide through the town, procured a rifle and some cartridges, and fought in the ranks of the First Corps, receiving three wounds in the course of his fighting.

While the First Corps was halted at Marsh Creek on the morning of the 1st, a lad named C. F. Weakley, about sixteen years old and a resident of Emmitsburg, expressed an ardent desire to join the Twelfth Massachusetts, whereupon he was uniformed and equipped, but not mustered. In the fighting which ensued a few hours later the boy was severely wounded and sent to a hospital. He was subsequently mustered into a Maryland regiment and died in the service.

But in addition to the militia company organized in Gettysburg for the emergency, there was a company in the Pennsylvania Reserves which was recruited in this town and which was fighting in this battle in sight of their homes. In other regiments, also, there were many who enlisted from this place. When General Gregg approached Gettysburg with his division of cavalry, he found a willing and competent guide in Surgeon Tate, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was a citizen of the town.

It was evident, on the morning of July 4th, that the Confederates had withdrawn to the line of Seminary Ridge, and were awaiting an attack there within

a shorter, more compact, and well intrenched line. But at noon heavy showers commenced, the rain falling in torrents, which soon reduced the fields and roads to a state that made artillery manoeuvres impossible that day. The storm continued during the night.

During the afternoon General Lee gave orders for a retreat, and before evening the long wagon trains, many of them filled with the spoils gathered during the invasion, started towards the Potomac by the Fairfield and Cashtown roads. They were guarded by Imboden's Cavalry Brigade which had not been engaged in the battle, having arrived on the field at noon of the 3d. Several thousand of the Confederate wounded, including all who could endure the journey, were carried in the empty wagons or ambulances, while many of them walked beside the train. The line of teams and wagons was seventeen miles in length. Imboden hurried them along regardless of the storm during all the night of the 4th and part of the next day, the trains arriving at Williamsport on the afternoon of the 5th, but were unable to cross the Potomac on account of the rains which had swollen the river to an unusual height.

While on their way to the Potomac the Confederate trains were severely harassed by the Union cavalry. On the morning of the 4th Kilpatrick's Division moved to Emmitsburg — where it was joined by Huey's Brigade of Gregg's Division — Kilpatrick being under orders to operate on the enemy's rear and flanks. Leaving Emmitsburg at 3 p. m. on the 4th, this column of mounted troops moved to Monterey Gap, arriving there in the night and while the wagon train of Ewell's Corps was passing on the Fairfield Road. In the fighting that followed a large portion of this train was captured or destroyed, and several hundred of the teamsters and train guards were made prisoners.

During the night of the 4th, after the wagon trains and ambulances were well on their way, Lee withdrew his entire army from Gettysburg unmolested, under cover of the darkness, and, marching by the Fairfield and Cashtown roads, arrived at Williamsport on the Potomac during the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th. Here he was delayed a week by the flood in the river, but on the 14th his army recrossed the Potomac in safety and wended its way across the Blue Ridge. Ten months elapsed before the two armies met again in a general engagement.

On the evening of the 4th General Meade called another council of war to which several propositions were submitted. The corps commanders present voted unanimously against any attack on the following day, or movement for turning the enemy's flank. But in the morning the enemy had disappeared from their front.

Pursuit was commenced by the cavalry on the 5th, the infantry moving soon after. But the pursuit could not be called a rapid or a vigorous one. Instead of following Lee by the roads on which he retreated, Meade moved his army by Emmitsburg, Frederick, Middletown, the South Mountain passes, and Boonsborough, a longer and circuitous route. He did not arrive within striking distance of his adversary until the 11th, thereby allowing Lee four days in which to select a defensive line and fortify it. Another council of war, on the 12th, decided that it was not advisable to attack, as Lee had intrenched himself in a strong position. After some further delay General Meade gave

orders for an assault on the morning of the 14th; but the river having fallen sufficiently in the meantime, General Lee had succeeded in laying his pontoons, and effected a crossing with his entire army.

The Union losses in the three days' fighting at Gettysburg aggregated 3,155 killed, 14,529 wounded, and 5,365 captured or missing; total, 23,049. The loss in officers was severe, 246 having been killed and 1,145 wounded. Of the latter 93 died of their wounds. Generals Reynolds, Weed, Zook, Vincent and Farnsworth were killed. Generals Hancock, Sickles, Gibbon, Barlow, Butterfield, Warren, Paul, Graham and Webb were wounded. Many of the colonels who commanded brigades and exercised the powers of a general were also killed or wounded.

The principal part of the losses occurred in the battle of the second day. Of the killed and wounded 60 per cent. fell during the fighting of July 2d; or, including the captured and missing, 50 per cent. of the total casualties. An examination of the casualty returns of each regiment in connection with their official reports indicates that the losses of the Army of the Potomac for each day at Gettysburg were approximately as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Day	847	3,989	3,566	8,402
Second Day	1,825	8,528	1,277	11,630
Third Day	483	2,012	522	3,017
Total	3,155	14,529	5,365	23,049

The losses in the Army of Northern Virginia amounted to 2,592 killed, 12,709 wounded, and 5,150 captured or missing; total, 20,451. Generals Pender, Barksdale, Semmes, Garnett, and Armistead were killed; and Generals Hood, Heth, Trimble, Kemper, G. T. Anderson, Jones, Scales, Jenkins, and Hampton were wounded.

But the Confederate casualty lists did not include their slightly wounded. General Lee issued an order, May 14, 1863, that the casualty reports should include only "those whose injuries, in the opinion of medical officers, rendered them unfit for duty." That these instructions were observed is evident from some of the Confederate official reports at Gettysburg in which wounded men were omitted because they were expected to return to duty in "a week or ten days." One report states that "the wounded includes only those disabled indefinitely." Now, this same class — the slightly wounded — were included in the casualty lists of the Union army, and embraced, as a general thing, fully 15 per cent. of the losses. If the Confederate returns had been made in the same manner and with the same accuracy in other respects, the loss in Lee's army at Gettysburg would appear fully as great as that of Meade's if not greater. Some of the Confederate brigade returns did not include their missing. Of these, Lane's, Davis's, Pettigrew's and Brockenbrough's were in the grand infantry charge on the third day, in which they lost not only in prisoners, but, also, a large number who were left lying on the field and whose fate must have

been in doubt. There is no return whatever from Jenkins' Brigade, although General Stuart states that it sustained losses. It should be remembered, however, that in abandoning the field, the Confederates lost the opportunity for perfecting their casualty returns, many of their killed being necessarily included in the missing.

In both armies the casualties as stated include the mortally wounded with the wounded, and the number returned as killed embraces only those who were killed or died on the field. The official returns of the Army of the Potomac show 3,155 killed. But the muster-out rolls and "final statements" of the various Union regiments at Gettysburg show that 5,091* of their number were killed or mortally wounded on that field.

The Confederate returns indicate that 2,592 were killed on the field; but, if to this number be added their mortally wounded who died in Union hospitals, and their wounded who died during the retreat to Virginia, and those of the missing who were killed, the number of Confederates killed will equal that of the Union army. Of the 12,227 Confederates captured, July 1-5, 6,802 were wounded men, most of whom were wounded so severely that they were left behind when Lee retreated. Of these prisoners, wounded and unwounded, 2,810 died in Union hospitals.

The Army of the Potomac captured thirty-eight flags at Gettysburg, but no artillery.† The Army of Northern Virginia captured several stands of colors during the fighting on the first and second days, and seven pieces of artillery. The number of prisoners taken on each side was about the same.

In this battle, the greatest of the war, the men of New York were present everywhere. There were New York troops in every corps. Of the brigades which earned distinction by efficient and gallant services, three were composed entirely of New York regiments. The blue banners of the Empire State waved amid the battle smoke on every portion of that blood-stained field.

Of the 85,600 Union troops that fought there, New York furnished over 27,000; of the 5,091* Union men who lost their lives at Gettysburg, 1,501 fell beneath the colors of the Empire State; and of the 23,049 casualties in the Union army at that battle, 6,816 occurred in New York regiments. *New York was at Gettysburg.*

The mere recounting of the incidents and tactical movements of a battle is not enough. The deductions and conclusions warranted by the facts yet remain to be pointed out. The student who neglects this part of his lesson has wasted his time in unprofitable study.

The invasion of Pennsylvania was no error on the part of the Confederate leaders, except as it may be viewed in the light of subsequent events. The

*"Regimental Losses in the Civil War." Albany Publishing Co. Albany. 1888.

†General Pendleton, the Confederate chief of artillery, says in his official report: "Besides the two serviceable guns mentioned as lost from failure of teams near the Potomac, the enemy got three of our disabled pieces, of which two were left on the field as worthless, and one sent to the rear was captured by his cavalry, with a few wagons from the train."

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

GENERAL MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS.

On the Taneytown Road, near Cemetery Ridge.

military situation in Virginia, when it was undertaken, demanded some such plan of operations. Despite Confederate victories the Army of the Potomac still clung to its foothold on the Rappahannock, where it was within twelve miles of its base of supplies, and from where in case of defeat it could safely fall back within the defences of Washington. Moreover, the Union commander might at any time transfer his base of operations to the James River. It was necessary that General Lee should manoeuvre the Union army from its position where it continually threatened Richmond. Cut off from the Trans-Mississippi, and with every seaport blockaded, the condition of the Confederate commissariat was fast becoming a source of gravest concern. Inaction was fraught with as dire results as defeat. By moving the Army of Northern Virginia across the Potomac it could draw its forage and supplies from the enemy's country, and the grain-producing fields of Virginia would be relieved of a grievous burden. It seemed necessary to transfer the theatre of war to a Northern State.

The plan was to move northward through the Shenandoah Valley, and, if Hooker did not attack there, to cross the Potomac and await the chances of battle in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Flushed with their recent victories the Confederates were confident of success, wherever the encounter might occur. They argued that a victory in Pennsylvania would imperil Washington, secure their long-sought recognition by European powers, create a financial panic in the North, and lead to a treaty of peace. The history of the campaign, the victorious sweep through the valley, the wavering fortunes on the field of Gettysburg, show that these were no idle, unfounded hopes.

The first day at Gettysburg was a Confederate victory. No matter if it was won by superior numbers. Most victories are won that way. Superior numbers often mean superior generalship. But in view of the results the victory was only a technical one. It was costly; it availed nothing. A regimental skirmish line, though driven back, counts it no defeat if it held its ground until the regiment secures a proper position. Buford and Reynolds were not striving for individual success. They did not expect to win a victory in the usual sense. They were fighting to check the Confederate advance until the Army of the Potomac could concentrate. They were fighting to hold Gettysburg, a place unimportant in itself, but valuable as a strategical point on account of the many highways converging there.

Nor should it be forgotten that a good part of the Confederate losses occurred in this battle of the first day. Doubleday's Corps inflicted as severe losses as it received; it lost in prisoners, but it made large captures also. If the Eleventh Corps could not deal equally heavy blows it must be remembered that this corps came on the field at a time when there was no choice of position. It went into action gallantly and without hesitation in the only place that was left. It had to form under fire as it arrived, on low ground that was commanded by the enemy posted in strong positions on front and flank. Though unable to inflict severe losses, the Eleventh Corps retarded the advance of Early's men, who, otherwise, would have imperiled the retreat of the First Corps.

The battle of Gettysburg was decided on the second day. After that the Confederate attempts to prolong the struggle were hopeless and ill-planned. The most of the fighting, also, occurred then, the losses exceeding the combined casualties of the two other days.

Although General Lee's defeat on the second day was due to better tactics, combined with equally good fighting, on the part of his opponents, he suffered from a most remarkable combination of untoward circumstances. Longstreet's delay in attacking until 4 o'clock, the serious misconception as to the real position of Sickles' line, the loss of Little Round Top "by five minutes," the failure to support Wright when he pierced the Union centre, the failure of the Confederate left to attack simultaneously with Longstreet, the lack of co-operation between Rodes and Early in the assault on Cemetery Hill, Johnson's failure to seize the Baltimore Pike, pardonable though it was,— all combined to forge a chain of events that rendered Confederate success a hopeless and discouraging task. Hitherto, during the war, these elements of fortune had militated largely against the Union army; but at Gettysburg they gravitated to the other side in obedience to the law of chance requiring that, sooner or later, the scale must turn.

On the second day General Lee attempted a concealed flank movement similar to the one at Chancellorsville which there resulted in a victory for the Confederate arms. That he should hope to surprise the Army of the Potomac a second time by such a manoeuvre seems strange; and, yet, had it not been for the activity of Sickles and the reconnoissance made by some of his troops, Longstreet would have massed 17,000 men in the woods on the Union flank without their presence being known. Longstreet's movement was a surprise to General Meade, although information regarding it had been sent to headquarters. Meade paid little attention to his left until he found that it was attacked, and then he expressed surprise at the position of the Third Corps.

The withdrawal of Buford's cavalry division to Westminster is one of the unexplained incidents of this battle. That a division should be withdrawn "to refit," that it should be ordered thirty miles to the rear at the very moment when the enemy was forming in its front for an attack,— cannot well escape the notice of thoughtful readers. The casualties in this division at Gettysburg aggregated 127, a loss which would hardly warrant withdrawal; and it had suffered no loss whatever in equipment or horses. It was not needed to protect Westminster; for Huey's fine brigade of cavalry had already been left behind at that place.

Some writers have created the impression that General Sickles, in occupying his position, brought on the battle of the second day, or precipitated the fighting. But it should be remembered that General Lee's order to attack the Union left was issued early in the morning; and that Longstreet was massing his forces for this attack before the Third Corps had taken its position; and, that pursuant to Lee's order the Confederates would have attacked the Union left in any case. Instead of inviting or precipitating the Confederate assault, Sickles' movements delayed it.

There has been some discussion, also, as to the relative merits of the line on which the Third Corps fought and the one contemplated by General Meade. But that is not the real point involved. The question is, which was the better under the circumstances? Had General Meade retained Buford's Division on his flank, and sent troops to occupy the Round Tops in the morning, Sickles would not have felt constrained to change his position. His flank would have been properly protected.

When Geary was withdrawn at daybreak from Little Round Top, some other division should have been sent to take his place. The Third Corps could not connect with Hancock and, at the same time, include the summits of the Round Tops in its line; and General Meade would not have contemplated such an arrangement had he first visited that part of the field and

acquainted himself personally with the distances and topography. A line connecting Cemetery Ridge with Little Round Top would furnish a fairly good defensive position, despite the mass of woods which at that time screened its immediate front; and, if the Round Tops had been occupied the Third Corps would not have sought any other. But that Longstreet's heavy columns, advancing under cover of the woods and timber, would have been repulsed and defeated just the same can hardly be maintained.

General Halleck, in his official report, speaks of a "gap" in the line as made by the Third Corps in its movements. But the Third Corps, when it went into position, held the extreme left of the army, and no matter which way its left swung it would not leave a gap. During the battle the Fifth Corps formed on its left, and the Third, after a long fight, was relieved by other troops. But at no time was any of the front uncovered; nor was the Sixth Corps "opportunely thrown into this gap," as Halleck states. The few troops of the Sixth Corps that were engaged fought at Culp's Hill or in support of McCandless in his charge through the Wheatfield.

The battle of the third day was but a hopeless attempt by Lee to retrieve his fortunes on that field,— an unnecessary sacrifice of life. The Army of the Potomac had effected a complete concentration. It held a remarkably strong position, and had successfully repulsed attacks at all points of its line. While it might be outflanked and its position turned, it could not be forced by direct pressure. And, yet, Lee assumed that what Burnside failed to do at Marye's Heights, he could do at Gettysburg.

Longstreet's assault on the third day had some slight semblance of success when Armistead and his men crossed the wall,— just enough to divert attention from the utter hopelessness of the attempt and relieve the affair from the odium of an inexcusable error. But this slight success of the Confederates would not have been possible but for the mistake in placing a battery on the front line at the Angle. It was through this opening — and at no other place — that an entrance was made. Had there been a strong force of infantry on that portion of the line, not a Confederate would have crossed the wall. The storm of bullets would have beaten them back there the same as at every other point of the line.

The grand cannonade was a dramatic incident that has unduly magnified the operations of the third day. It was a piece of noisy Chinese warfare that accomplished nothing. The official reports indicate that the casualties inflicted by the artillery, aside from those in its own ranks, were absurdly disproportionate to the noise and expenditure of ammunition. It caused no demoralization in the infantry lines. When the time came, the steady arm and deadly aim revealed itself at every point.

Johnson's attack on the morning of the third day, although ordered without any attempt at co-operation, was not without some hope of success. But with daylight there passed away all chance of surprising the rear of Meade's army. The intervening hours had enabled Slocum to make his preparations, not only for successful resistance, but to regain all that had been lost. Whatever opportunity Johnson may have had under the cover of the night was lost when he halted to await the morning.

The lack of simultaneous attacks on the second day has been deemed by many as the true reason of Lee's defeat. But, if Johnson had attacked at the

same hour with Longstreet he would have then found the entire Twelfth Corps in its works, and his division could not have advanced beyond the valley of Rock Creek.

True, if the Confederates had attacked all along the line at the same time, Carroll's Brigade might not have assisted in repulsing the assault on Cemetery Hill; but Robinson's and Doubleday's divisions were massed there in reserve until evening, and would have been available.

There is no need of speculation as to the cause of Lee's defeat. It was the Army of the Potomac.

General Lee was embarrassed in his movements by the absence of his cavalry, and the consequent lack of information as to the movements of his opponent which he otherwise would have obtained through mounted troops and scouting parties. Had he been informed promptly of Hooker's passage of the Potomac, the Army of Northern Virginia would probably have been concentrated at some point other than Gettysburg and nearer its base of supplies. The Army of the Potomac crossed the river on the 25th and 26th; but General Lee, hearing nothing of its movements, and receiving no word from Stuart, supposed that it was still in Virginia. The march of Ewell's Corps to Harrisburg was based on this idea.

On the evening of the 28th one of Longstreet's scouts brought the news that Hooker's army had crossed the Potomac and that its advance had reached Frederick, Md. Lee then ordered a concentration at Gettysburg in order to draw his opponent farther away from the Confederate line of supplies. Still, this lack of information during these three days seems to have had but little influence on the general movements of the campaign, except so far as it may have determined the place of encounter.

But General Lee was not wholly without cavalry. Jenkins' Brigade accompanied Ewell's Corps on its march to the Susquehanna, while Robertson's, Jones', and Imboden's brigades protected the rear of the Confederate army and its line of communications. Of the seven cavalry brigades in the Army of Northern Virginia, three, only, were with Stuart on his raid. There was an absence rather than a lack of cavalry.

Stuart's three brigades, before crossing the Potomac, cut loose from the Confederate army, and moving to the south and rear of Hooker's army in Virginia, passed northward within a few miles of Washington and Baltimore, a movement which was permissible under his orders. But in the meanwhile the Army of the Potomac in its march through Maryland and Pennsylvania occupied the territory between Stuart and Lee, and a junction was effected only by making a wide circuit via York and Carlisle.

To offset the embarrassment caused by his absence General Stuart accomplished much. His men destroyed the railroad and telegraph communications on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad east of Frederick, causing great alarm in Baltimore and Washington, and preventing French's Division from reinforcing Meade. He captured, near Rockville, Md., within a few miles of Washington, a train of 125 wagons and well-equipped teams, the wagons being laden with needful supplies. He burned a number of wagons and captured over 1,000 prisoners. The positive and successful results of his daring raid fully offset the negative and problematic disadvantages of his absence.

In view of the overwhelming defeat of Longstreet's assault it has been asserted often that General Meade should have followed up the retreating Confederates promptly with a counter charge. But it should be remembered that the troops which repelled the assault were in no condition to make such a movement. It was only by an exhaustive, heroic effort that they had held their own. They felt that they had done well and done enough in winning the victory. Moreover, many of the regiments in Gibbon's and Hays' divisions, on whom the attack fell, were in a disorganized state when the affair was over. Hancock and Gibbon had fallen, seriously wounded. The two brigades of Hall and Harrow had left their places in line and hurried to take part in the affray at the copse, losing all semblance of regimental formations in the general rush to that point. Considerable time elapsed before these regiments, although victorious and elated with success, could re-form and resume their places. It was too late then for them to make a counter charge. Then, again, the subsequent advance of Perry's and Wilcox's brigades, futile and weak as it proved to be, caused a further delay, for it appeared as if other assaults were yet to come.

The Sixth Corps, which was held in reserve, though fresh and ready for action, was posted in the vicinity of the Round Tops, over a mile away, and hence was not available for any counter charge from Cemetery Ridge. The Third Corps and two divisions of the First were in position behind or near the Second Corps. From these troops General Meade might have formed a charging line of 15,000 men for a counter attack; but events seemed to justify Longstreet's assertion that the 15,000 men had never been arrayed that could cross that valley and successfully assault the opposite slope. Seminary Ridge was lined with Confederate infantry and artillery which had not left their positions during the fighting, the infantry including three brigades — Thomas's, Mahone's, and Posey's — which, hitherto, had not been actively engaged.

Still there was a grand opportunity afforded on the third day which was not improved. While it is conceded that, after the repulse of Longstreet's columns, an immediate counter charge across the same ground would have been impracticable, there is every reason to believe that a prompt offensive movement against Lee's right, made by the Fifth and Sixth Corps with Merritt's and Farnsworth's brigades of cavalry, would have driven the Confederate army back in a disastrous rout.

General Hancock, while lying on the field wounded, dictated a despatch to General Meade immediately after Longstreet's repulse, in which he said: "I have never seen a more formidable attack, and if the Sixth and Fifth Corps have pressed up, the enemy will be destroyed." But, only one brigade of each corps was thrown forward. These troops encountered little opposition, as Hood's Division was even then falling back to the Emmitsburg Road, and the pursuit ceased before it reached that far.

But what would have been the result had the 25,000 Union troops, infantry and cavalry, available at that point, been thrown against the Confederates, one division of which was then out of position and was falling back? Part of the Sixth Corps was massed in the rear of Big Round Top, and while the Fifth Corps struck the retreating enemy in front, the Sixth, passing to the south of the

hill, would have attacked them on the flank. Kilpatrick's two brigades of cavalry, unimpeded by any resistance, would have moved swiftly over the open, level fields and reached the Fairfield Road, along which lay the Confederate line of retreat. The Confederate right, attacked in front and flank by superior numbers, and with the Union cavalry galloping through the wagon trains in its rear, would have been doubled up and routed.* Lee's army with its extended line of over six miles could not have concentrated in time to resist the blow, but, instead, would have had to face the attack in front which Meade would have ordered along the whole line. In place of its safe and orderly retreat, the Army of Northern Virginia would have had to face the direst possibilities that ever confronted a defeated army. Hancock's prediction, in all probability, would have been fulfilled.

But the success of any such movement against the Confederate right depended largely on its being made immediately after the repulse of Pickett's and Pettigrew's columns, and while the divisions of Hood and McLaws were also falling back. On the next day the conditions had changed materially, for the intervening hours had been improved by Lee in withdrawing his entire army to Seminary Ridge, where it occupied a shorter and more compact line, protected by strong intrenchments. Secure in this defensive position the Confederates awaited events. They "hoped and prayed" that Meade would attack, confident in their ability to effect a bloody and disastrous repulse that would offset the failure of the previous day, and enable them to return to Virginia with honors more evenly divided. But the Army of the Potomac did not move.

Although, on the morning of the 4th, a direct attack on Lee's intrenchments offered little prospect of success, there still remained to General Meade the opportunity of advancing the Sixth Corps with Kilpatrick's cavalry, and attacking Lee's line of retreat at some place between Gettysburg and the Cashtown hills. But it was useless to make any such movement after Lee had withdrawn his army into the defiles and passes of the South Mountain range.

That General Meade did not order a counter charge from Cemetery Ridge immediately after the repulse of Longstreet's assault on the third day has occasioned considerable comment and some unfavorable criticism. The impracticability of such a movement has already been discussed. It is interesting to note, however, in connection with such criticisms, that Lee's failure to make a countercharge at Marye's Heights has never provoked remark. Many writers have also complained that after Gettysburg Meade did not prevent the return of Lee's army to Virginia,— that he did not disperse, capture, or annihilate it. But it does not appear that these writers ever held that Lee should have accomplished such results after Chancellorsville, although he too had driven a defeated army to the banks of a swollen river.

When Meade turned the invaders homeward he had accomplished his task, so far as it lay in repelling the invasion. The annihilation of the Army of Northern Virginia — which required two more years of manoeuvring and bloody fighting — could well be postponed. To have attacked Lee in his works at Wiliamsport would have incurred a terrible risk,— would have im-

* "Kilpatrick's mistake was in not putting Farnsworth in on Merritt's left, where he would have had an open ride, and made more trouble than was ever made by a cavalry brigade. Had the ride been followed by prompt advance of the enemy's infantry in line beyond our right and pushed with vigor, they could have reached our line of retreat." (General Longstreet: Memoirs of the Civil War, p. 396.)

periled all the fruits of victory. Meade outnumbered Lee, but not enough to warrant an attack on an intrenched position. There was no need of repeating the sad and bitter experience of Fredericksburg, or anticipating that of Cold Harbor.

Gettysburg was the greatest, grandest battle of the war. And yet the victory won there was not a decisive one. It was but a repetition of Antietam, with this difference only,— that the Confederacy was one year nearer the end of its resources, one year nearer the inevitable. True, the Confederates abandoned the field. They left their dead and many of their wounded in the enemy's hands; and in this sense it was a defeat for them. But the defeat, such as it was, did not prevent the Army of Northern Virginia from baffling its adversary during two more years of war. It was able to send Longstreet's Corps to Chickamauga, and still confront Meade successfully at Mine Run. It was destined to keep the field, deal heavier blows than it had dealt before, and to inflict greater losses on the Army of the Potomac than had hitherto befallen it during the war. But the invaders were driven off from Northern soil, and in this, Gettysburg was decisive in what was prevented rather than in what was achieved.

Gettysburg ended the invasion; but the invading army retired in good order. With the exception of the affair at Monterey, its miles of wagon trains, laden with spoils and army supplies gathered during its foray, passed safely back to Virginia. It had lost many of its bravest men; but its adversary had suffered to an equal extent. In its desperate assaults it lost many of its flags; but it bore back to Virginia several stands of colors which it had wrested from its opponents. In its retreat it abandoned five pieces of artillery; but it brought away seven captured cannon taken in its tumultuous assaults. It left 5,000 unwounded men behind as prisoners; but it took away an equal number of captured men to swell the number in the already overcrowded prison pens in the south. Gettysburg was a victory; but it was ten months before the two armies met again on the field of battle.

That the Army of Northern Virginia recrossed the Potomac with a loss of prestige and depressed in spirit goes without saying. They had marched northward confident of success. With Manassas, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville in mind, they believed in the invincibility of their army and its commander. Defeat, no matter how mitigating the circumstances, must have produced for awhile a loss of *morale*. But such depression counts but little with the American soldier. The Army of the Potomac abandoned its ground at Chancellorsville only to hold it at Gettysburg.

The escape of Lee's army after Gettysburg, and the possibility of its capture has been the subject of much discussion. But, having given it a day's start it was not in the power of the Army of the Potomac to cut off its retreat, surround, or capture it. The relative strength of the two armies remained unchanged by the battle. Acting on the defensive, the Army of Northern Virginia would have been the stronger.

After the battle the Confederates rested quietly at Gettysburg an entire day awaiting an attack. Then, having sent away his wagon

trains, Lee departed, his army moving off unmolested and in good order. As he returned to the Potomac by the shortest route, it was impossible to intercept or surround him. If Meade had followed promptly, taking the direct road instead of the circuitous march by Frederick, he could have overtaken the retreating Confederates, and there would have been some sharp encounters with the rear guard in the mountain passes, but with little opportunity to achieve any satisfactory or important results. If, by attacking his rear, Lee could have been forced into another general engagement, he would have taken the defensive in some strong position of his own choosing. Such conditions afforded little opportunity to defeat, disperse, or capture the Confederate army, however great the disappointment of the North that such results were not achieved.

To have successfully intercepted Lee in his retreat would have required another and a separate army, which, moving against Lee's communications, could have thrown itself across his line of march while the Army of the Potomac attacked vigorously in his rear. That no such movement was made was not due to any lack of available troops. But General Halleck, the commander-in-chief of the Union armies, still clung to the idea that Washington must not be uncovered, and so this opportunity was lost.

General Hooker's plan for the campaign included such a movement, and just before he was relieved he ordered Slocum with the Twelfth Corps to Harper's Ferry, with the intention of adding the 10,000 troops in garrison there to Slocum's command. With this strong column Slocum was instructed to operate against the Confederate line of communications while the Army of the Potomac attacked in front. But Halleck refused Hooker's request that this garrison should be placed at his disposal, and so the Twelfth Corps was recalled to Frederick after making a fruitless march to Harper's Ferry. But upon General Meade's appointment Halleck immediately notified him that the troops at Harper's Ferry — French's Division — were at his command. As these troops could be of no possible use at Harper's Ferry, General Meade withdrew them and placed them on the line of his own communications. This was probably the best that he could do, for he did not need them with the Army of the Potomac, and at the same time they were not strong enough to intercept Lee's army with advantage.

But, if there was a possibility that Meade could have "overtaken," "defeated," "routed," "dispersed," or "captured" Lee's army during its retreat, it was too late to attempt it after Lee had reached Williamsport and intrenched himself in that strong position.

The commander-in-chief at Washington had at his command disposable forces from which he could have formed a second army, which could have been thrown across the line of Lee's communications. There were 45,000 troops at Washington. There were 20,000 on the Peninsula, either idle or engaged in fruitless, ill-planned movements, not including the 6,000 in garrison at Norfolk and Suffolk. At New Berne and Beaufort there were 20,000 more in idleness.

Mention, also, might be made of the 45,000 troops in the Eighth Corps and Department of West Virginia, which were scattered from Baltimore to the Shenandoah, and not including the forces in the Kanawha. Some of these troops, no doubt, were not available; and some of them could not have been moved in time. But, if orders had been issued promptly, when the Confederate advance crossed the Potomac, a second army, and a strong one, could have been sent into Western Maryland before Lee recrossed the river.

The troops on the Peninsula were ordered to reinforce Meade, but not in time to be of any avail in cutting off Lee's retreat.

Among the troops uselessly held at Washington were eleven regiments of heavy artillery,— drilled and equipped as infantry, each 1,800 strong,— numbering in the aggregate over 20,000 men, efficient, well-disciplined troops. The absurdity of holding these fine brigades at Washington was demonstrated by General Grant when, in a subsequent campaign, he promptly ordered them to the front.

Gettysburg was a battle in which many of the movements were the result of circumstance and opportunity. On each side there was a remarkable display of brilliant generalship on the part of subordinate commanders, developed by the unforeseen exigencies of the contest. And, above all, there was that grand story of courage and heroism shown by the men of both armies, which will ever redound to the honor of the American soldier and be cherished as a glorious and a common heritage by all the people of this reunited land.

How many men were present at Gettysburg in each army? The history of the battle would be incomplete without this information.

The Army of the Potomac was mustered on June 30th, the day before the fighting commenced. The number then present for duty is definitely stated; but the number actually present on the field during the next three days — who participated in the fighting or were ready to do so if called upon — cannot be determined so accurately.

The field returns of the Army of the Potomac for June 30, 1863, show its strength on that date as,—

Aggregate present	117,930
Present for duty	104,256
Present for duty equipped	101,262

The "aggregate present" shows the total number with the army in every capacity. It includes all arms of the service, wagon trains, medical department, special details, men under arrest, and the sick in camp,— in fact, all for whom rations must be provided.

The "present for duty," includes all who were present with their com-

mands and ready for duty, whatever their duties might be. It embraced musicians, company cooks, quartermasters and commissaries, hospital corps, and other noncombatants.

The "present for duty equipped," included only those who were actually available for line of battle at the date of the regimental reports. Of the 101,262 in this class, 6,427 were officers.

The number belonging to each corps and to each arm of the service, officers included, was as follows:

PRESENT FOR DUTY EQUIPPED, JUNE 30, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.	Head-quarters.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Aggre-gate.
General Headquarters	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Provost-guard (Patrick)	1,529	.....	.....	.....	1,529
Engineer Brigade (Benham)	946	.....	.....	.....	946
Guards and Orderlies (Ingalls)	49	.....	.....	.....	49
Signal Corps (Norton)	6	.....	.....	.....	6
First Army Corps	.....	9,403	.....	619	10,022
Second Army Corps	.....	12,363	82	551	12,996
Third Army Corps	.....	11,247	.....	677	11,924
Fifth Army Corps	.....	11,954	.....	555	12,509
Sixth Army Corps	.....	14,516	124	1,039	15,679
Eleventh Army Corps	.....	9,197	52	644	9,893
Twelfth Army Corps	.....	8,193	.....	396	8,589
Cavalry Corps	.....	.....	13,670	854	14,524
Artillery Reserve	.....	335	.....	2,211	2,546
Totals	2,580	77,208	13,928	7,546	*101,262

These figures show the strength of Meade's army, as officially reported the day before the battle. Some few reinforcements were received after this muster was made; but, on the other hand, some troops were detached to guard various points at the rear.

The accessions referred to consisted of three regiments from Stannard's Vermont Brigade, Lockwood's Brigade of three regiments, Duvall's Company of Maryland cavalry, and Rank's Pennsylvania Battery,— in all, 3,635 effectives.

The detachments, whose absence at Gettysburg, decreased the effective strength, were:

The Ninety-third New York and Eighth United States Infantry, of the provost guard, which, having been ordered to Westminster, Taneytown, and other points, did not arrive at Gettysburg in time to participate in the battle; the Engineer Brigade, part of which remained at the Potomac, the rest having been ordered to Washington; the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, which was on duty with the Third Corps' wagon trains; the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry, which was left with the wagon trains at Westminster; Huey's cavalry brigade of four regiments, and Battery C, Third United States

* Including officers.

Artillery, ordered to Westminster; Batteries B and M, of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, left at Westminster; and the Fourth New Jersey Infantry (seven companies) serving as train guard for the Reserve Artillery,— in all, 4,341 effectives.

These detachments exceeded the reinforcements by 706. Deducting this excess from the "present for duty equipped," leaves 100,556 as the total effective strength of the Army of the Potomac on June 30th.

No deduction is made for the twenty-two companies of infantry and cavalry on duty at various corps and division headquarters, nineteen of which were not engaged, or in which no casualties occurred.

But these statements do not answer the question as to the fighting strength present at Gettysburg,— the number of men that went into action with their colors.

In their official reports, made after the battle, many regiments and brigades stated the exact number of officers and men carried into action. These statements, when compared with the number present for duty on June 30th, indicate a loss of over 14 per cent.

In the following table the first two columns show the numbers of officers and men returned as present for duty June 30th; the other two show the number officially reported by the regimental commandant as carried into action at Gettysburg:*

REGIMENT.	JUNE 30. †		JULY 1-3.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers	Enlisted men.
11th New Jersey	28	316	26	249
2d New Hampshire	26	400	24	330
5th New Hampshire	16	191	14	165
60th New York	18	299	18	255
64th New York	25	216	19	185
69th New York	7	100	6	69
71st New York	16	304	13	230
72d New York	25	341	22	283
80th New York	30	345	28	259
107th New York	26	320	26	293
53d Pennsylvania	15	149	15	120
56th Pennsylvania	18	247	17	235
62d Pennsylvania	31	456	26	400
105th Pennsylvania	20	287	17	257
107th Pennsylvania	24	256	25	230
110th Pennsylvania	16	183	16	136
141st Pennsylvania	13	270	9	200
151st Pennsylvania	23	450	21	446
4th Michigan	27	376	26	316
7th Michigan	20	218	14	151
24th Michigan	32	479	28	468
3d Wisconsin	23	262	21	239
10th U. S. Infantry	9	95	10	83
11th U. S. Infantry	23	324	25	261

* Official Records, vol. XXVII, part I. † War Department Records.

The following regiments, in reporting their strength in action, did not specify the number of officers and men separately:

REGIMENT.	JUNE 30.		JULY 1-3.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers and men.
28th Massachusetts	16	252	224
61st New York	17	131	104
63d New York	8	104	81
86th New York	22	287	268
88th New York	8	118	90
111th New York	26	449	390
145th New York	18	271	245
147th New York	27	403	380
143d Pennsylvania	24	483	465
75th Ohio	17	268	263
82d Ohio	30	354	312

The following commands reported officially the number carried into action, but did not specify officers and men separately:

COMMAND.	JUNE 30.		JULY 1-3.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers and men.
Gibbon's Division	309	4,022	3,773
Humphreys' Division*	413	5,707	5,000*
Irish Brigade	48	651	578
Burbank's Brigade (Regulars)	67	1,122	980
Gamble's Brigade (Cavalry)	72	1,644	1,600

The returns for the First Corps, on June 30th, show 10,022 officers and men present for duty equipped. But General Doubleday, in his official report, states that the corps "contained about 8,200" at the beginning of the battle on the first day, a decrease of 18 per cent. The Second Corps reported 12,363 present for duty in the infantry; but General Hancock states officially that "the strength of the corps in the action was about 10,000 officers and men," a decrease of 19 per cent. And every regiment in that corps was engaged.

The Twelfth Corps carried into action 89 per cent. of its nominal strength. Of the 521 officers and 7,672 men in its two divisions of infantry, present for duty equipped June 30th, there were 7,323 officers and men present in action, as officially reported by the regimental commandants after the battle, the decrease being between 10 and 11 per cent. But when this corps was mustered it was at Littlestown, eleven miles from Gettysburg. The slighter decrease may be due, in part, to the high state of discipline and efficiency which prevailed in this command.

* Although General Humphreys reported his strength in round numbers, the figures must be nearly accurate, for the Excelsior Brigade of his division, which returned 140 officers and 2,129 men as present for duty June 30th, reported officially that it carried 1,837 officers and men into action, a decrease of 19 per cent.

The foregoing statistics indicate that 148 in each 1,000 of the imputed strength of Meade's army were not present in action at Gettysburg; and that, instead of 100,556, the actual strength, including the reserves and all arms of the service, was approximately 85,674, with 354 pieces of artillery.

Part of this loss was due to the straggling and disability caused by the long, forced marches by which the troops reached the field,— marches over bad roads, and during which heavy rains alternated with extreme heat. Some of the loss was also due to straggling and absence which occurred before the muster; for these absentees, in many cases, were returned as present for duty in the expectation that they would soon overtake their regiments, and to avoid returning them as deserters or absent without leave. Mention should be made here, also, of the pernicious custom by which, in many regiments, some men were exempted from fighting in order that they might attend to various duties pertaining to the comfort or convenience of officers, these men being reported at the same time as present for duty equipped.

In computing the strength of the Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg, recourse must be had to the return of May 31, 1863.* Of the returns made before the battle, this is the latest on file. It showed an aggregate present of 88,735, with 74,459 present for duty. The army, present for duty, was divided as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
General Staff	17	.....	17
Infantry	5,101	54,347	59,448
Cavalry	756	9,536	10,292
Artillery	242	4,460	4,702
Totals	6,116	68,343	74,459

After this return was made, and before the battle of Gettysburg, Lee's army was increased by accessions consisting of Pettigrew's Brigade (2,880),† Davis' Brigade (2,577),‡ the Twenty-fifth (350) and Thirty-first (280)§ Virginia regiments, and First Maryland Battalion (400)|| of infantry; Jenkins' Brigade of

* Official Records, vol. XXV, part II, p. 845. The returns for June 10th, 20th, and 30th are not on file.

† Not including one regiment left in North Carolina.

‡ In a return of French's Division, Department North Carolina, dated May 31, 1863, the strength of Davis' Brigade is stated at 163 officers and 2,414 men present for duty.— Official Records, vol. XVIII, p. 1086.

§ The Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia were on detached service in West Virginia. General Early, to whose division the Thirty-first Virginia belonged, says that it did not rejoin his command until after May 31st and was not included in the return of that date.— Southern Historical Society Papers, vol. VI, p. 17.

|| Joined the army at Winchester, June 13th; was in the Valley District previously. Inscription on monument says it carried 400 into action at Gettysburg.

cavalry (1,600);* and five additional batteries of artillery which, with Alexander's and Garnett's battalions — not included in the return of May 31st,— make an increase in the artillery of 684. These accessions amount, in the aggregate, to 8,691.

As a partial offset to this increase, deductions must be made for the Confederate losses in action at Brandy Station, Winchester, and the various cavalry encounters, June 10-24, in which the aggregate of killed, wounded and missing was officially reported at 1,439; for Corse's Brigade, of Pickett's Division (1,200);† three regiments (919) of Early's Division,— the Thirteenth Virginia, Fifty-eighth Virginia, and Fifty-fourth North Carolina;‡ the Fourth and Fifth North Carolina Cavalry (1,135), of Robertson's Brigade,§ and the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry (550) of Jones' Brigade; in all, 5,243.

The net increase of 3,448 added to the return of May 31st (74,459) indicates that, in the invasion of Pennsylvania, General Lee had an army numbering 77,907 — infantry, cavalry and artillery — present for duty and available for line of battle. As to what percentage of this army was in line on the field of Gettysburg will always remain a matter of conjecture.

There must have been some straggling and sickness resulting from fatigue and heat, although all reports agree that while in Maryland and Pennsylvania but few Confederate stragglers were seen until after the battle.

On the other hand, recruits, conscripts and convalescents, in considerable number, joined the army subsequent to May 31st and while on the march to Gettysburg. Evidence of this is found in General Lee's official correspondence.||

But a careful examination of all the official statistics relating to the matter shows that the losses from straggling, sickness, and other causes, exceeded the gains from recruits and convalescents, an excess which is estimated tentatively at 8 per cent.¶ of the total strength, or 6,232. Deducting this amount from the total, it is assumed that the strength of General Lee's army, at Gettysburg,

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* Gen. J. E. B. Stuart states in his official report that Jenkins' Brigade was 3,800 strong. Lieutenant Schuricht, Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, noted in his diary, at the time, that Jenkins' Brigade numbered 3,200 officers and men at Chambersburg, Pa.— See Lieutenant Schuricht's article in So. Hist. Soc. Papers, vol. XXIV, p. 340. But see, also, General Rodes' report, Official Records, vol. XXVII, part II, p. 547; and Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee's article, So. Hist. Soc. Papers, vol. V, p. 165.

† On March 9, 1863, Corse's Brigade reported 90 officers and 934 men present for duty, and 1,229 aggregate present. On June 15th, General Corse reported that his command did "not number over 1,200 effective men."— Official Records, vol. XXVII, part III, p. 893.

‡ General Early says that these were the three smallest regiments in his division.— So. Hist. Soc. Papers, vol. VI, p. 17.

§ On the return of May 25, 1863, these two regiments reported 67 officers and 1,068 men present for duty.— Official Records, vol. XXV, part II, p. 823.

|| On June 15th General Lee specifies the route and gives directions "to forward all convalescents and other soldiers returning to the army, sending them in detachments, properly rationed."— Official Records, vol. XXV, part II, p. 890.

¶ Rodes' Division numbered on May 31st, 648 officers and 7,806 men present for duty. At Carlisle, Pa., the day before the battle, General Rodes reported his strength

approximated closely to 71,675,* including all arms of the service, with 265 pieces of artillery.

That this number is substantially correct is proved by taking the return of July 20th, and adding to it the cavalry, the losses in battle, and the losses on the march between July 4th and the date of this return.

In computing the strength of the Army of Northern Virginia no account is made of Imboden's Brigade, although it arrived on the field of Gettysburg at noon of July 3d, and General Imboden, as he says, witnessed the great infantry assault of that day.

The figures for the Army of the Potomac include the Sixth Corps. The greater part of this corps was held in reserve, and was not engaged; but it was on the field, available and ready for action if needed.

For the convenience of the many who find it easier to remember round numbers it may be stated that the fighting strength of Meade's and Lee's armies at Gettysburg was, respectively, 85,000 and 71,000.

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as 671 officers and 7,381 men present for duty, a loss of over 4 per cent. General Early states that the decrease in his division before the battle, exclusive of losses in action, was about 10 per cent. But General Benning, of Hood's Division, says in his official report that "the rolls when we arrived at Gettysburg showed almost the same number which they showed when we left Culpeper Court-House." Col. Walter Harrison, inspector general of Pickett's Division, in his history, "Pickett's Men," says that in this division "there was no straggling, no desertion, nor disorder."

* General Longstreet estimates Lee's strength at Gettysburg as 75,568; and Col. Walter H. Taylor, Lee's adjutant-general, puts the figures at 67,000— infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Comte de Paris, in his history of the battle, estimates that Meade's effective forces were from 82,000 to 84,000 men; and that Lee's were from 68,000 to 69,000.

STRENGTH AND LOSSES OF NEW YORK TROOPS AT GETTYSBURG, JULY 1-3, 1863.

ORGANIZATION.	Corps.	Present.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
8th Infantry (1 company)	Eleventh	40				
10th Infantry (4 companies)	Second	98	2	4		6
12th Infantry (2 companies)	Fifth	117				
15th Engineers (3 companies)		371				
39th Infantry (4 companies)	Second	322	15	80		95
40th Infantry	Third	606	23	120	7	150
41st Infantry	Eleventh	218	15	58	2	75
42d Infantry	Second	197	15	55	4	74
43d Infantry	Sixth	403	2	2	1	5
44th Infantry	Fifth	460	26	82	3	111
45th Infantry	Eleventh	447	11	35	178	224
49th Infantry	Sixth	414		2		2
50th Engineers		794				
52d Infantry	Second	134	2	26	10	38
54th Infantry	Eleventh	216	7	47	48	102
57th Infantry	Second	179	4	28	2	34
58th Infantry	Eleventh	222	2	15	3	20
59th Infantry	Second	182	6	28		34
60th Infantry	Twelfth	273	11	41		52
61st Infantry	Second	104	6	56		62
62d Infantry	Sixth	237	1	11		12
63d Infantry (2 companies)	Second	81	5	10	8	23
64th Infantry	Second	204	15	64	19	98
65th Infantry	Sixth	319	4	5		9
66th Infantry	Second	176	5	29	10	44
67th Infantry	Sixth	356			1	1
68th Infantry	Eleventh	264	8	63	67	138
69th Infantry (2 companies)	Second	75	5	14	6	25
70th Infantry	Third	371	20	93	4	117
71st Infantry	Third	243	10	68	13	91
72d Infantry	Third	305	7	79	28	114
73d Infantry	Third	507	51	103	8	162
74th Infantry	Third	275	12	74	3	89
76th Infantry	First	369	32	132	70	234
77th Infantry	Sixth	424				
78th Infantry	Twelfth	198	6	21	3	30
80th Infantry (20th S. M.)	First	287	35	111	24	170
82d Infantry (2d S. M.)	Second	394	45	132	15	192
83d Infantry (9th S. M.)	First	215	6	18	58	82
84th Infantry (14th S. M.)	First	344	13	105	99	217
86th Infantry	Third	268	11	51	4	66
88th Infantry (2 companies)	Second	90	7	17	4	28
93d Infantry	Headquarters	412				
94th Infantry	First	445	12	58	175	245
95th Infantry	First	261	7	62	46	115
97th Infantry	First	255	12	36	78	126
102d Infantry	Twelfth	248	4	17	8	29
104th Infantry	First	309	11	91	92	194
107th Infantry	Twelfth	319		2		2
108th Infantry	Second	305	16	86		102
111th Infantry	Second	390	58	177	14	249
119th Infantry	Eleventh	300	11	70	59	140
120th Infantry	Third	427	32	154	17	203
121st Infantry	Sixth	470		2		2
122d Infantry	Sixth	456	10	32	2	44
123d Infantry	Twelfth	495	3	10	1	14
124th Infantry	Third	279	28	57	5	90
125th Infantry	Second	470	26	104	9	139
126th Infantry	Second	510	40	181	10	231
134th Infantry	Eleventh	488	42	151	59	252
136th Infantry	Eleventh	552	17	89	3	109

STRENGTH AND LOSSES OF NEW YORK TROOPS AT GETTYSBURG—(*Concluded*).

ORGANIZATION.	Corps.	Present.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
137th Infantry	Twelfth	456	40	87	10	137
140th Infantry	Fifth	526	26	89	18	133
145th Infantry	Twelfth	245	1	9		10
146th Infantry	Fifth	534	4	24		28
147th Infantry	First	380	60	144	92	296
149th Infantry	Twelfth	319	6	46	3	55
150th Infantry	Twelfth	609	7	23	15	45
154th Infantry	Eleventh	274	1	21	178	200
157th Infantry	Eleventh	431	27	166	114	307
1st U. S. Sharpshooters	Third	210	1	5		6
2d Cavalry	Gregg's Division	264				
4th Cavalry	Gregg's Division	298				
5th Cavalry	Kilpatrick's Divn.	468	1	1	4	6
6th Cavalry	Buford's Division.	234	1	4	8	13
8th Cavalry	Buford's Division.	623	2	22	16	40
9th Cavalry	Buford's Division.	395	2	2	7	11
10th Cavalry	Gregg's Division	392	2	4	3	9
1st Light Artillery, B	Second	117	10	16		26
1st Light Artillery, C	Fifth	62				
1st Light Artillery, D	Third	116		10	8	18
1st Light Artillery, E	First	44				
1st Light Artillery, G	Reserve Artillery.	84		7		7
1st Light Artillery, I	Eleventh	141	3	10		13
1st Light Artillery, K	Reserve Artillery.	49		7		7
1st Light Artillery, L	First	89	1	15	1	17
1st Light Artillery, M	Twelfth	97				
1st Independent Battery	Sixth	111	4	8		12
3d Independent Battery	Sixth	119				
4th Independent Battery	Third	135	2	10	1	13
5th Independent Battery	Reserve Artillery.	146	1	2		3
6th Independent Battery	Cavalry Corps.	111		1		1
10th Independent Battery	Reserve Artillery.	98	2	3		5
11th Independent Battery	Reserve Artillery.	96				
13th Independent Battery	Eleventh	118		8	3	11
14th Independent Battery	Second					
15th Independent Battery	Reserve Artillery.	70	3	13		16
Staff officers			3	8		11
New York officers	Regular Army		5			5
Totals		27,692	989	4,023	1,761	6,773

ITINERARIES, ROSTERS

AND

CASUALTY LISTS

OF

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

AND

THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

FOR

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

ITINERARY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN.

June 5.— The Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, with headquarters near Falmouth, Va., was posted on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, confronting the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, mainly concentrated about the town of Fredericksburg, on the south bank of the river. The several commands of the Army of the Potomac were distributed as follows: First Corps, in the vicinity of White Oak Church; Second Corps, near Falmouth; Third Corps, at Boscobel, near Falmouth; Fifth Corps, in the vicinity of Banks', United States, and adjacent fords on the Rappahannock; Sixth Corps, near White Oak Church, with the Second Division thrown forward to Franklin's Crossing of the Rappahannock, a little below Fredericksburg, near the mouth of Deep Run; Eleventh Corps, near Brooke's Station, on the Aquia Creek Railroad; and the Twelfth Corps, near Stafford Court House and Aquia Landing. The Cavalry Corps, with headquarters at Manassas Junction, had two divisions (Duffie's and Gregg's) and the Cavalry Reserve Brigade, all under Buford, in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction, and one division (B. F. Davis') in the neighborhood of Brooke's Station. The Artillery Reserve was near Falmouth.

June 6.— Howe's Division, Sixth Army Corps, crossed the Rappahannock at Franklin's Crossing, and, after a skirmish, occupied the enemy's rifle pits. Wright's and Newton's Divisions of the same corps moved to the same point from White Oak Church, taking position on the north bank of the river.

June 7.— Wright's Division, Sixth Corps, was sent across the Rappahannock at Franklin's Crossing, relieving Howe's Division, which returned to the north side.

June 8.— The Cavalry Corps (Pleasanton's), consisting of Buford's, D. McM. Gregg's, and Duffie's Divisions, and the Regular Reserve Brigade, supported by detachments of infantry, under Gens. Adelbert Ames and David A. Russell, moved to Kelly's and Beverly Fords, preparatory to crossing the Rappahannock on a reconnoissance towards Culpeper.

June 9.— Newton's Division, Sixth Corps, relieved Wright's Division on the south bank of the Rappahannock at Franklin's Crossing. The Cavalry Corps, supported by Generals Ames' and Russell's infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's and Beverly Fords, fought the enemy at or near Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, and Stevensburg, and recrossed the river at Rappahannock Station and Beverly Ford. (*Battle of Beverly Ford.*)

June 10.— The Cavalry Corps took position in the neighborhood of Warrenton Junction. Its infantry supports in the reconnoissance of the day previous rejoined their respective commands. Howe's Division, Sixth Corps, moved from Franklin's Crossing to Aquia Creek.

June 11.— The Third Corps marched from Boscobel, near Falmouth, to Hartwood Church.

June 12.— The First Corps marched from Fitzhugh's Plantation and White Oak Church to Deep Run; the Third Corps from Hartwood Church to Bealeton, with Humphreys' Division, advanced to the Rappahannock; the Eleventh Corps from the vicinity of Brooke's Station to Hartwood Church; and headquarters Cavalry Corps from Manassas Junction to Warrenton Junction.

The advance of the Confederate army skirmished with the Union troops at Newtown, Cedarville, and Middletown, in the Shenandoah Valley.

June 13.— The First Corps marched from Deep Run to Bealeton; the Fifth Corps from the vicinity of Banks' Ford, via Grove Church, towards Morrisville; Wright's and Newton's Divisions, Sixth Corps, from Franklin's Crossing to Potomac Creek; the Eleventh Corps from Hartwood Church to Catlett's Station; the Twelfth Corps from near Stafford Court House and Aquia Creek Landing *en route* to Dumfries; Wyndham's Brigade of Gregg's Cavalry Division from Warrenton Junction to Warrenton; and the Artillery Reserve from near Falmouth to Stafford Court House. McReynolds' Brigade, of Milroy's Division, Eighth Army Corps, marched from Berryville to Winchester. (*Cavalry fighting at Opequon Creek, and at Bunker Hill; battle of Winchester, Va.*)

June 14.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from near Falmouth to Dumfries; the First and Third Corps marched from Bealeton to Manassas Junction; the Fifth Corps arrived at Morrisville, and marched thence, via Bristersburg, to Catlett's Station; Wright's and Newton's Divisions, Sixth Corps, moved from Potomac Creek to Stafford Court House; the Eleventh Corps from Catlett's Station to Manassas Junction, and thence towards Centreville; the Twelfth Corps reached Dumfries; and the Artillery Reserve moved from Stafford Court House to Wolf Run Shoals. Daniel Tyler's command, of the Eighth Army Corps, fell back from Martinsburg to Maryland Heights. (*Cavalry fighting at Martinsburg, and battle* [*second day*] *at Winchester, Va.*)

June 15.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Dumfries to Fairfax Station; the Second Corps moved from Falmouth to near Aquia; the Fifth Corps from Catlett's Station, via Bristoe Station, to Manassas Junction; the Sixth Corps from Aquia Creek and Stafford Court House to Dumfries; the Twelfth Corps from Dumfries to Fairfax Court House; the Cavalry Corps (except Wyndham's Brigade, which marched from Warrenton to Manassas Junction, and thence on the 16th to Union Mills) from Warrenton Junction to Union Mills and Bristoe Station; the Artillery Reserve from Wolf Run Shoals to Fairfax Court House; and the Eleventh Corps arrived at Centreville. Milroy's Division, of the Eighth Army Corps, evacuated Winchester, and fell back to Maryland Heights and Hancock, Md. (*Battle* [*third day*] *at Winchester, Va.*)

June 16.— The Second Corps marched from near Aquia, via Dumfries, to Wolf Run Shoals, on the Occoquan; the Sixth Corps from Dumfries to Fairfax Station; and the Cavalry Corps from Union Mills and Bristoe Station to Manassas Junction and Bull Run.

June 17.— The First Corps marched from Manassas Junction to Herndon Station; the Second Corps from Wolf Run Shoals to Sangster's Station; the Third Corps from Manassas Junction to Centreville; the Fifth Corps from Manassas Junction to Gum Springs; the Eleventh Corps from Centreville to Cow Horn Ford, or Trappe Rock, on Goose Creek; and the Twelfth Corps

from Fairfax Court House to near Dranesville. The Cavalry Corps moved from Manassas Junction and Bull Run to Aldie. (*Cavalry battle at Aldie, Va.*)

June 18.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Fairfax Station to Fairfax Court House; the Sixth Corps from Fairfax Station to Germantown; and the Twelfth Corps from near Dranesville to Leesburg. J. I. Gregg's Cavalry Brigade advanced from Aldie to Middleburg, and returned to a point midway between the two places. (*Cavalry fighting at Middleburg, Va.*)

June 19.— The First Corps marched from Herndon Station to Guilford Station; the Third Corps from Centreville to Gum Springs; and the Fifth Corps from Gum Springs to Aldie. Gregg's Cavalry Division, except McIntosh's (late Wyndham's) Brigade, advanced to Middleburg. McIntosh's Brigade moved from Aldie to Hay Market. (*Cavalry engagement at Middleburg, Va.*)

June 20.— The Second Corps moved from Sangster's Station to Centreville, and thence towards Thoroughfare Gap; the Second Division (Howe's), Sixth Corps, from Germantown to Bristoe Station.

June 21.— The Second Corps arrived at Gainesville and Thoroughfare Gap. The Cavalry Corps (except McIntosh's Brigade, of Gregg's Division), supported by Barnes' Division, Fifth Corps, marched from Aldie and Middleburg to Upperville. McIntosh's Cavalry Brigade marched from Hay Market to Aldie, and thence to Upperville. Stahel's Division of Cavalry, from the defences of Washington, moved from Fairfax Court House, via Centreville and Gainesville, to Buckland Mills. (*Cavalry fight at Upperville, Va.*)

June 22.— The Cavalry Corps and Barnes' Division, of the Fifth Corps, returned from Upperville to Aldie. Stahel's Cavalry Division moved from Buckland Mills, via New Baltimore, to Warrenton. (*Skirmishing at Aldie, Va., and Greencastle, Pa.*)

June 23.— Stahel's Cavalry Division moved from Warrenton, via Gainesville, to Fairfax Court House.

June 24.— Newton's Division, Sixth Corps, moved from Germantown to Centreville, and the Eleventh Corps from Cow Horn Ford, or Trappe Rock, on Goose Creek, to the south bank of the Potomac, at Edwards Ferry. Stahel's Cavalry Division moved from Fairfax Court House to near Dranesville.

June 25.— The First Corps marched from Guilford Station, Va., to Barnesville, Md.; the Third Corps from Gum Springs, Va., to the north side of the Potomac, at Edwards Ferry and the mouth of the Monocacy; the Eleventh Corps from Edwards Ferry, Va., to Jefferson, Md.; and the Artillery Reserve from Fairfax Court House, Va., to near Poolesville, Md. These commands crossed the Potomac at Edwards Ferry. The Second Corps marched from Thoroughfare Gap and Gainesville to Gum Springs. Howe's Division, Sixth Corps, moved from Bristoe Station to Centreville; Crawford's Division (two brigades) of Pennsylvania Reserves, from the defences of Washington, marched from Fairfax Station and Upton's Hill to Vienna. Stannard's Vermont Brigade, from the defences of Washington, left the mouth of the Occoquan *en route* to join the Army of the Potomac. Stahel's Cavalry Division moved from near Dranesville, Va., via Young's Island Ford, on the Potomac, *en route* to Frederick, Md.

June 26.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Fairfax Court House, Va., via Dranesville and Edwards Ferry, to Poolesville, Md.; the First Corps from Barnesville to Jefferson, Md.; the Second Corps from Gum Springs, Va., to the north side of the Potomac, at Edwards Ferry; the Third Corps from the mouth of the Monocacy to Point of Rocks, Md.; the Fifth Corps from Aldie, Va., via Carter's Mills, Leesburg, and Edwards Ferry, to within four miles of the mouth of the Monocacy, Md.; the Sixth Corps from Germantown and Centreville to Dranesville, Va.; the Eleventh Corps from Jefferson to Middletown, Md.; the Twelfth Corps from Leesburg, Va., via Edwards Ferry, to the mouth of the Monocacy, Md.; and the Cavalry Corps (Buford's and Gregg's Divisions) from Aldie to Leesburg, Va. Stahel's Cavalry Division was *en route* between the Potomac and Frederick, Md. Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves moved from Vienna to Goose Creek, Va. (*Pennsylvania militia engaged in skirmish near Gettysburg, Pa.*)

June 27.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Poolesville to Frederick, Md.; the First Corps from Jefferson to Middletown, Md.; the Second Corps from near Edwards Ferry, via Poolesville, to Barnesville, Md.; the Third Corps from Point of Rocks, via Jefferson, to Middletown, Md.; the Fifth Corps from a point between Edwards Ferry and the mouth of the Monocacy to Ballinger's Creek, near Frederick, Md.; the Sixth Corps from Dranesville, Va., via Edwards Ferry, to near Poolesville, Md.: the Twelfth Corps from near the mouth of the Monocacy, via Point of Rocks, to Knoxville, Md.; Buford's Cavalry Division from Leesburg, Va., via Edwards Ferry, to near Jefferson, Md.; Gregg's Cavalry Division from Leesburg, Va., via Edwards Ferry, towards Frederick, Md.; and the Artillery Reserve from Poolesville to Frederick, Md. Stahel's Cavalry Division reached Frederick, Md. Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves moved from Goose Creek, Va., via Edwards Ferry, to the mouth of the Monocacy, Md.

June 28.— The First Corps marched from Middletown to Frederick; the Second Corps from Barnesville to Monocacy Junction; the Third Corps from Middletown to near Woodsborough; the Sixth Corps from near Poolesville to Hyattstown; the Eleventh Corps from Middletown to near Frederick, and the Twelfth Corps from Knoxville to Frederick. Buford's Cavalry Division moved from near Jefferson to Middletown; Gregg's Cavalry Division reached Frederick, and marched thence to New Market and Ridgeville. Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves marched from the mouth of the Monocacy, and joined the Fifth Corps at Ballinger's Creek. Stahel's Cavalry Division was assigned to the Cavalry Corps, as the Third Division, under Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, with Brig. Gen. Elon J. Farnsworth commanding the First Brigade and Brig. Gen. George A. Custer commanding the Second Brigade. (*Skirmishing near Rockville, Md., and at Wrightsville, Pa.*)

June 29.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Frederick to Middleburg; the First and Eleventh Corps from Frederick to Emmitsburg; the Second Corps from Monocacy Junction, via Liberty and Johnsville, to Uniontown; the Third Corps from near Woodsborough to Taneytown; the Fifth Corps from Ballinger's Creek, via Frederick and Mount Pleasant, to Liberty; the Sixth Corps from Hyattstown, via New Market and Ridgeville, to New

Windsor; the Twelfth Corps from Frederick to Taneytown and Bruceville; Gamble's and Devin's Brigades, of Buford's Cavalry Division, from Middletown, via Boonsborough, Cavetown, and Monterey Springs, to near Fairfield; Merritt's Reserve Cavalry Brigade, of the same division, from Middletown to Mechanicstown; Gregg's Cavalry Division from New Market and Ridgeville to New Windsor; Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division from Frederick to Littlestown; and the Artillery Reserve from Frederick to Bruceville. (*Skirmishing at Westminister, Md.*)

June 30.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Middleburg to Taneytown; the First Corps from Emmitsburg to Marsh Run; the Third Corps from Taneytown to Bridgeport; the Fifth Corps from Liberty, via Johnsville, Union Bridge, and Union, to Union Mills; the Sixth Corps from New Windsor to Manchester; the Twelfth Corps from Taneytown and Bruceville to Littlestown; Gamble's and Devin's Brigades, of Buford's Cavalry Division, from near Fairfield, via Emmitsburg, to Gettysburg; Gregg's Cavalry Division from New Windsor to Westminster, and thence to Manchester; Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division, from Littlestown to Hanover; and the Artillery Reserve from Bruceville to Taneytown. Kenly's and Morris's Brigades, of French's Division, left Maryland Heights for Frederick, and Elliott's and Smith's Brigades, of the same division, moved from the Heights, by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for Washington. (*Cavalry fight at Hanover, Pa., and skirmish near Harrisburg, Pa.*)

July 1.— The First Corps moved from Marsh Run, and the Eleventh Corps from Emmitsburg to Gettysburg; the Second Corps, from Uniontown, via Taneytown, to near Gettysburg; the Third Corps from Bridgeport, via Emmitsburg, to the field of Gettysburg; the Fifth Corps from Union Mills, via Hanover and McSherrystown, to Bonaughtown; the Sixth Corps from Manchester *en route* to Gettysburg; and the Twelfth Corps from Littlestown, via Two Taverns, to the field of Gettysburg. Gregg's Cavalry Division marched from Manchester to Hanover Junction, whence McIntosh's and J. I. Gregg's Brigades proceeded to Hanover, while Huey's Brigade returned to Manchester. Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division moved from Hanover, via Abbottsville, to Berlin; and the Artillery Reserve (Ransom's and Fitzhugh's Brigades) from Taneytown to near Gettysburg. Stannard's Vermont Brigade, from the defences of Washington, joined the First Corps on the field of Gettysburg. W. F. Smith's Division, of the Department of the Susquehanna, marched from the vicinity of Harrisburg to Carlisle. Kenly's and Morris' Brigades of French's Division reached Frederick. (*Battle of Gettysburg* [*first day*], *and skirmish at Carlisle, Pa.*)

July 2.— The Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps, Lockwood's Brigade, from the Middle Department, McIntosh's and J. I. Gregg's Brigades, of D. McM. Gregg's Cavalry Division, Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division, and the Artillery Reserve, reached the field of Gettysburg. Gamble's and Devin's Brigades, of Buford's Cavalry Division, marched from Gettysburg to Taneytown, and Merritt's Reserve Brigade from Mechanicstown to Emmitsburg. (*Battle of Gettysburg* [*second day*].)

July 3.— Gamble's and Devin's Brigades, of Buford's Cavalry Division, moved from Taneytown to Westminster; Merritt's Reserve Brigade from Em-

mitsburg to the field of Gettysburg; and Huey's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, from Manchester to Westminster. (*Battle of Gettysburg [third day], and cavalry affair at Fairfield, Pa.*)

July 4.— Gamble's and Devin's Brigades, of Buford's Cavalry Division, marched from Westminster, and Merritt's Reserve Brigade from Gettysburg, *en route* to Frederick; Huey's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, from Westminster, via Emmitsburg, to Monterey; J. I. Gregg's Cavalry Brigade from Gettysburg to Hunterstown; and Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division from Gettysburg, via Emmitsburg, to Monterey. Smith's Division, of Couch's command, moved from Carlisle, via Mount Holly, to Pine Grove, and the remainder of Couch's troops from the vicinity of Harrisburg towards Shippensburg and Chambersburg. Elliott's and Smith's Brigades, of French's Division, arrived at Washington from Maryland Heights, and moved to Tennallytown. Morris' Brigade, of French's Division, marched from Frederick to Turner's Gap, in South Mountain. (*Cavalry action at Monterey Gap, Pa., and skirmishes at Fairfield Gap, Pa., and near Emmitsburg, Md.*)

July 5.— Leaving Gettysburg, the Second Corps marched to Two Taverns; the Fifth Corps to Marsh Run; the Sixth Corps to Fairfield; the Eleventh Corps to Rock Creek; the Twelfth Corps to Littlestown; McIntosh's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, to Emmitsburg; and the Artillery Reserve to Littlestown. Buford's Cavalry Division reached Frederick. J. I. Gregg's Cavalry Brigade moved from Hunterstown to Greenwood. Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division and Huey's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, marched from Monterey, via Smithsburg, to Boonsborough. (*Cavalry affairs at Smithsburg, Md., Fairfield, and Greencastle, Pa.*)

July 6.— The First Corps marched from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg; the Fifth Corps from Marsh Run to Moritz's Cross Roads; the Sixth Corps from Fairfield to Emmitsburg, except Neill's Brigade, of Howe's Division, which, in conjunction with McIntosh's Brigade of cavalry, was left at Fairfield to pursue the enemy; the Eleventh Corps from Rock Creek to Emmitsburg; Buford's Cavalry Division from Frederick to Williamsport and thence back to Jones' Cross Roads; Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division and Huey's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, from Boonsborough, via Hagerstown and Williamsport, to Jones' Cross Roads; McIntosh's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, from Emmitsburg to Fairfield; and J. I. Gregg's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, from Greenwood to Marion. Smith's Division, of Couch's command, moved from Pine Grove to Newman's Pass. Kenly's Brigade, of French's Division, marched from Frederick *en route* to Maryland Heights. Elliott's and Smith's Brigades, of French's Division, left Tennallytown, via Washington and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, *en route* to Frederick. (*Cavalry fighting at Hagerstown, and Williamsport, Md.*)

July 7.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Gettysburg to Frederick; the First Corps from Emmitsburg to Hamburg; the Second Corps from Two Taverns to Taneytown; the Third Corps from Gettysburg, via Emmitsburg, to Mechanicstown; the Fifth Corps from Moritz's Cross Roads, via Emmitsburg, to Utica; the Sixth Corps from Emmitsburg to Mountain Pass, near Hamburg; the Eleventh Corps from Emmitsburg to Middletown; the

Twelfth Corps from Littlestown to Walkersville; and the Artillery Reserve from Littlestown to Woodsborough. Buford's and Kilpatrick's Cavalry Divisions and Huey's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, moved from Jones' Cross Roads to Boonsborough. J. I. Gregg's Cavalry Brigade was moving *en route* from Chambersburg to Middletown. McIntosh's Brigade of cavalry and Neill's Brigade, of the Sixth Corps, moved from Fairfield to Waynesborough. Smith's Division, of Couch's command, marched from Newman's Pass to Altodale. Kenly's Brigade, of French's Division, with other troops forwarded by Schenck from Baltimore, reoccupied Maryland Heights. Elliott's and Smith's Brigades of French's Division, reached Frederick from Washington. (*Skirmishes at Downsville and Funkstown, Md.*)

July 8.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Frederick to Middletown; the First Corps from Hamburg to Turner's Gap, in South Mountain; the Second Corps from Taneytown to Frederick; the Third Corps from Mechanicstown to a point three miles southwest of Frederick; the Fifth Corps from Utica to Middletown; the Eleventh Corps from Middletown to Turner's Gap, in South Mountain, Schurz's Division being advanced to Boonsborough; the Twelfth Corps from Walkersville to Jefferson; and the Artillery Reserve from Woodsborough to Frederick. J. I. Gregg's Cavalry Brigade was moving *en route* from Chambersburg to Middletown. Smith's Division, of Couch's command, moved from Altodale to Waynesborough. Campbell's and Mulligan's Brigades, of Kelley's command, Department of West Virginia, were concentrated at Hancock, whence they moved to Fairview, on North Mountain. (*Cavalry action at Boonsborough, Md.*)

July 9.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Middletown to Turner's Gap; the Second Corps from Frederick to Rohrersville; the Third Corps from near Frederick to Fox's Gap, in South Mountain; the Fifth Corps from Middletown, via Fox's Gap, to near Boonsborough; the Sixth Corps from Middletown to Boonsborough; the Twelfth Corps from Jefferson to Rohrersville; and the Artillery Reserve from Frederick to Boonsborough. J. I. Gregg's Cavalry Brigade reached Middletown from Chambersburg. Elliott's and Smith's Brigades, of French's Division, marched from Frederick to Middletown. (*Skirmish at Benevola, Md.*)

July 10.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Turner's Gap to Beaver Creek, beyond Boonsborough; the First Corps from Turner's Gap to Beaver Creek, where it was joined by Kenly's Brigade, of French's Division, from Maryland Heights; the Second Corps from Rohrersville to near Tilghmanton; the Third Corps from Fox's Gap through Boonsborough, to Antietam Creek, in the vicinity of Jones' Cross Roads, where it was joined by Elliott's and Smith's Brigades, of French's Division, which marched from Middletown, and Morris' Brigade, of the same division, which marched from Turner's Gap; the Fifth Corps from near Boonsborough to Delaware Mills, on Antietam Creek; the Sixth Corps from Boonsborough to Beaver Creek; the Eleventh Corps from Turner's Gap to Beaver Creek; and the Twelfth Corps from Rohrersville to Bakersville. Buford's and Kilpatrick's Cavalry Divisions moved from Boonsborough to Funkstown; Huey's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, from Boonsborough to Jones' Cross Roads, and McIntosh's Cavalry Brig-

ade from Waynesborough, via Smithsburg and Leitersburg, to Old Antietam Forge, and back to Waynesborough. (*Skirmishes at Hagerstown, Jones' Cross Roads, and Funkstown, Md.*)

July 11.— The Second Corps moved from near Tilghmanton to the neighborhood of Jones' Cross Roads; the Twelfth Corps from Bakersville to Fair Play and Jones' Cross Roads; Gamble's and Devin's Brigades, of Buford's Cavalry Division, from Funkstown to Bakersville; J. I. Gregg's Cavalry Brigade from Middletown to Boonsborough; Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division from Funkstown to near Hagerstown; the Artillery Reserve from Boonsborough to Benevola; Neill's Brigade, of the Sixth Corps, and Smith's Division, of Couch's command, from Waynesborough to Leitersburg. (*Skirmishes at Hagerstown, Jones' Cross Roads, and Funkstown, Md.*)

July 12.— The First, Sixth, and Eleventh Corps moved from Beaver Creek to Funkstown; McIntosh's Cavalry Brigade from Waynesborough, via Leitersburg, to Boonsborough; Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division and Ames' Division, Eleventh Corps, occupied Hagerstown; Neill's Brigade, of the Sixth Corps, moved from Leitersburg to Funkstown, where it rejoined its corps; Smith's Division (except one brigade, left at Waynesborough) from Leitersburg to Cavetown; Dana's Division, of Couch's command, from Chambersburg to Greencastle; and Averell's Cavalry Brigade, Department of West Virginia, from Cumberland *en route* to Fairview. (*Skirmishes at Hagerstown, Jones' Cross Roads, and Funkstown, Md.*)

July 13.— The Sixth Corps moved from Funkstown to the vicinity of Hagerstown; the Artillery Reserve from Benevola to Jones' Cross Roads, two brigades remaining at the latter place and the others returning to Benevola; Smith's Division, of Couch's command, from Waynesborough and Cavetown to Hagerstown and Beaver Creek. Averell's Cavalry Brigade joined Kelley's Infantry at Fairview. (*Skirmishes at Hagerstown, Jones' Cross Roads, and Funkstown, Md.*)

July 14.— The First Corps marched from Funkstown to Williamsport; the Second Corps from near Jones' Cross Roads to near Falling Waters; the Third Corps from Antietam Creek, near Jones' Cross Roads, across Marsh Creek; the Fifth Corps from the vicinity of Roxbury Mills, on Antietam Creek, to near Williamsport; the Sixth Corps from the neighborhood of Hagerstown to Williamsport; the Eleventh Corps from Funkstown, via Hagerstown, to Williamsport; and Williams' Division, of the Twelfth Corps, from Jones' Cross Roads to near Falling Waters, and thence to near Williamsport. Buford's Cavalry Division moved from Bakersville to Falling Waters; McIntosh's and J. I. Gregg's Brigades, of D. McM. Gregg's Cavalry Division, from Boonsborough to Harper's Ferry; Huey's Brigade, of the same division, from Jones' Cross Roads, via Williamsport, to Falling Waters; and Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division from Hagerstown, via Williamsport, to Falling Waters. Kelley's command, Department of West Virginia, marched from Fairview to Williamsport. (*Cavalry fight at Falling Waters, Md., and skirmishing at Williamsport, Md., and Harper's Ferry, W. Va.*)

July 15.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Beaver Creek to Berlin; the First Corps from Williamsport to Rohrersville; the Second Corps from near Falling Waters to near Sandy Hook; the Third Corps from Marsh

Creek to near Burnside's Bridge, on the Antietam; the Fifth Corps from near Williamsport to Burkittsville; the Sixth Corps from Williamsport to Boonsborough; the Eleventh Corps from Williamsport, via Hagerstown, to Middletown; and the Twelfth Corps from Fair Play and near Williamsport to Sandy Hook. Two brigades of the Artillery Reserve moved from Jones' Cross Roads, and, joining the remainder of the reserve at Benevola, the whole command marched thence, via Middletown, to Berlin. Buford's Cavalry Division moved from Falling Waters to Berlin; McIntosh's and J. I. Gregg's Brigades, of D. McM. Gregg's Cavalry Division, from Harper's Ferry, via Halltown, to Shepherdstown; Huey's Brigade, of same division, from Falling Waters to Boonsborough; and Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division from Falling Waters, via Williamsport and Hagerstown, to Boonsborough. Kelley's command, Department of West Virginia, marched from Williamsport to Indian Springs.

July 16.— The First Corps marched from Rohrersville to near Berlin; the Third Corps from Burnside's Bridge to Pleasant Valley, near Sandy Hook; the Fifth Corps from Burkittsville, via Petersville, to near Berlin; the Sixth Corps from Boonsborough to near Berlin; the Eleventh Corps from Middletown, via Jefferson, to Berlin; and the Twelfth Corps from Sandy Hook to Pleasant Valley. Buford's Cavalry Division moved from Berlin to Petersville; Huey's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, from Boonsborough, via Harper's Ferry, to Shepherdstown; and Kilpatrick's Division from Boonsborough to Berlin, whence De Forest's Brigade proceeded to Harper's Ferry. (*Fighting at Shepherdstown, W. Va.*)

July 17.— The Third Corps moved from near Sandy Hook, crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and proceeded to a point three miles south of the Ferry; the Fifth Corps moved from near Berlin to Lovettsville, crossing the Potomac at Berlin. Gregg's Cavalry Division marched from Shepherdstown to Harper's Ferry; Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division from Berlin and Harper's Ferry to Purcellville, Custer's Brigade crossing the Potomac at Berlin, and De Forest's Brigade the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry. Kelley's command, Department of West Virginia, moved from Indian Springs, Md., to Hedgesville, W. Va., crossing the Potomac at Cherry Run.

July 18.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Berlin, Md., to Lovettsville, Va.; the First Corps from near Berlin to Waterford, crossing the Potomac at Berlin; the Second Corps from near Sandy Hook to Hillsborough, crossing the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers at Harper's Ferry; the Third Corps from near Harper's Ferry to Hillsborough; the Fifth Corps from Lovettsville to near Purcellville; the Artillery Reserve from Berlin to Wheatland; and Buford's Cavalry Division from Petersville to Purcellville, crossing the Potomac at Berlin.

July 19.— Headquarters Army of the Potomac moved from Lovettsville to Wheatland; the First Corps from Waterford to Hamilton; the Second and Third Corps from Hillsborough to Wood Grove; the Fifth Corps from near Purcellville to a point on the road to Philomont; the Sixth Corps from near Berlin to Wheatland, and the Eleventh Corps from Berlin to near Hamilton, both corps crossing the Potomac at Berlin; the Artillery Reserve from Wheat-

land to Purcellville; and the Twelfth Corps from Pleasant Valley to near Hillsborough, crossing the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers at Harper's Ferry. Buford's Cavalry Division moved from Purcellville, via Philomont, to near Rector's Cross Roads. McIntosh's Brigade, of Gregg's Cavalry Division, moved from Harper's Ferry towards Hillsborough, and Huey's and J. I. Gregg's Brigades, of the same division, from Harper's Ferry to Lovettsville. Kilpatrick's Division of cavalry marched from Purcellville to Upperville. Kelley's command, Department of West Virginia, fell back from Hedgesville to the Maryland side of the Potomac at Cherry Run.

NEW YORK OFFICERS ON DUTY AT HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, AS SHOWN BY RETURN OF JUNE 30, 1863.

*Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. V.....	Chief of Staff.
*Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. V...	Engineer Department.
Brig. Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, U. S. V.....	Provost-Marshal's General.
Col. George H. Sharpe, 120th N. Y. Vols....	Provost-Marshal's Department.
Col. Edmund Schriver, U. S. V.....	Inspector-General.
Lt. Col. Edward R. Warner, 1st N. Y. Arty.,	Artillery Staff.
Major Bennet A. Clements, U. S. A.....	Assistant Medical Director.
Capt. Daniel Flagler, U. S. A.....	Ordnance Department.
Capt. Valerian Razderichin, 102d N. Y. Vols.,	Headquarters Staff.
Capt. Charles E. Pease, U. S. V.....	Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. John B. Howard, U. S. V.....	Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. Henry P. Clinton, U. S. V.....	Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. John H. Woodward, U. S. V.....	Commissary Subsistence.
Capt. James P. Kimball, U. S. V.....	Provost-Marshal's Department.
Capt. Lafayette Lyttle, 94th N. Y. Vols.....	Provost-Marshal's Department.
Capt. William W. Beckwith, 20th N. Y. S. M.	Provost-Marshal's Department.
Lieut. John V. Bouvier, 20th N. Y. S. M.....	Provost-Marshal's Department.
Lieut. Frederick Rosencrantz, 20th N. Y. Vols.	Headquarters Staff.
Lieut. Henry W. Perkins, 50th N. Y. Vols..	Headquarters Staff.
Lieut. Paul A. Oliver, 12th N. Y. Vols.....	Headquarters Staff.
Lieut. Frederick B. Manning, 148th N. Y. Vols.	Headquarters Staff.
Lieut. Charles W. Woolsey, 164th N. Y. Vols.	Adjutant-General's Department.
Lieut. Jonathan A. Smith, 14th N. Y. S. M.,	Quartermaster's Department.
Lieut. Frank M. Kelley, 44th N. Y. Vols....	Quartermaster's Department.

*Wounded.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 1–3, 1863, MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE, U. S. A., COMMANDING.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

COMMAND OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. Marsena R. Patrick.

93d New York Infantry*	Col. John S. Crocker.
8th United States Infantry* (eight cos.)	Capt. Edwin W. H. Read.
2d Pennsylvania Cavalry	Col. R. Butler Price.
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry	Company E, Capt. Emlen N. Carpenter.
	Company I, Capt. James Starr.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham.

15th New York (Battalion)*	Maj. Walter L. Cassin.
50th New York*	Col. William H. Pettes.
Battalion United States*	Capt. George H. Mendell.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Oneida (New York) Cavalry	Capt. Daniel P. Mann.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds.†

Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday.

Maj. Gen. John Newton.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st Maine Cavalry, Company L	Capt. Constantine Taylor.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth.

First Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith.‡

(2) Col. William W. Robinson.

19th Indiana	Col. Samuel J. Williams.
24th Michigan	Col. Henry A. Morrow.
	Capt. Albert M. Edwards.
2d Wisconsin	Col. Lucius Fairchild.
	Maj. John Mansfield.
	Capt. George H. Otis.
6th Wisconsin	Lieut. Col. Rufus R. Dawes.
7th Wisconsin	Col. William W. Robinson.
	Maj. Mark Finnicum.

* Not engaged. With the exception of the regular battalion, the Engineer Brigade, while at Beaver Dam Creek, six miles north of Liberty, Md., on July 1st, was ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, where it arrived July 3d.

† General Reynolds was killed July 1st, while in command of the left wing of the army; Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday commanded the corps July 1st, and Maj. Gen. John Newton on the 2d and 3d.

‡ Wounded.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler.

7th Indiana	Col. Ira G. Grover.
76th New York	Maj. Andrew J. Grover.
	Capt. John E. Cook.
84th New York (14th Militia)	Col. Edward B. Fowler.
95th New York	Col. George H. Biddle.
	Maj. Edward Pye.
147th New York	Lieut. Col. Francis C. Miller.
	Maj. George Harney.
56th Pennsylvania (nine companies)	Col. J. W. Hofmann.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson.

First Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul.*

(2) Col. Samuel H. Leonard.*

(3) Col. Adrian R. Root.*

(4) Col. Richard Coulter.*

(5) Col. Peter Lyle.

16th Maine	Col. Charles W. Tilden.
	Maj. Archibald D. Leavitt.
13th Massachusetts	Col. Samuel H. Leonard.
	Lieut. Col. N. Walter Batchelder.
94th New York	Col. Adrian R. Root.
	Maj. Samuel A. Moffett.
104th New York	Col. Gilbert G. Prey.
107th Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. James MacThomson.
	Capt. Emanuel D. Roath.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter.

12th Massachusetts	Col. James L. Bates.
	Lieut. Col. David Allen, Jr.
83d New York (9th Militia)	Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Moesch
97th New York	Col. Charles Wheelock.
	Maj. Charles Northrup.
11th Pennsylvania†	Col. Richard Coulter.
	Capt. Benjamin F. Haines.
	Capt. John B. Overmyer.
88th Pennsylvania	Maj. Benezet F. Foust.
	Capt. Henry Whiteside.
90th Pennsylvania	Col. Peter Lyle.
	Maj. Alfred J. Sellers.
	Col. Peter Lyle.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday.‡

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley.

80th New York (20th Militia)	Col. Theodore B. Gates.
121st Pennsylvania	Maj. Alexander Biddle.
	Col. Chapman Biddle.
142d Pennsylvania	Col. Robert P. Cummins.
	Lieut. Col. Alfred B. McCalmont.
151st Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. George F. McFarland.
	Capt. Walter L. Owens.
	Col. Harrison Allen.

* Wounded. † Transferred on afternoon of July 1st to First Brigade.

‡ General Doubleday commanded the corps on July 1st, Gen. Thomas A. Rowley being in command of the division and Col. Chapman Biddle of the First Brigade. On July 3d Rowley was wounded, and Biddle assumed command of the brigade.

Second Brigade.

(1) Col. Roy Stone.*

(2) Col. Langhorne Wister.*

(3) Col. Edmund L. Dana.

143d Pennsylvania	Col. Edmund L. Dana. Lieut. Col. John D. Musser.
149th Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. Walton Dwight. Capt. James Glenn.
150th Pennsylvania	Col. Langhorne Wister. Lieut. Col. Henry S. Huidekoper. Capt. Cornelius C. Widdis.

Third Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. George J. Stannard.*

(2) Col. Francis V. Randall.

12th Vermont†	Col. Asa P. Blunt.
13th Vermont	Col. Francis V. Randall. Maj. Joseph J. Boynton. Lieut. Col. William D. Munson.
14th Vermont	Col. William T. Nichols.
15th Vermont‡	Col. Redfield Proctor.
16th Vermont	Col. Wheelock G. Veazey.

Artillery Brigade.

Col. Charles S. Wainright.

2d Maine Light, Battery	Capt. James A. Hall.
5th Maine Light, Battery	Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens. Lieut. Edward N. Whittier.
1st New York Light, Battery L‡	Capt. Gilbert H. Reynolds. Lieut. George Breck.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B	Capt. James H. Cooper.
4th United States, Battery B	Lieut. James Stewart.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.§

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

6th New York Cavalry, Cos. D and K	Capt. Riley Johnson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell.

First Brigade.

(1) Col. Edward E. Cross.§

(2) Col. H. Boyd McKeen.

5th New Hampshire	Lieut. Col. Charles E. Hapgood.
61st New York	Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady.
81st Pennsylvania	Col. H. Boyd McKeen. Lieut. Col. Amos Stroh.
148th Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. Robert McFarlane.

Second Brigade.

Col. Patrick Kelly.

28th Massachusetts	Col. Richard Byrnes.
63d New York (two companies)	Lieut. Col. Richard C. Bentley. Capt. Thomas Touhy.
69th New York (two companies)	Capt. Richard Moroney. Lieut. James J. Smith.
88th New York (two companies)	Capt. Denis F. Burke.
116th Pennsylvania (four companies)	Maj. St. Clair A. Mulholland.

* Wounded. † Not engaged; guarding trains. ‡ Company E, First New York Light Artillery, attached. §Killed.

Third Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. Samuel K. Zook.*

(2) Lieut. Col. John Fraser.

52d New York	Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg.
	Capt. William Scherrer.
57th New York	Lieut. Col. Alfred B. Chapman.
66th New York	Col. Orlando H. Morris.
	Lieut. Col. John S. Hammell.
	Maj. Peter Nelson.
140th Pennsylvania	Col. Richard P. Roberts.
	Lieut. Col. John Fraser.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. John R. Brooke.†

27th Connecticut (two companies)	Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merwin.
	Maj. James H. Coburn.
2d Delaware	Col. William P. Baily.
64th New York	Col. Daniel G. Bingham.
	Maj. Leman W. Bradley.
53d Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. Richards McMichael.
145th Pennsylvania (seven companies)	Col. Hiram L. Brown.
	Capt. John W. Reynolds.
	Capt. Moses W. Oliver.

SECOND DIVISION.

(1) Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.†

(2) Brig. Gen. William Harrow.

First Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. William Harrow.

(2) Col. Francis E. Heath.

19th Maine	Col. Francis E. Heath.
	Lieut. Col. Henry W. Cunningham.
15th Massachusetts	Col. George H. Ward.
	Lieut. Col. George C. Joslin.
1st Minnesota	Col. William Colvill, Jr.
	Capt. Nathan S. Messick.
	Capt. Henry C. Coates.
82d New York (2d Militia)	Lieut. Col. James Huston.
	Capt. John Darrow.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb.†

69th Pennsylvania	Col. Dennis O'Kane.
	Capt. William Davis.
71st Pennsylvania	Col. Richard Penn Smith.
72d Pennsylvania	Col. DeWitt C. Baxter.
	Lieut. Col. Theodore Hesser.
106th Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. William L. Curry.

Third Brigade.

Col. Norman J. Hall.

19th Massachusetts	Col. Arthur F. Devereux.
20th Massachusetts	Col. Paul J. Revere.
	Lieut. Col. George N. Macy.
	Capt. Henry L. Abbott.
7th Michigan	Lieut. Col. Amos E. Steele, Jr.
	Maj. Sylvanus W. Curtis.
42d New York	Col. James E. Mallon.
59th New York (four companies)	Lieut. Col. Max A. Thoman.
	Capt. William McFadden.

* Killed. † Wounded.

Unattached.

1st Company (Mass.) Sharpshooters	Capt. William Plumer. Lieut. Emerson L. Bicknell.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays.

First Brigade.

Col. Samuel S. Carroll.

14th Indiana	Col. John Coons.
4th Ohio	Lieut. Col. Leonard W. Carpenter.
8th Ohio	Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer.
7th West Virginia	Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood.

Second Brigade.

(1) Col. Thomas A. Smyth.*

(2) Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce.

14th Connecticut	Maj. Theodore G. Ellis.
1st Delaware	Lieut. Col. Edward P. Harris. Capt. Thomas B. Hizar. Lieut. William Smith. Lieut. John T. Dent.
12th New Jersey	Maj. John T. Hill.
10th New York (Battalion)	Maj. George F. Hopper.
108th New York	Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce.

Third Brigade.

(1) Col. George L. Willard.†

(2) Col. Eliakim Sherrill.†

(3) Lieut. Col. James M. Bull.

39th New York (four companies).....	Maj. Hugo Hildebrandt.
111th New York	Col. Clinton D. MacDougall. Lieut. Col. Isaac M. Lusk. Capt. Aaron P. Seeley.
125th New York	Lieut. Col. Levin Crandell.
126th New York	Col. Eliakim Sherrill. Lieut. Col. James M. Bull.

Artillery Brigade.

Capt. John G. Hazard.

1st New York Light, Battery B.....	Lieut. Albert S. Shelden. Capt. James McK. Rorty. Lieut. Robert E. Rogers.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A.....	Capt. William A. Arnold.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B.....	Lieut. T. Fred. Brown. Lieut. Walter S. Perrin.
1st United States Battery I.....	Lieut. George A. Woodruff. Lieut. Tully McCrea.
4th United States Battery A.....	Lieut. Alonzo H. Cushing. Sergt. Frederick Fuger.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

(1) Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.*

(2) Maj. Gen. David B. Birney.

FIRST DIVISION.

(1) Maj. Gen. David B. Birney.

(2) Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.

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* Wounded. † Killed.

First Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham.*

(2) Col. Andrew H. Tippin.

57th Pennsylvania (eight companies)	Col. Peter Sides.
	Capt. Alanson H. Nelson.
63d Pennsylvania	Maj. John A. Danks.
68th Pennsylvania	Col. Andrew H. Tippin.
105th Pennsylvania	Col. Calvin A. Craig.
114th Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. Frederick F. Cavada.
	Capt. Edward R. Bowen.
141st Pennsylvania	Col. Henry J. Madill.

Second Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.

(2) Col. Hiram Berdan.

20th Indiana	Col. John Wheeler.
	Lieut. Col. William C. Taylor.
3d Maine	Col. Moses B. Lakeman.
4th Maine	Col. Elijah Walker.
	Capt. Edwin Libby.
86th New York	Lieut. Col. Benjamin L. Higgins.
124th New York	Col. A. Van Horne Ellis.
	Lieut. Col. Francis M. Cummins.
99th Pennsylvania	Maj. John W. Moore.
1st United States Sharpshooters	Col. Hiram Berdan.
	Lieut. Col. Casper Trepp.
2d United States Sharpshooters	Maj. Homer R. Stoughton.

Third Brigade.

Col. P. R. de Trobriand.

17th Maine	Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill.
3d Michigan	Col. Byron R. Pierce.
	Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Pierce.
5th Michigan	Lieut. Col. John Pulford.
40th New York	Col. Thomas W. Egan.
110th Pennsylvania (six companies)	Lieut. Col. David M. Jones.
	Maj. Isaac Rogers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr.

1st Massachusetts	Lieut. Col. Clark B. Baldwin.
11th Massachusetts	Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp.
16th Massachusetts	Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam.
	Capt. Matthew Donovan.
12th New Hampshire	Capt. John F. Langley.
11th New Jersey	Col. Robert McAllister.
	Capt. William H. Lloyd.
	Capt. Samuel T. Sleeper.
	Lieut. John Schoonover.
26th Pennsylvania	Maj. Robert L. Bodine.
84th Pennsylvania†	Lieut. Col. Milton Opp.

Second Brigade.

Col. William R. Brewster.

70th New York	Col. J. E. Farnum.
71st New York	Col. Henry L. Potter.
72d New York	Col. John S. Austin.
	Lieut. Col. John Leonard.
73d New York	Maj. Michael W. Burns.
74th New York	Lieut. Col. Thomas Holt.
120th New York	Lieut. Col. Cornelius D. Westbrook.
	Maj. John R. Tappen.

* Wounded.

†Not engaged; guarding trains.

Third Brigade.

Col. George C. Burling.

2d New Hampshire	Col. Edward L. Bailey.
5th New Jersey	Col. William J. Sewell.
	Capt. Thomas C. Godfrey.
	Capt. Henry H. Woolsey.
6th New Jersey	Lieut. Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson.
7th New Jersey	Col. Louis R. Francine.
	Maj. Frederick Cooper.
8th New Jersey	Col. John Ramsey.
	Capt. John G. Langston.
115th Pennsylvania	Maj. John P. Dunne.

Artillery Brigade.

(1) Capt. George E. Randolph.*

(2) Capt. A. Judson Clark.

2d New Jersey Light, Battery	Capt. A. J. Clark.
	Lieut. Robert Sims.
1st New York Light, Battery D	Capt. George B. Winslow.
4th New York Light, Battery	Capt. James E. Smith.
1st Rhode Island, Battery E	Lieut. John K. Bucklyn.
	Lieut. Benjamin Freeborn.
4th United States, Battery K	Lieut. Francis W. Seeley.
	Lieut. Robert James.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. George Sykes.

PROVOST GUARD.

12th New York, Companies D and E	Capt. Henry W. Rider.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. James Barnes.

First Brigade.

Col. William S. Tilton.

18th Massachusetts	Col. Joseph Hayes.
22d Massachusetts	Lieut. Col. Thomas Sherwin, Jr.
1st Michigan	Col. Ira C. Abbott.
	Lieut. Col. William A. Throop.
118th Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. James Gwyn.

Second Brigade.

Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer.

9th Massachusetts	Col. Patrick R. Guiney.
32d Massachusetts	Col. George L. Prescott.
4th Michigan	Col. Harrison H. Jeffords.
	Lieut. Col. George W. Lumbard.
62d Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. James C. Hull.

Third Brigade.

(1) Col. Strong Vincent.†

(2) Col James C. Rice.

20th Maine	Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain.
16th Michigan	Lieut. Col. Norval E. Welch.
44th New York	Col. James C. Rice.
	Lieut. Col. Freeman Conner.
83d Pennsylvania	Capt. Orpheus S. Woodward.

*Wounded. †Mortally wounded.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres.

First Brigade.

Col. Hannibal Day.

3d United States (six companies).....	Capt. Henry W. Freedley.
	Capt. Richard G. Lay.
4th United States (four companies).....	Capt. Julius W. Adams.
6th United States (five companies)	Capt. Levi C. Bootes.
12th United States (eight companies)	Capt. Thomas S. Dunn.
14th United States (eight companies).....	Maj. Grotius R. Giddings.

Second Brigade.

Col. Sidney Burbank.

2d United States (six companies).....	Maj. Arthur T. Lee.
	Capt. Samuel A. McKee.
7th United States (four companies).....	Capt. David P. Hancock.
10th United States (three companies).....	Capt. William Clinton.
11th United States (six companies).....	Maj. Delancey Floyd-Jones.
17th United States (seven companies).....	Lieut. Col. J. D. Greene.

Third Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. Stephen H. Weed.*

(2) Col. Kenner Garrard.

140th New York	Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke.
	Lieut. Col. Louis Ernst.
146th New York	Col. Kenner Garrard.
	Lieut. Col. David T. Jenkins.
91st Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Sinex.
155th Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. John H. Cain.

THIRD DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford.

First Brigade.

Col. William McCandless.

1st Pennsylvania Reserves (nine companies)	Col. William C. Talley.
2d Pennsylvania Reserves	Lieut. Col. George A. Woodward.
6th Pennsylvania Reserves	Lieut. Col. Wellington H. Ent.
13th Pennsylvania Reserves	Col. Charles F. Taylor.
	Maj. William R. Hartshorne.

Third Brigade.

Col. Joseph W. Fisher.

5th Pennsylvania Reserves	Lieut. Col. George Dare.
9th Pennsylvania Reserves	Lieut. Col. James McK. Snodgrass.
10th Pennsylvania Reserves	Col. Adoniram J. Warner.
11th Pennsylvania Reserves	Col. Samuel M. Jackson.
12th Pennsylvania Reserves (nine companies)	Col. Martin D. Hardin.

Artillery Brigade.

Capt. Augustus P. Martin.

3d Massachusetts Light, Battery	Lieut. Aaron F. Walcott.
1st New York Light, Battery C.....	Capt. Almont Barnes.
1st Ohio Light, Battery L.....	Capt. Frank C. Jibbs.
5th United States, Battery D.....	Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett.
	Lieut. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse.
5th United States, Battery I.....	Lieut. Malbone F. Watson.
	Lieut. Charles C. MacConnell.

* Killed. † Joined corps June 28. The Second Brigade was left in the Department of Washington.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st New Jersey Cavalry, Company L.....
1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company H.... } Capt. William S. Craft.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig Gen. Horatio G. Wright.

Provost Guard.

4th New Jersey (three companies)..... Capt. William R. Maxwell.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert.

1st New Jersey ..... Lieut. Col. William Henry, Jr.
2d New Jersey ..... Lieut. Col. Charles Wiebecke.
3d New Jersey ..... Lieut. Col. Edward L. Campbell.
15th New Jersey ..... Col. William H. Penrose.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett.

5th Maine ..... Col. Clark S. Edwards.
121st New York ..... Col. Emory Upton.
95th Pennsylvania ..... Lieut. Col. Edward Carroll.
96th Pennsylvania ..... Maj. William H. Lessig.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. David A. Russell.

6th Maine ..... Col. Hiram Burnham.
49th Pennsylvania (four companies)..... Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Hulings.
119th Pennsylvania ..... Col. Peter C. Ellmaker.
5th Wisconsin ..... Col. Thomas S. Allen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe.

Second Brigade.

Col. Lewis A. Grant.

2d Vermont ..... Col. James H. Walbridge.
3d Vermont ..... Col. Thomas O. Seaver.
4th Vermont ..... Col. Charles B. Stoughton.
5th Vermont ..... Lieut. Col. John R. Lewis.
6th Vermont ..... Col. Elisha L. Barney.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill.

7th Maine (six companies) ..... Lieut. Col. Selden Connor.
33d New York (detachment) ..... Capt. Henry J. Gifford.
43d New York ..... Lieut. Col. John Wilson.
49th New York ..... Col. Daniel D. Bidwell.
77th New York ..... Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French.
61st Pennsylvania ..... Lieut. Col. George F. Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

(1) Maj. Gen. John Newton.*

(2) Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler.

65th New York	Col. Joseph E. Hamblin.
67th New York	Col. Nelson Cross.
122d New York	Col. Silas Titus.
23d Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. John F. Glenn.
82d Pennsylvania	Col. Isaac C. Bassett.

Second Brigade.

Col. Henry L. Eustis.

7th Massachusetts	Lieut. Col. Franklin P. Harlow.
10th Massachusetts	Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Parsons.
37th Massachusetts	Col. Oliver Edwards.
2d Rhode Island	Col. Horatio Rogers, Jr.

Third Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton.

(2) Col. David J. Nevin.

62d New York	Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton.
93d Pennsylvania	Maj. John I. Nevin.
98th Pennsylvania	Maj. John B. Kohler.
102d Pennsylvania†	Col. John W. Patterson.
139th Pennsylvania	Col. Frederick H. Collier. Lieut. Col. William H. Moody.

Artillery Brigade.

Col. Charles H. Tompkins.

1st Massachusetts Light, Battery	Capt. William H. McCartney.
1st New York Light, Battery	Capt. Andrew Cowan.
3d New York Light, Battery	Capt. William A. Harn.
1st Rhode Island, Battery C	Capt. Richard Waterman.
1st Rhode Island, Battery G	Capt. George W. Adams.
2d United States, Battery D	Lieut. Edward B. Williston.
2d United States, Battery G	Lieut. John H. Butler.
5th United States, Battery F	Lieut. Leonard Martin.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard.‡

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st Indiana Cavalry, Companies I and K	Capt. Abram Sharra.
8th New York Infantry (one company)	Lieut. Hermann Foerster.

FIRST DIVISION.

(1) Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow.§

(2) Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames.

First Brigade.

Col. Leopold von Gilsa.

41st New York (nine companies)	Lieut. Col. Detleo von Einsiedel.
54th New York	Maj. Stephen Kovacs.
68th New York	Col. Gotthilf Bourry.
153d Pennsylvania	Maj. John F. Frueauff.

* Assumed command of First Army Corps July 2d. † Not engaged; guarding wagon train.

‡ During the interval between the death of General Reynolds and the arrival of General Hancock on the afternoon of July 1st, all the troops on the field of battle were commanded by General Howard, General Schurz taking command of the Eleventh Corps and General Schimmelfennig of the Third Division.

§ Wounded.

Second Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames.

(2) Col. Andrew L. Harris.

17th Connecticut	Lieut. Col. Douglas Fowler. Maj. Allen G. Brady.
25th Ohio	Lieut. Col. Jeremiah Williams. Capt. Nathaniel J. Manning. Lieut. William Maloney. Lieut. Israel White.
75th Ohio	Col. Andrew L. Harris. Capt. George B. Fox.
107th Ohio	Col. Seraphim Meyer. Capt. John M. Lutz.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Adolph von Steinwehr.

First Brigade.

Col. Charles R. Coster.

134th New York	Lieut. Col. Allen H. Jackson.
154th New York	Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Allen.
27th Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. Lorenz Cantador.
73d Pennsylvania	Capt. Daniel F. Kelley.

Second Brigade.

Col. Orland Smith.

33d Massachusetts	Col. Adin B. Underwood.
136th New York	Col. James Wood, Jr.
55th Ohio	Col. Charles B. Gambee.
73d Ohio	Lieut. Col. Richard Long.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz.

First Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. A. Schimmelfennig.*

(2) Col. George von Amsberg.

82d Illinois	Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon.
45th New York	Col. George von Amsberg. Lieut. Col. Adolphus Bobke.
157th New York	Col. Philip P. Brown, Jr.
61st Ohio	Col. Stephen J. McGroarty.
74th Pennsylvania	Col. Adolph von Hartung. Lieut. Col. Alexander von Mitzel. Capt. Gustav Schleiter. Capt. Henry Krauseneck.

Second Brigade.

Col. W. Krzyzanowski.

58th New York	Lieut. Col. August Otto. Capt. Emil Koenig.
119th New York	Col. John T. Lockman. Lieut. Col. Edward F. Lloyd.
82d Ohio	Col. James S. Robinson. Lieut. Col. David Thomson.
75th Pennsylvania	Col. Francis Mahler. Maj. August Ledig.
26th Wisconsin	Lieut. Col. Hans Boebel. Capt. John W. Fuchs.

* Captured.

Artillery Brigade.

Maj. Thomas W. Osborn.

1st New York Light, Battery I	Capt. Michael Wiedrich.
13th New York Light, Battery	Lieut. William Wheeler.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I	Capt. Hubert Dilger.
1st Ohio Light, Battery K	Capt. Lewis Heckman.
4th United States, Battery G	Lieut. Bayard Wilkeson.
	Lieut. Eugene A. Bancroft.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams.*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

10th Maine (Battalion)	Capt. John D. Beardsley.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.

First Brigade.

Col. Archibald L. McDougall.

5th Connecticut	Col. Warren W. Packer.
20th Connecticut	Lieut. Col. William B. Wooster.
3d Maryland	Col. Joseph M. Sudsburg.
123d New York	Lieut. Col. James C. Rogers.
	Capt. Adolphus H. Tanner.
145th New York	Col. E. Livingston Price.
46th Pennsylvania	Col. James L. Selfridge.

Second Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood.

1st Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade	Col. William P. Maulsby.
1st Maryland, Eastern Shore	Col. James Wallace.
150th New York	Col. John H. Ketcham.

Third Brigade.

Col. Silas Colgrove.

27th Indiana	Lieut. Col. John R. Fesler.
2d Massachusetts	Lieut. Col. Charles R. Mudge.
	Maj. Charles F. Morse.
13th New Jersey	Col. Ezra A. Carman.
107th New York	Col. Nirom M. Crane.
3d Wisconsin	Col. William Hawley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. John W. Geary.

First Brigade.

Col. Charles Candy.

5th Ohio	Col. John H. Patrick.
7th Ohio	Col. William R. Creighton.
29th Ohio	Capt. Wilbur F. Stevens.
	Capt. Edward Hayes.
66th Ohio	Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
28th Pennsylvania	Capt. John Flynn.
147th Pennsylvania (eight companies)	Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, Jr.

* During the battle Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, the proper commander of this corps, held temporary command of the right wing of the army.

† Unassigned during progress of battle; afterward attached to First Division as Second Brigade.

Second Brigade.

(1) Col. George A. Cobham, Jr.
(2) Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Kane.
(3) Col. George A. Cobham, Jr.

29th Pennsylvania	Col. William Richards, Jr.
109th Pennsylvania	Capt. Frederick L. Gimber.
111th Pennsylvania	Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker.
	Col. George A. Cobham, Jr.
	Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. George S. Greene.

60th New York	Col. Abel Godard.
78th New York	Lieut. Col. Herbert Hammerstein.
102d New York	Col. James C. Lane.
	Capt. Lewis R. Stegman.
137th New York	Col. David Ireland.
149th New York	Col. Henry A. Barnum.
	Lieut. Col. Charles B. Randall.

Artillery Brigade.

Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg.

1st New York Light, Battery M	Lieut. Charles E. Winegar.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E	Lieut. Charles A. Atwell.
4th United States, Battery F	Lieut. Sylvanus T. Rugg.
5th United States, Battery K	Lieut. David H. Kinzie.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasanton.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. John Buford.

First Brigade.

Col. William. Gamble.

8th Illinois	Maj. John L. Beveridge.
12th Illinois (four companies)	Col. George H. Chapman.
3d Indiana (six companies)	Col. George H. Chapman.
8th New York	Lieut. Col. William L. Markell.

Second Brigade.

Col. Thomas C. Devin.

6th New York	Maj. William E. Beardsley.
9th New York	Col. William Sackett.
17th Pennsylvania	Col. Josiah H. Kellogg.
3d West Virginia (two companies)	Capt. Seymour B. Conger.

Reserve Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

6th Pennsylvania	Maj. James H. Haseltine.
1st United States	Capt. Robert S. Lord.
2d United States	Capt. T. F. Rodenbough.
5th United States	Capt. Julius W. Mason.
6th United States	Maj. Samuel H. Starr.
	Lieut. Louis H. Carpenter.
	Lieut. Nicholas Nolan.
	Capt. Ira W. Claflin.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg.

Headquarters Guard.

1st Ohio, Company A..... Capt. Noah Jones.

First Brigade.

Col. John B. McIntosh.

1st Maryland (eleven companies) ..... Lieut. Col. James M. Deems.
Purnell Legion, Maryland, Company A, Capt. Robert E. Duvall.
1st Massachusetts* .. .. Lieut. Col. Greely S. Curtis.
1st New Jersey ..... Maj. Myron H. Beaumont.
1st Pennsylvania .. .. Col. John P. Taylor.
3d Pennsylvania .. .. Lieut. Col. Edward S. Jones.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Section Battery H† ..... Capt. William D. Rank.

Second Brigade.‡

Col. Pennock Huey.

2d New York ..... Lieut. Col. Otto Harhaus.
4th New York ..... Lieut. Col. Augustus Pruyn.
6th Ohio (ten companies) ..... Maj. William Stedman.
8th Pennsylvania .. .. Capt. William A. Corrie.

Third Brigade.

Col. J. Irvin Gregg.

1st Maine .. .. Lieut. Col. Charles H. Smith.
10th New York ..... Maj. M. H. Avery.
4th Pennsylvania .. .. Lieut. Col. William E. Doster.
16th Pennsylvania .. .. Lieut. Col. John K. Robison.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.

Headquarters Guard.

1st Ohio, Company C..... Capt. Samuel N. Stanford.

First Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. Elon J. Farnsworth.§

(2) Col. Nathaniel P. Richmond.

5th New York ..... Maj. John Hammond.
18th Pennsylvania .. .. Lieut. Col. William P. Brinton.
1st Vermont .. .. Lieut. Col. Addison W. Preston.
1st West Virginia (ten companies)..... Col. Nathaniel P. Richmond.
Maj. Charles E. Capehart.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. George A. Custer.

1st Michigan .. .. Col. Charles H. Town.
5th Michigan .. .. Col. Russell A. Alger.
6th Michigan .. .. Col. George Gray.
7th Michigan (ten companies) ..... Col. William D. Mann.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

First Brigade.

Capt. James M. Robertson.

9th Michigan, Battery ..... Capt. Jabez J. Daniels.
6th New York, Battery ..... Capt. Joseph W. Martin.
2d United States, Batteries B and L..... Lieut. Edward Heaton.
2d United States, Battery M..... Lieut. A. C. Pennington.
4th United States, Battery E..... Lieut. Samuel S. Elder.

* Detached from brigade. † Serving as light artillery. ‡ Not engaged; was at Westminster during the battle. § Killed.

Second Brigade.

Capt. John C. Tidball.

1st United States, Batteries E and G.....	Capt. Alanson M. Randol.
1st United States, Battery K.....	Capt. William M. Graham.
2d United States, Battery A.....	Lieut. John H. Calef.
3d United States, Battery C.....	Lieut. William D. Fuller.

ARTILLERY.*

Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

(1) Brig. Gen. Robert O. Tyler.†

(2) Capt. James M. Robertson.

First Regular Brigade.

Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.

1st United States, Battery H.....	Lieut. Chandler P. Eakin.
	Lieut. Philip D. Mason.
3d United States, Batteries F and K.....	Lieut. John G. Turnbull.
4th United States, Battery C.....	Lieut. Evan Thomas.
5th United States, Battery C.....	Lieut. Gulian V. Weir.

First Volunteer Brigade.

Lieut. Col. Freeman McGilvery.

5th Massachusetts Light, Battery‡	Capt. Charles A. Phillips.
9th Massachusetts Light, Battery	Capt. John Bigelow.
	Lieut. Richard S. Milton.
15th New York Light, Battery.....	Capt. Patrick Hart.
Pennsylvania Light, Batteries C and F,	Capt. James Thompson.

Second Volunteer Brigade.

Capt. Elijah D. Taft.

1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery B§.....	Capt. Albert F. Brooker.
1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery M§.....	Capt. Franklin A. Pratt.
2d Connecticut Light, Battery	Capt. John W. Sterling.
5th New York Light, Battery.....	Capt. Elijah D. Taft.

Third Volunteer Brigade.

Capt. James F. Huntington.

1st New Hampshire Light, Battery.....	Capt. Frederick M. Edgell.
1st Ohio Light, Battery H.....	Lieut. George W. Norton.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Batteries F and G..	Capt. R. B. Ricketts.
West Virginia Light, Battery C.....	Capt. Wallace Hill.

Fourth Volunteer Brigade.

Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh.

6th Maine Light, Battery	Lieut. Edwin B. Dow.
Maryland Light, Battery A.....	Capt. James H. Rigby.
1st New Jersey Light, Battery.....	Lieut. Augustin N. Parsons.
1st New York Light, Battery G.....	Capt. Nelson Ames.
1st New York Light, Battery K‖.....	Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh.

Train Guard.

4th New Jersey Infantry (seven companies), Maj. Charles Ewing.

Headquarters Guard.

32d Massachusetts, Company C.....	Capt. Josiah C. Fuller.

* All organizations of artillery except the Reserve will be found in the rosters of the commands with which they served. † Disabled. ‡ Tenth New York Battery attached. § Not engaged.
‖ Eleventh New York Battery attached.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 1-3, 1863.*

MEM.— The following casualty returns are the ones which were made out at the close of the battle; hence, the figures for the killed do not include the mortally wounded. The latter are included with the wounded. Many of the missing were killed or wounded. In the aggregate the number of the killed is generally increased over 60 per cent. by deaths from wounds and information as to the fate of the missing. For the correct number of killed and mortally wounded in New York regiments, see Roll of Honor.— [ED.

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
Staff	..	....	†2	2	....	....	4
FIRST ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds.							
Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday.							
Maj. Gen. John Newton.							
CORPS HEADQUARTERS.							
Staff	1	....	1	....	....	....	2
1st Maine Cavalry, Company L	..	1	....	2	....	....	3
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith.							
Col. William W. Robinson.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
19th Indiana	2	25	12	121	4	46	210
24th Michigan	8	59	13	197	3	83	363
2d Wisconsin	1	25	11	144	5	47	233
6th Wisconsin	2	28	7	109	....	22	168
7th Wisconsin	..	21	10	95	1	51	178
Total First Brigade	13	158	54	666	13	249	1,153
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler.							
7th Indiana	..	2	....	5	....	3	10
76th New York	2	30	16	116	....	70	234
84th New York (14th Militia)	..	13	6	99	....	99	217
95th New York	..	7	8	54	1	45	115
147th New York	3	57	9	135	....	92	296
56th Pennsylvania	1	13	5	56	1	54	130
Total Second Brigade	6	122	44	465	2	363	1,002
Total First Division	19	280	98	1,131	15	612	2,155
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1

* Also includes losses in skirmishes July 4th.

† Generals Butterfield and Warren.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul.							
Col. Samuel H. Leonard.							
Col. Adrian R. Root.							
Col. Richard Coulter.							
Col. Peter Lyle.							
Staff	..	....	1	1	2	1	5
16th Maine	2	7	5	54	11	153	232
13th Massachusetts	..	7	4	73	3	98	185
94th New York	..	12	6	52	8	167	245
104th New York	..	11	10	81	10	82	194
11th Pennsylvania*	..	1	2	12	....	....	15
107th Pennsylvania	..	11	8	48	6	92	165
Total First Brigade	2	49	36	321	40	593	1,041
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter.							
Staff	..	....	....	....	1	....	1
12th Massachusetts	2	3	7	45	3	59	119
83d New York (9th Militia)	2	4	3	15	....	58	82
97th New York	2	10	9	27	3	75	126
11th Pennsylvania*	..	5	6	46	....	60	117
88th Pennsylvania	..	4	3	52	4	47	110
90th Pennsylvania	1	7	3	42	1	39	93
Total Second Brigade	7	33	31	227	12	338	648
Total Second Division	9	82	68	548	52	931	1,690
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley.							
Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. Chapman Biddle.							
Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley.							
Col. Chapman Biddle.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
80th New York (20th Militia)	3	32	15	96	1	23	170
121st Pennsylvania	..	12	5	101	1	60	179
142d Pennsylvania	3	10	11	117	2	68	211
151st Pennsylvania	2	49	9	202	4	71	337
Total First Brigade	8	103	41	516	8	222	898
Second Brigade.							
Col. Roy Stone.							
Col. Langhorne Wister.							
Col. Edmund L. Dana.							
143d Pennsylvania	1	20	11	130	....	91	253
149th Pennsylvania	1	52	14	158	4	107	336
150th Pennsylvania	2	33	10	142	4	73	264
Total Second Brigade	4	105	35	430	8	271	853

* Transferred on afternoon of July 1st from the Second to the First Brigade. Its losses after July 1st are reported with the latter brigade.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. George J. Stannard.							
Col. Francis V. Randall.							
Staff	..	....	2	....	....	....	2
13th Vermont	..	10	4	99	....	10	123
14th Vermont	1	18	1	66	....	21	107
16th Vermont	..	16	5	97	....	1	119
Total Third Brigade	1	44	12	262	....	32	351
Total Third Division	13	252	89	1,208	16	525	2,103
Artillery Brigade.							
Col. Chas. S. Wainwright.							
2d Maine Light Battery	..	....	....	18	....	....	18
5th Maine Light Battery	..	3	2	11	....	7	23
1st New York Light, Battery L*	..	1	1	14	....	1	17
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B	..	3	1	8	....	....	12
4th United States, Battery B	..	2	2	29	....	3	36
Total Artillery Brigade	..	9	6	80	....	11	106
Total First Army Corps	42	624	262	2,969	83	2,079	6,059
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.							
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
Staff	..	....	3	....	....	....	3
6th New York Cavalry, Companies D and K,	..	1	....	3	....	....	4
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell.							
First Brigade.							
Col. Edward E. Cross.							
Col. H. Boyd McKeen.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
5th New Hampshire	1	26	4	49	....	....	80
61st New York	..	6	6	50	....	....	62
81st Pennsylvania	..	5	5	44	....	8	62
148th Pennsylvania	1	18	6	95	....	5	125
Total First Brigade	2	55	22	238	....	13	330
Second Brigade.							
Col. Patrick Kelly.							
28th Massachusetts	..	8	1	56	....	35	100
63d New York	..	5	1	9	1	7	23
69th New York	..	5	1	13	....	6	25
88th New York	1	6	1	16	....	4	28
116th Pennsylvania	..	2	....	11	1	8	22
Total Second Brigade	1	26	4	105	2	60	198

* Battery E, First New York Light Artillery, attached.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Samuel K. Zook.							
Lieut. Col. John Fraser.							
Staff	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
52d New York	1	1	3	23	....	10	38
57th New York	..	4	2	26	....	2	34
66th New York	2	3	5	24	1	9	44
140th Pennsylvania	3	34	8	136	3	57	241
Total Third Brigade	7	42	18	209	4	78	358
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. John R. Brooke.							
27th Connecticut	2	8	4	19	....	4	37
2d Delaware	2	9	7	54	....	12	84
64th New York	4	11	7	57	....	19	98
53d Pennsylvania	..	7	11	56	....	6	80
145th Pennsylvania	..	11	9	60	....	10	90
Total Fourth Brigade	8	46	38	246	....	51	389
Total First Division	18	169	82	798	6	202	1,275
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.							
Brig. Gen. William Harrow.							
Staff	..	....	3	....	....	....	3
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. William Harrow.							
Col. Francis E. Heath.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
19th Maine	1	28	11	159	....	4	203
15th Massachusetts	3	20	8	89	....	28	148
1st Minnesota	3	47	14	159	....	1	224
82d New York (2d Militia)	3	42	12	120	1	14	192
Total First Brigade	10	137	46	527	1	47	768
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb.							
69th Pennsylvania	4	36	8	72	2	15	137
71st Pennsylvania	2	19	3	55	3	16	98
72d Pennsylvania	2	42	7	139	....	2	192
106th Pennsylvania	1	8	9	45	....	1	64
Total Second Brigade	9	105	27	311	5	34	491

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. Norman J. Hall.							
19th Massachusetts	2	7	9	52	....	7	77
20th Massachusetts	2	28	8	86	....	3	127
7th Michigan	2	19	3	41	....	....	65
42d New York	..	15	6	49	....	4	74
59th New York	..	6	3	25	....	....	34
Total Third Brigade	6	75	29	253	....	14	377
Unattached.							
1st Company (Mass.) Sharpshooters	..	2	....	6	....	....	8
Total Second Division	25	319	105	1,097	6	95	1,647
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays.							
First Brigade.							
Col. Samuel S. Carroll.							
14th Indiana	..	6	3	22	....	....	31
4th Ohio	2	7	1	16	....	5	31
8th Ohio	1	17	10	73	....	1	102
7th West Virginia	..	5	1	40	....	1	47
Total First Brigade	3	35	15	151	....	7	211
Second Brigade.							
Col. Thomas A. Smyth.							
Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce.							
14th Connecticut	..	10	10	42	....	4	66
1st Delaware	1	9	10	44	1	12	77
12th New Jersey	2	21	4	79	....	9	115
10th New York (Battalion)	..	2	....	4	....	....	6
108th New York	3	13	10	76	....	....	102
Total Second Brigade	6	55	34	245	1	25	366
Third Brigade.							
Col. George L. Willard.							
Col. Eliakim Sherrill.							
Lieut. Col. James M. Bull.							
39th New York	1	14	3	77	....	....	95
111th New York	3	55	8	169	....	14	249
125th New York	2	24	6	98	....	9	139
126th New York	5	35	9	172	....	10	231
Total Third Brigade	11	128	26	516	....	33	714
Total Third Division	20	218	75	912	1	65	1,291

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery Brigade.							
Capt. John G. Hazard.							
1st New York Light, Battery B*	1	9	1	15	....	....	26
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A	..	3	1	27	....	1	32
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B	1	6	1	18	....	2	28
1st United States, Battery I	..	1	1	23	....	....	25
4th United States, Battery A	1	5	1	31	....	....	38
Total Artillery Brigade	3	24	5	114	....	3	149
Total Second Army Corps	66	731	270	2,924	13	365	4,369
THIRD ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.							
Maj. Gen. David B. Birney.							
Staff	..	....	2	....	....	....	2
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. David B. Birney.							
Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham.							
Col. Andrew H. Tippin.							
Staff	..	....	3	....	....	...	3
57th Pennsylvania	2	9	9	37	3	55	115
63d Pennsylvania	..	1	3	26	....	4	34
68th Pennsylvania	3	10	9	117	....	13	152
105th Pennsylvania	1	7	14	101	....	9	132
114th Pennsylvania	..	9	1	85	3	57	155
141st Pennsylvania	..	25	6	97	....	21	149
Total First Brigade	6	61	45	463	6	159	740
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.							
Col. Hiram Berdan.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
20th Indiana	2	30	9	105	....	10	156
3d Maine	1	17	2	57	....	45	122
4th Maine	2	9	3	56	4	70	144
86th New York	1	10	3	48	1	3	66
124th New York	4	24	3	54	....	5	90
99th Pennsylvania	1	17	4	77	....	11	110
1st United States Sharpshooters	1	5	4	33	....	6	49
2d United States Sharpshooters	..	5	4	19	1	14	43
Total Second Brigade	12	117	33	449	6	164	781

* 14th New York Battery attached.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade. Col. P. Regis de Trobriand.							
17th Maine	1	17	7	105	....	3	133
3d Michigan	..	7	3	28	....	7	45
5th Michigan	2	17	8	78	....	4	109
40th New York	1	22	4	116	....	7	150
110th Pennsylvania	..	8	6	39	....	....	53
Total Third Brigade	4	71	28	366	....	21	490
Total First Division	22	249	106	1,278	12	344	2,011
SECOND DIVISION. Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys.							
Staff	..	2	2	7	....	....	11
First Brigade. Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr.							
Staff	..	....	2	....	....	....	2
1st Massachusetts	1	15	8	75	....	21	120
11th Massachusetts	1	22	7	89	2	8	129
16th Massachusetts	3	12	4	49	....	13	81
12th New Hampshire	1	19	5	65	....	2	92
11th New Jersey	3	14	9	115	....	12	153
26th Pennsylvania	1	29	10	166	....	7	213
Total First Brigade	10	111	45	559	2	63	790
Second Brigade. Col. William R. Brewster.							
Staff	..	....	2	....	....	....	2
70th New York	..	20	8	85	....	4	117
71st New York	1	9	6	62	....	13	91
72d New York	..	7	7	72	....	28	114
73d New York	4	47	11	92	....	8	162
74th New York	..	12	6	68	....	3	89
120th New York	7	25	10	144	....	17	203
Total Second Brigade	12	120	50	523	....	73	778
Third Brigade. Col. George C. Burling.							
2d New Hampshire	3	17	18	119	....	36	193
5th New Jersey	2	11	5	60	....	16	94
6th New Jersey	..	1	3	29	....	8	41
7th New Jersey	1	14	10	76	....	13	114
8th New Jersey	..	7	7	31	....	2	47
115th Pennsylvania	..	3	....	18	....	3	24
Total Third Brigade	6	53	43	333	....	78	513
Total Second Division	28	286	140	1,422	2	214	2,092

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery Brigade.							
Capt. George E. Randolph.							
Capt. A. Judson Clark.							
2d New Jersey Light, Battery	..	1	....	16	....	3	20
1st New York Light, Battery D	..	....	....	10	....	8	18
4th New York Light, Battery	..	2	....	10	....	1	13
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E	..	3	2	24	....	1	30
4th United States, Battery K	..	2	1	18	....	4	25
Total Artillery Brigade	..	8	3	78	....	17	106
Total Third Army Corps	50	543	251	2,778	14	575	4,211
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. George Sykes.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. James Barnes.							
First Brigade.							
Col. William C. Tilton.							
18th Massachusetts	..	1	....	23	....	3	27
22d Massachusetts	..	3	3	24	....	1	31
1st Michigan	1	4	6	27	....	4	42
118th Pennsylvania	1	2	3	16	....	3	25
Total First Brigade	2	10	12	90	....	11	125
Second Brigade.							
Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer.							
9th Massachusetts	..	1	....	6	....	....	7
32d Massachusetts	1	12	7	55	....	5	80
4th Michigan	1	24	9	55	1	75	165
62d Pennsylvania	4	24	10	97	....	40	175
Total Second Brigade	6	61	26	213	1	120	427
Third Brigade.							
Col. Strong Vincent.							
Col. James C. Rice.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
20th Maine	..	29	6	85	....	5	125
16th Michigan	3	20	2	32	....	3	60
44th New York	2	24	5	77	....	3	111
83d Pennsylvania	1	9	3	42	....	....	55
Total Third Brigade	6	82	17	236	....	11	352
Total First Division	14	153	55	539	1	142	904

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres.							
First Brigade.							
Col. Hannibal Day.							
Staff	..	....	....	1	....	....	1
3d United States	..	6	4	62	....	1	73
4th United States	..	10	2	28	....	....	40
6th United States	..	4	1	39	....	....	44
12th United States	1	7	4	67	....	13	92
14th United States	..	18	2	108	....	4	132
Total First Brigade	1	45	13	305	....	18	382
Second Brigade.							
Col. Sidney Burbank.							
2d United States	1	5	4	51	....	6	67
7th United States	1	11	3	42	....	2	59
10th United States	1	15	5	27	....	3	51
11th United States	3	16	7	85	....	9	120
17th United States	1	24	13	105	....	7	150
Total Second Brigade	7	71	32	310	....	27	447
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Stephen H. Weed.							
Col. Kenner Garrard.							
Staff	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
140th New York	1	25	5	84	....	18	133
146th New York	..	4	2	22	....	....	28
91st Pennsylvania	..	3	2	14	....	....	19
155th Pennsylvania	..	6	2	11	....	....	19
Total Third Brigade	2	38	11	131	....	18	200
Total Second Division	10	154	56	746	....	63	1,029
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford.							
First Brigade.							
Col. William McCandless.							
1st Pennsylvania Reserves	..	8	3	35	....	....	46
2d Pennsylvania Reserves	..	3	2	31	....	1	37
6th Pennsylvania Reserves	..	2	1	21	....	....	24
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles)	2	5	8	31	....	2	48
Total First Brigade	2	18	14	118	....	3	155

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. Joseph W. Fisher.							
5th Pennsylvania Reserves	..	....	....	2	....	....	2
9th Pennsylvania Reserves	..	....	....	5	....	....	5
10th Pennsylvania Reserves	..	2	....	3	....	....	5
11th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	2	3	35	....	....	41
12th Pennsylvania Reserves	..	1	....	1	....	....	2
Total Third Brigade	1	5	3	46	....	....	55
Total Third Division	3	23	17	164	....	3	210
Artillery Brigade.							
Capt. Augustus P. Martin.							
3d Massachusetts Light, Battery (C)	..	....	....	6	....	....	6
1st Ohio Light, Battery L	..	....	....	2	....	....	2
5th United States, Battery D	1	6	....	6	....	....	13
5th United States, Battery I	..	1	1	18	....	2	22
Total Artillery Brigade	1	7	1	32	....	2	43
Ambulance Corps	..	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total Fifth Army Corps	28	337	129	1,482	1	210	2,187
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert.							
2d New Jersey	..	....	....	6	....	....	6
3d New Jersey	..	....	....	2	....	....	2
15th New Jersey	..	....	....	3	....	....	3
Total First Brigade	..	....	....	11	....	....	11
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett.							
121st New York	..	....	....	2	....	....	2
95th Pennsylvania	..	1	....	1	....	....	2
96th Pennsylvania	..	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total Second Brigade	..	1	....	4	....	....	5
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. David A. Russell.							
119th Pennsylvania	..	....	....	2	....	....	2
Total Third Brigade	..	....	....	2	....	....	2
Total First Division	..	1	....	17	....	....	18

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe.							
Second Brigade.							
Col. Lewis A. Grant.							
4th Vermont	..	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total Second Brigade	..	....	....	1	....	....	1
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill.							
7th Maine	..	....	....	6	....	....	6
43d New York	1	1	....	2	....	1	5
49th New York	..	....	....	2	....	....	2
61st Pennsylvania	..	....	....	1	....	1	2
Total Third Brigade	1	1	....	11	....	2	15
Total Second Division	1	1	....	12	....	2	16
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. John Newton.							
Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler.							
65th New York	..	4	....	5	....	....	9
67th New York	..	....	....	....	....	1	1
122d New York	..	10	2	30	....	2	44
23d Pennsylvania	1	....	1	12	....	....	14
82d Pennsylvania	..	....	....	6	....	....	6
Total First Brigade	1	14	3	53	....	3	74
Second Brigade.							
Col. Henry L. Eustis.							
7th Massachusetts	..	....	....	6	....	....	6
10th Massachusetts	..	....	1	3	....	5	9
37th Massachusetts	..	2	1	25	....	19	47
2d Rhode Island	..	1	....	5	....	1	7
Total Second Brigade	..	3	2	39	....	25	69
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton.							
Col. David J. Nevin.							
62d New York	..	1	1	10	....	....	12
93d Pennsylvania	..	....	1	9	....	....	10
98th Pennsylvania	..	....	2	9	....	....	11
139th Pennsylvania	..	1	3	16	....	....	20
Total Third Brigade	..	2	7	44	....	....	53
Total Third Division	1	19	12	136	....	28	196

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery Brigade.							
Col. Charles H. Tompkins.							
1st New York Light, Battery	..	4	2	6	....	....	12
Total Artillery Brigade	..	4	2	6	....	....	12
Total Sixth Army Corps	2	25	14	171	....	30	242
ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
1st Indiana Cavalry, Companies I and K	..	....	....	....	....	3	3
	..	....	1	....	....	3	4
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow.							
Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. Leopold von Gilsa.							
Staff	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
41st New York	1	14	8	50	....	2	75
54th New York	..	7	2	45	4	44	102
68th New York	1	7	4	59	2	65	138
153d Pennsylvania	1	22	7	135	....	46	211
Total First Brigade	4	50	21	289	6	157	527
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames.							
Col. Andrew L. Harris.							
17th Connecticut	2	18	4	77	2	94	197
25th Ohio	1	8	5	95	3	72	184
75th Ohio	2	14	7	67	4	92	186
107th Ohio	..	23	8	103	....	77	211
Total Second Brigade	5	63	24	342	9	335	778
Total First Division	9	113	46	631	15	492	1,306
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Adolph von Steinwehr.							
Staff	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. Charles R. Coster.							
134th New York	1	41	4	147	2	57	252
154th New York	..	1	1	20	9	169	200
27th Pennsylvania	2	4	3	26	1	75	111
73d Pennsylvania	..	7	....	27	....	....	34
Total First Brigade	3	53	8	220	12	301	597

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade. Col. Orland Smith.							
33d Massachusetts	..	7	....	38	....	....	45
136th New York	..	17	1	88	1	2	109
55th Ohio	..	6	1	30	1	11	49
73d Ohio	..	21	3	117	....	4	145
Total Second Brigade	..	51	5	273	2	17	348
Total Second Division	3	104	14	493	14	318	946
THIRD DIVISION. Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz. *First Brigade.* Brig. Gen. A. Schimmelfennig. Col. George von Amsberg.							
82d Illinois	..	4	1	18	4	85	112
45th New York	..	11	1	34	14	164	224
157th New York	4	23	8	158	6	108	307
61st Ohio	2	4	6	30	2	10	54
74th Pennsylvania	2	8	4	36	2	58	110
Total First Brigade	8	50	20	276	28	425	807
Second Brigade. Col. W. Krzyzanowski.							
58th New York	1	1	2	13	....	3	20
119th New York	2	9	4	66	1	58	140
82d Ohio	4	13	14	71	2	77	181
75th Pennsylvania	3	16	5	84	....	3	111
26th Wisconsin	2	24	11	118	2	60	217
Total Second Brigade	12	63	36	352	5	201	669
Total Third Division	20	113	56	628	33	626	1,476
Artillery Brigade. Maj. Thomas W. Osborn.							
1st New York Light, Battery I	..	3	2	8	....	....	13
13th New York Light, Battery	..	....	....	8	....	3	11
1st Ohio Light, Battery I	..	....	....	13	....	....	13
1st Ohio Light, Battery K	..	2	1	10	....	2	15
4th United States, Battery G	1	1	....	11	....	4	17
Total Artillery Brigade	1	6	3	50	....	9	69
Total Eleventh Army Corps	33	336	120	1,802	62	1,448	3,801

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.							
First Brigade.							
Col. Archibald L. McDougall.							
5th Connecticut	..	....	....	2	....	5	7
20th Connecticut	..	5	....	22	....	1	28
3d Maryland	1	....	1	6	....	....	8
123d New York	..	3	1	9	1	....	14
145th New York	..	1	1	8	....	....	10
46th Pennsylvania	..	2	1	9	....	1	13
Total First Brigade	1	11	4	56	1	7	80
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood.							
1st Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade	3	20	3	77	....	1	104
1st Maryland, Eastern Shore	..	5	....	18	....	2	25
150th New York	..	7	....	23	....	15	45
Total Second Brigade	3	32	3	118	....	18	174
Third Brigade.							
Col. Silas Colgrove.							
27th Indiana	..	23	8	78	....	1	110
2d Massachusetts	2	21	8	101	....	4	136
13th New Jersey	..	1	3	17	....	....	21
107th New York	..	....	....	2	....	....	2
3d Wisconsin	..	2	1	7	....	....	10
Total Third Brigade	2	47	20	205	....	5	279
Total First Division	6	90	27	379	1	30	533
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. John W. Geary.							
First Brigade.							
Col. Charles Candy.							
5th Ohio	1	1	1	15	....	....	18
7th Ohio	..	1	....	17	....	....	18
29th Ohio	2	5	....	31	....	....	38
66th Ohio	..	....	3	14	....	....	17
28th Pennsylvania	..	3	1	22	....	2	28
147th Pennsylvania	1	4	....	15	....	....	20
Total First Brigade	4	14	5	114	....	2	139

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Kane.							
Col. George A. Cobham, Jr.							
29th Pennsylvania	2	13	....	43	....	8	66
109th Pennsylvania	..	3	....	6	....	1	10
111th Pennsylvania	..	5	1	16	....	....	22
Total Second Brigade	2	21	1	65	....	9	98
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. George S. Greene.							
60th New York	..	11	2	39	....	....	52
78th New York	..	6	1	20	1	2	30
102d New York	2	2	1	16	....	8	29
137th New York	4	36	3	84	....	10	137
149th New York	..	6	3	43	....	3	55
Total Third Brigade	6	61	10	202	1	23	303
Total Second Division	12	96	16	381	1	34	540
Artillery Brigade.							
Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg.							
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E	..	....	....	3	....	....	3
4th United States, Battery F	..	....	....	1	....	....	1
5th United States, Battery K	..	....	....	5	....	....	5
Total Artillery Brigade	..	....	....	9	....	....	9
Total Twelfth Army Corps	18	186	43	769	2	64	1,082
CAVALRY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. John Buford.							
First Brigade.							
Col. William Gamble.							
8th Illinois	..	1	1	4	....	1	7
12th Illinois (four companies)	..	4	3	7	....	6	20
3d Indiana (six companies)	1	5	1	20	....	5	32
8th New York	..	2	1	21	....	16	40
Total First Brigade	1	12	6	52	....	28	99
Second Brigade.							
Col. Thomas C. Devin.							
6th New York	..	....	....	1	....	8	9
9th New York	..	2	....	2	....	7	11
17th Pennsylvania	..	....	....	....	....	4	4
3d West Virginia (two companies)	..	....	....	....	....	4	4
Total Second Brigade	..	2	....	3	....	23	28

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Reserve Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.							
6th Pennsylvania	..	3	....	7	....	2	12
1st United States	..	1	....	9	....	5	15
2d United States	..	3	1	6	1	6	17
5th United States	..	....	....	4	....	1	5
6th United States*	..	6	5	23	5	203	242
Total Reserve Brigade	..	13	6	49	6	217	291
Total First Division	1	27	12	104	6	268	418
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg.							
First Brigade.							
Col. John B. McIntosh.							
1st Maryland	..	....	....	2	....	1	3
1st New Jersey	..	....	2	7	....	....	9
1st Pennsylvania	..	....	....	....	....	2	2
3d Pennsylvania	..	....	5	10	....	6	21
Total First Brigade	..	....	7	19	....	9	35
Third Brigade.							
Col. J. Irvin Gregg.							
1st Maine	..	1	....	4	....	....	5
10th New York	..	2	....	4	1	2	9
4th Pennsylvania	..	1	....	....	....	....	1
16th Pennsylvania	..	2	....	4	....	....	6
Total Third Brigade	..	6	....	12	1	2	21
Total Second Division	..	6	7	31	1	11	56
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. Elon J. Farnsworth.							
Col. Nathaniel P. Richmond.							
Staff	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
5th New York	..	1	....	1	....	4	6
18th Pennsylvania	..	2	....	4	....	8	14
1st Vermont	..	13	3	22	....	27	65
1st West Virginia	2	2	3	1	1	3	12
Total First Brigade	3	18	6	28	1	42	98
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. George A. Custer.							
1st Michigan	..	10	6	37	....	20	73
5th Michigan	1	7	1	29	....	18	56
6th Michigan	..	1	2	24	....	1	28
7th Michigan	..	13	4	44	....	39	100
Total Second Brigade	1	31	13	134	....	78	257
Total Third Division	4	49	19	162	1	120	355

* Loss occurred at Fairfield, Pa., July 3d

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
HORSE ARTILLERY.							
First Brigade.							
Capt. James M. Robertson.							
9th Michigan, Battery	..	1	....	4	....	....	5
6th New York, Battery	..	....	....	1	....	....	1
2d United States, Battery M	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
4th United States, Battery E	..	1	....	....	....	....	1
Total First Brigade	..	2	1	5	....	....	8
Second Brigade.							
Capt. John C. Tidball.							
1st United States, Battery K	..	2	....	1	....	....	3
2d United States, Battery A	..	....	....	12	....	....	12
Total Second Brigade	..	2	....	13	....	....	15
Total Cavalry Corps	5	86	39	315	8	399	852
ARTILLERY RESERVE.							
Brig. Gen. Robert O. Tyler.							
Capt. James M. Robertson.							
First Regular Brigade.							
Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.							
1st United States, Battery H	..	1	1	7	....	1	10
3d United States, Batteries F and K	1	8	....	14	....	1	24
4th United States, Battery C	..	1	1	16	....	....	18
5th United States, Battery C	..	2	2	12	....	....	16
Total First Regular Brigade	1	12	4	49	....	2	68
First Volunteer Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. Freeman McGilvery.							
5th Massachusetts Light, Battery *	..	4	1	16	....	....	21
9th Massachusetts Light, Battery	1	7	2	16	....	2	28
15th New York Light, Battery	..	3	2	11	....	....	16
Pennsylvania Light, Batteries C and F	..	2	5	18	....	3	28
Total First Volunteer Brigade	1	16	10	61	....	5	93
Second Volunteer Brigade.							
Capt. Elijah D. Taft.							
2d Connecticut Light, Battery	..	....	....	3	....	2	5
5th New York Light, Battery	..	1	....	2	....	....	3
Total Second Volunteer Brigade	..	1	....	5	....	2	8

* Tenth New York Battery attached, whose losses, here included, were two men killed and three me wounded.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ETC.— *Continued.*

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Volunteer Brigade. Capt. James F. Huntington.							
1st New Hampshire Light, Battery	..	....	....	3	....	....	3
1st Ohio Light, Battery H	..	2	....	5	....	....	7
1st Pennsylvania Light, Batteries F and G	..	6	1	13	....	3	23
West Virginia Light, Battery C	..	2	....	2	....	....	4
Total Third Volunteer Brigade	..	10	1	23	....	3	37
Fourth Volunteer Brigade. Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh.							
6th Maine Light, Battery	..	....	....	13	....	....	13
1st New Jersey Light, 1st Battery	..	2	....	7	....	....	9
1st New York Light, Battery G	..	....	....	7	....	....	7
1st New York Light, Battery K*	..	....	....	7	....	....	7
Total Fourth Volunteer Brigade	..	2	....	34	....	....	36
Total Artillery Reserve	2	41	15	172	....	12	242

RECAPITULATION.

General Headquarters	..	....	2	2	..	....	4
First Army Corps	42	624	262	2,969	83	2,079	6,059
Second Army Corps	66	731	270	2,924	13	365	4,369
Third Army Corps	50	543	251	2,778	14	575	4,211
Fifth Army Corps	28	337	129	1,482	1	210	2,187
Sixth Army Corps	2	25	14	171	..	30	242
Eleventh Army Corps	33	336	120	1,802	62	1,448	3,801
Twelfth Army Corps	18	186	43	769	2	64	1,082
Cavalry Corps	5	86	39	315	8	399	852
Artillery Reserve	2	41	15	172	..	12	242
Total Army of the Potomac	246†	2,909†	1,145	13,384	183	5,182	23,049

* Eleventh New York Battery attached.

† This number (246+2,909) was increased to 5,291 by deaths from wounds and missing ones who were killed.

GENERAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE UNION FORCES DURING THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN, JUNE 3–AUGUST 1, 1863.

LOCATION.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Near Fayetteville, Va., June 3			1			3	4
Franklin's Crossing, or Deep Run, Va., June 5–13		9	3	45			57
Brandy Station (Fleetwood) and Beverly Ford, Va., June 9	10	67	35	356	13	356	837
Stevensburg, Va., June 9		4		12		13	29
Berryville, Va., June 13				2		2	4
Opequon Creek, Va., June 13		2		15			17
Bunker Hill, W. Va., June 13	1	6	2	33	1	54	97
Winchester, Va., June 13–15	7	88	12	336	144	3,856	4,443
Berryville, Va., June 14				1		2	3
Martinsburg, W. Va., June 14		4	1	8	6	140	159
Williamsport, Md., June 15	1					2	3
Aldie, Va., June 17	4	46	9	122	6	118	305
Catoctin Creek and Point of Rocks, Md., June 17		1		3		26	30
Middleburg, Va., June 17–18	1	3	5	24	12	225	270
Middleburg, Va., June 19	4	12	4	42		37	99
Upperville, Va., June 21		12	13	117	1	66	209
Near Gainesville, Va., June 21						9	9
Thoroughfare Gap and Hay Market, Va., June 21–25		1		6		41	48
Near Aldie, Va., June 22		1		2		2	5
Greencastle, Pa., June 22		1					1
McConnellsburg, Pa., June 25						10	10
Near Gettysburg, Pa., June 26						176	176
Near Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 27		3	1	14	3	52	73
Near Rockville, Md., June 28				3		16	19
Wrightsville, Pa., June 28				12		11	23
Muddy Branch, Md., June 29				7			7
Westminster, Md., June 29		2		8	3	36	49
Hanover, Pa., June 30	2	17	6	67	5	118	215
Sporting Hill, near Harrisburg, Pa., June 30			2	7			9
Carlisle, Pa., July 1				12			12
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1–4	246	2,909	1,145	13,384	183	5,182	23,049
Fairfield Gap, Pa., July 4	1	1	2	4		13	21
Monterey Gap, Pa., July 4		1	3	9	1	29	43
Emmitsburg, Md., July 4					1	67	68
Cunningham's Cross-Roads, Pa., July 5		2				1	3
Near Greencastle, Pa., July 5				1		18	19
Near Fairfield, Pa., July 5		2		5			7
Smithsburg, Md., July 5			1	5		4	10
Hagerstown, Md., July 6	3	16	5	45	10	184	263
Williamsport, Md., July 6	1	13	3	34	3	66	120
Downsville, Md., July 7		1		1			2
Funkstown, Md., July 7		6	1	8		50	65
Boonsborough, Md., July 8		8	5	49		18	80
Near Williamsport, Md., July 8				4			4
Benevola or Beaver Creek, Md., July 9		3		17		5	25
Funkstown, Md., July 10–13		14	7	70	1	5	97
Hagerstown, Md., July 10–13		5	4	27	1	12	49
Jones' Cross-Roads, Md., July 10–13		2		7		2	11
Ashby's Gap, Va., July 12		2		6	2	7	17

GENERAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE UNION FORCES — *Continued.*

LOCATION.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Near Williamsport, Md., July 14	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	7
Falling Waters, Md., July 14	3	28	2	56	2	30	121
Near Harper's Ferry, W. Va., July 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	25
Halltown, W. Va., July 15	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	5
Shepherdstown, W. Va., July 15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1
Shepherdstown, W. Va., July 16	.....	8	8	64	.....	24	104
Snicker's Gap, Va., July 17	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
Hedgesville and Martinsburg, W. Va., July 18–19	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Ashby's Gap, Va., July 20	.....	.....	.....	3	.. ..	3	6
Berry's Ferry, Va., July 20	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6
Manassas Gap, Va., July 21–22	.....	9	.....	12	.....	8	29
Chester Gap, Va., July 21–22	.....	1	.....	8	.....	16	25
Wapping Heights, Manassas Gap, Va., July 23	3	17	2	81	.....	.. ....	103
Near Gaines' Cross-Roads, Va., July 23	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6
Near Snicker's Gap, Va., July 23	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
Battle Mountain, near Newby's Cross-Roads, Va., July 24	.....	4	1	11	.....	14	30
Brandy Station, Va., August 1	.....	21	10	94	.....	20	145
Miscellaneous affairs *en route*	.....	2	.....	6	8	226	242
Total	287	3,355	1,294	15,282	407	11,418	32,043

NOTE.— With the exception of Winchester, Gettysburg, and Wapping Heights, these losses occurred in the cavalry.

ITINERARY OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA ON THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN.

June 3.— The Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee, was encamped on the south bank of the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, confronting the Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, encamped at Falmouth and vicinity on the north bank of the river. The Army of Northern Virginia was composed of the three corps commanded by Lieutenant Generals Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill, and a division of cavalry under Major General Stuart. Each corps contained three divisions of infantry. Longstreet's Corps held the centre at Fredericksburg; Ewell's held the right flank, along the river below the city; Hill's was in position on the left, up the river and west of the town. Stuart's Cavalry Division was stationed farther up the river, in the vicinity of Culpeper Court House.

A forward movement of the army having been ordered, Longstreet's Corps commenced its march and started for Culpeper. Ewell's and Hill's Corps at Fredericksburg.

June 4.— Early's and Rodes' Divisions, of Ewell's Corps, left their camps at Hamilton's Crossing, near Fredericksburg, and marched to Spotsylvania Court House, Johnson's Division of the same corps remaining at Fredericksburg. Hill's Corps still held its position at Fredericksburg.

June 5.— Johnson's Division, of Ewell's Corps, left its camps near Hamilton's Crossing, east of Fredericksburg, and started on its march to Culpeper Court House; Rodes' Division moved from Spotsylvania to Old Verdiersville. Hill's Corps at Fredericksburg.

June 6.— Longstreet's and Ewell's Corps on the march from Fredericksburg to Culpeper Court House. Hill's Corps at Fredericksburg. Stuart's Cavalry at Culpeper Court House and vicinity.

June 7.— Longstreet's and Ewell's Corps arrived at Culpeper Court House. Rodes' Division of Ewell's Corps crossed the Rapidan River at Raccoon Ford, and, passing through Culpeper Court House, bivouacked four miles beyond. Hill's Corps still at Fredericksburg.

June 8.— Longstreet's and Ewell's Corps encamped at Culpeper Court House. Hill's Corps at Fredericksburg. Stuart's entire cavalry division assembled at Culpeper Court House.

June 9.— Longstreet's and Ewell's Corps at Culpeper Court House; Hill's at Fredericksburg. The cavalry, under General Stuart, which had been concentrated near Culpeper Court House, was attacked by the Union cavalry near Beverly Ford, and a general engagement of mounted troops ensued.

June 10.— Ewell's Corps left Culpeper Court House, and moving northward crossed the Shenandoah River above Front Royal; Rodes' Division of this corps marching from Brandy Station to Gourd Vine Church on the Hazel River. Longstreet's Corps at Culpeper Court House, and Hill's Corps at Fredericksburg.

* Compiled from the Confederate official reports. [Ed.

June 11.— Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, marched via Gaines' Cross Roads to Flint Hill. Longstreet's Corps at Culpeper Court House, and Hill's Corps still holding Fredericksburg.

June 12.— Rodes' Division, having the advance of Ewell's Corps, crossed the Blue Ridge through Chester Gap, passing through Front Royal and Cedarville, to Stone Bridge; Early's Division moved from Washington (Va.) to Front Royal. Ewell's Corps on arriving at Cedarville was joined by Jenkins' Brigade of cavalry.

June 13.— Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, arrived at Berryville; Johnson's Division marched from Cedarville to Kernstown; Early's Division moved via Nineveh and Newtown to Kernstown. *(Skirmishing at Kernstown.)*

June 14.— Hill's Corps left Fredericksburg; Anderson's Division marched as far as Chancellorsville. Longstreet's Corps still at Culpeper Court House. Early's and Johnson's Divisions, of Ewell's Corps, attacked the Union forces at Winchester, capturing and dispersing the troops under General Milroy. Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, moved from Berryville to Martinsburg.

June 15.— Longstreet's Corps left Culpeper Court House and moved along the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, Hood's Division marching from Culpeper to Little Washington, Rappahannock County, thirty-one miles. Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, marched from Martinsburg to Williamsport, where it crossed the Potomac. Early's Division remained at Winchester, and Johnson's at Stephenson's, five miles north of Winchester. Anderson's Division, of Hill's Corps, moved from Chancellorsville, across the Rapidan, to within four miles of Stevensburg. Heth's and Pender's Divisions left Fredericksburg *en route* for Culpeper Court House. Fitz Lee's Brigade of cavalry crossed the Rappahannock, and advanced with Longstreet's Corps via Barbee's Cross Roads. Hampton's Brigade of cavalry guarded the Rappahannock. Jenkins' Brigade of cavalry, attached to Ewell's Corps, crossed the Potomac above Williamsport and entered Maryland.

June 16.— Jenkins' Brigade of cavalry advanced to Chambersburg, Pa. Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, rested at Williamsport; Early's Division remained at Winchester; Johnson's Division marched from Stephenson's to Shepherdstown; McLaws' Division of Longstreet's Corps reached Sperryville; Hood's Division moved from Little Washington to Markham Station on the Manassas Gap Railroad, twenty miles; Pickett's Division arrived at Gaines' Cross Roads. Anderson's Division, of Hill's Corps, arrived at Culpeper Court House.

June 17.— McLaws' Division, of Longstreet's Corps, moved from Sperryville to Mud Run, in Fauquier County; Hood's Division marched to Upperville, and Pickett's Division to Piedmont. Anderson's Division, of Hill's Corps, moved from Culpeper Court House to the Hazel River. Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, rested at Williamsport, Md.; Early's Division, at Winchester; and Johnson's Division, at Shepherdstown. Fitz Lee's Brigade of cavalry moved from Piedmont via Middleburg towards Aldie; W. H. F. Lee's Brigade of cavalry held Thoroughfare Gap; Robertson's Brigade of cavalry encamped near Rectortown. *(Cavalry battle at Aldie, Va.)*

June 18.— Johnson's Division, of Ewell's Corps, crossed the Potomac at Boteler's Ford and marched to Sharpsburg, Md.; Early's Division moved from Winchester to Shepherdstown; Rodes' Division remained at Williamsport. McLaws' Division, of Longstreet's Corps, arrived at Piedmont; Hood's, at Snicker's Ford, on the Shenandoah River; and Pickett's, at Paris. Anderson's Division, of Hill's Corps, marched from Hazel River to Flint Hill; Pender's Division arrived at Culpeper Court House. The cavalry brigades of Robertson and W. H. F. Lee were at Middleburg; Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade, at Union; Hampton's Brigade, at Warrenton.

June 19.— McLaws' Division, of Longstreet's Corps, moved to Ashby's Gap; Hood's Division, to Snicker's Gap; Pickett's Division took position in supporting distance. Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, moved from Williamsport to Hagerstown. Anderson's Division, of Hill's Corps, marched from Flint Hill, and, passing through Front Royal, crossed the Shenandoah River. The cavalry brigades of Robertson and W. H. F. Lee were at Middleburg; Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade was near Snickersville; Jones's Brigade joins the cavalry division and takes a position near Union. *(Cavalry battle at Middleburg.)*

June 20.— McLaws' Division, of Longstreet's Corps, crossed the Shenandoah River at Berry's Ford; Hood's Division recrossed the river and encamped. Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, moved via White Post to a point two miles beyond. Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, halted at Hagerstown, Md. Hampton's Brigade rejoins Stuart's Cavalry Division at Middleburg.

June 21.— McLaws' Division, Longstreet's Corps, recrossed the river and formed line of battle near Paris, in support of Stuart's cavalry; Hood's Division, in camp near Snicker's Ford. Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps, at Hagerstown. Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, marched to Berryville. Stuart's Division of cavalry engaged at Upperville.

June 22.— Rodes' and Johnson's Divisions, Ewell's Corps, and Jenkins' Brigade of cavalry moved from Hagerstown, Md., to Chambersburg, Pa., Rodes' Division halting near Greencastle; Early's Division, same corps, crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and, marching through Sharpsburg, encamped on the Hagerstown Road, three miles from Boonsborough. Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, marched from Berryville to Roper's Farm, on the road to Charlestown. Hood's Division, Longstreet's Corps, moved to Millwood. Stuart's Cavalry was concentrated near Upperville.

June 23.— Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps, at Greencastle, Pa.; Early's Division moved from Boonsborough via Cavetown, Smithsburg, and Ridgeville to Waynesborough. Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, arrived at Shepherdstown. Hood's Division, Longstreet's Corps, encamped at Millwood. Stuart's Cavalry occupied a position near Rector's Cross Roads.

June 24.—Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps, marched from Greencastle, Pa., through Chambersburg to the Conococheague River; Early's Division from Waynesborough through Quincy and Altodale to Greenwood, Pa. McLaws' Division, Longstreet's Corps, arrived at Summit Point, and Hood's Division, at Bunker Hill; Pickett's Division marched from Berryville to Darkesville. Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, crossed the Potomac and marched to Boons-

borough; Pender's Division arrived at Shepherdstown. The three cavalry brigades of Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee, and W. H. F. Lee — under command of General Stuart — moved to Salem Depot. Robertson's and Jones's Brigades of Cavalry remained near Upperville.

June 25.— Rodes' and Johnson's Divisions, Ewell's Corps, moved from Chambersburg *en route* for Carlisle, Pa.; Early's Division rested at Greenwood, Pa. Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, marched from Boonsborough to Hagerstown, Md.; Pender's Division crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and marched to Fayetteville. McLaws' Division, Longstreet's Corps, moved from Summit Point to Martinsburg, Va.; Hood's Division arrived at Falling Waters, on the Potomac; Pickett's Division and Reserve Artillery crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. The three brigades of cavalry under Stuart moved from Salem Depot to Hay Market, Va. Jenkins' Brigade of cavalry moved with Rodes' Division in its advance on Carlisle.

June 26.— Rodes' and Johnson's Divisions, Ewell's Corps, and Jenkins' Brigade of cavalry were on the road between Chambersburg and Carlisle; Early's Division moved from Greenwood, across the South Mountain via Cashtown to Mummasburg, his cavalry advance having a skirmish with a regiment of Pennsylvania militia. Gordon's Brigade entered Gettysburg and occupied the town for a few hours. McLaws' Division, Longstreet's Corps, crossed the Potomac and encamped near Williamsport; Hood's Division crossed at Williamsport, and marched to Greencastle, Pa.; Pickett's Division passed through Hagerstown to Greencastle, Pa. Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, marched from Hagerstown to a point two miles beyond Greencastle. Stuart's Cavalry — three brigades — moved from Buckland, through Brentsville, to near Wolf Run Shoals.

June 27.— Rodes' and Johnson's Divisions, Ewell's Corps, arrived at Carlisle, Pa.; Early's Division, same corps, moved from Mummasburg via Hunterstown, New Chester, and Hampton, to Berlin, Pa. McLaws' Division, Longstreet's Corps, marched from Williamsport via Hagerstown, Middleburg, and Greencastle; encamping within five miles of Chambersburg; Hood's Division arrived at Chambersburg; Pickett's Division passed through Chambersburg, and encamped three miles north of that place. Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, marched through Chambersburg to Fayetteville. Stuart's three brigades of cavalry moved from Wolf Run Shoals, on the Occoquan River, via Fairfax Station and Dranesville, crossing the Potomac into Maryland at a point below the mouth of Seneca Creek.

June 28.— Rodes' and Johnson's Divisions, Ewell's Corps, were at Carlisle; Early's Division moved from Berlin, via Weigelstown to York; Gordon's Brigade going on to Wrightsville on the Susquehanna. Hill's Corps halted at Fayetteville. Longstreet's Corps was encamped at or near Chambersburg. Stuart's Cavalry moved via Darnestown and Rockville to Brookeville.

June 29.— Heth's Division, Hill's Corps, moved from Fayetteville to Cashtown; Pender's and Anderson's Divisions remained at Fayetteville, on the Chambersburg and Gettysburg Road. Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps, countermarched from Carlisle to Greenville; Rodes' Division at Carlisle; Early's Division at York and Wrightsville. Longstreet's Corps remained in position

at or near Chambersburg. Stuart's Cavalry moved through Cooksville, Sykesville and Westminster to Union Mills.

June 30.— Pender's Division, Hill's Corps, moved from Fayetteville to Cashtown; Heth's Division at Cashtown; Anderson's at Fayetteville. Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps, moved from Carlisle via Petersburg to Heidlersburg; Early's Division moved from York through Weigelstown and East Berlin and encamped three miles from Heidlersburg; Johnson's Division marched from Greenville to Scotland. Hood's and McLaws' Divisions, Longstreet's Corps, moved from Chambersburg to Fayetteville; Pickett's Division remained at Chambersburg. Stuart's Cavalry moved from Union Mills through Hanover to Jefferson. *(Cavalry engagement at Hanover.)*

July 1.— Heth's and Pender's Divisions, Hill's Corps, marched from Cashtown to Gettysburg; Anderson's Division moved from Fayetteville via Cashtown to Gettysburg. Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps, marched from Heidlersburg via Middletown to Gettysburg; Early's Division passed through Heidlersburg and marched on the direct road to Gettysburg; Johnson's Division marched from Scotland to Gettysburg. McLaws' and Hood's Divisions, Longstreet's Corps, marched from Fayetteville to Marsh Creek, within four miles of Gettysburg; Pickett's Division remained with the wagon trains at Chambersburg. Stuart's Cavalry moved from Dover through Dillsburg to Carlisle. Jones' Brigade of cavalry crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and moved to Greencastle, Pa.

July 2.— Hood's and McLaws' Divisions, Longstreet's Corps, marched from Marsh Creek to the field at Gettysburg; Law's Brigade, of Hood's Division, marched from New Guilford to Gettysburg, arriving on the field at noon; Pickett's Division marched from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, arriving at a point near Gettysburg after dark. Stuart's Cavalry moved from Carlisle via Hunterstown to Gettysburg. Hampton's Brigade, which had the advance, became engaged with the enemy at Hunterstown. Jones's Brigade of cavalry moved from Greencastle to Chambersburg.

July 3.— Pickett's Division, Longstreet's Corps, arrived on the field of Gettysburg at 9 a. m. Robertson's and Jones's Brigades of cavalry, moving from Chambersburg via Cashtown, arrived at Fairfield. *(About two miles from Fairfield Jones's Brigade encountered the Sixth United States Cavalry of Buford's Division.)* Jones' Brigade took position on the right flank of the army. Imboden's Brigade of mounted troops arrived on the field at noon.

July 4.— Army of Northern Virginia in position at Gettysburg; started at night on its return to Virginia, moving via Fairfield and Waynesborough on the Hagerstown Road.

July 5.— Army of Northern Virginia *en route* to the Potomac. Hill's Corps had the advance; Longstreet's the centre; and Ewell's, the rear, Early's Division forming the rear guard. Two brigades of cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee moved by the Cashtown Road, *en route* to Williamsport via Greenwood. The cavalry brigades of Jenkins and Chambliss, under General Stuart, moved via Emmitsburg. Robertson's and Jones's Brigades of cavalry held the Jack Mountain passes. Imboden's Brigade, in charge of the wagon trains, arrived at Greencastle in the morning, and at Williamsport in the afternoon.

July 6.— The army arrived at Hagerstown, Md., Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, serving as rear guard. Early's Division moved through Monterey Springs to Waynesborough. McLaws' Division marched through Hagerstown, via Waterloo, and encamped near Funkstown. Stuart's Cavalry at Hagerstown. *(Cavalry engagement in front of Hagerstown.)*

July 7.— Early's Division, Ewell's Corps, moved via Leitersburg and encamped one mile north of Hagerstown on the Chambersburg Pike. Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, arrived at Hagerstown in the morning, encamping about two miles from the town, where it remained until the 10th. Jenkins' Brigade of cavalry moved to Downsville, and went into position.

July 8.— Army in position at Hagerstown and Williamsport. Stuart's Cavalry moved out towards Boonsborough. *(Cavalry engagement at Boonsborough.)*

July 9.— Stuart's Cavalry in position in front of Funkstown.

July 10.— Early's Division, Ewell's Corps, moved through Hagerstown to a point on the Cumberland Road, southwest of Hagerstown. Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, moved about three miles beyond Hagerstown towards Williamsport.

July 11.— Anderson's Division moved two miles nearer Williamsport. Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade of cavalry retired from Downsville to the main line, taking position with Chambliss' Brigade on the left flank. Jones's Brigade of cavalry occupied a line on the Funkstown and Cavetown Roads.

July 12.— Stuart's Cavalry fell back along the roads leading to Hagerstown, and took position on the left of the army.

July 13.— The army recrossed the Potomac into Virginia. Johnson's Division forded the river one mile above Williamsport. Hill's Corps crossed on a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters.

July 14.— The army completed its crossing of the Potomac at 1 o'clock, p. m., part of the troops fording the river at Williamsport, and part crossing on the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters. Heth's Division of Hill's Corps formed the rear guard and covered the crossing. *(Skirmish at Falling Waters.)*

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, COMMANDED BY GEN. ROBERT E. LEE, C. S. A., AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 1–3, 1863.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. Kershaw.

2d South Carolina	Col. J. D. Kennedy.
	Lieut. Col. F. Gaillard.
3d South Carolina	Maj. R. C. Maffett.
	Col. J. D. Nance.
7th South Carolina	Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.
8th South Carolina	Col. J. W. Henagan.
15th South Carolina	Col. W. D. DeSaussure.
	Maj. William M. Gist.
3d South Carolina Battalion	Lieut. Col. W. G. Rice.

Barksdale's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. William Barksdale.*

Col. B. G. Humphreys.

13th Mississippi	Col. J. W. Carter.
17th Mississippi	Col. W. D. Holder.
	Lieut. Col. John C. Fiser.
18th Mississippi	Col. T. M. Griffin.
	Lieut. Col. W. H. Luse.
21st Mississippi	Col. B. G. Humphreys.

Semmes' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. P. J. Semmes.*

Col. Goode Bryan.

10th Georgia	Col. John B. Weems.
50th Georgia	Col. W. R. Manning.
51st Georgia	Col. E. Ball.
53d Georgia	Col. James P. Simms.

Wofford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. T. Wofford.

16th Georgia	Col. Goode Bryan.
18th Georgia	Lieut. Col. S. Z. Ruff.
24th Georgia	Col. Robert McMillan.
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion	Lieut. Col. Luther J. Glenn.
Phillips' (Georgia) Legion	Lieut. Col. E. S. Barclay.

Artillery.

Col. H. C. Cabell.

1st North Carolina Artillery, Battery A	Capt. B. C. Manly.
Pulaski (Georgia) Artillery	Capt. J. C. Fraser.
	Lieut. W. J. Furlong.
1st Richmond Howitzers	Capt. E. S. McCarthy.
Troup (Georgia) Artillery	Capt. H. H. Carlton.
	Lieut. C. W. Motes.

*Killed.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett.

Garnett's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. B. Garnett.*

Maj. C. S. Peyton.

8th Virginia	Col. Eppa Hunton.
18th Virginia	Lieut. Col. H. A. Carrington.
19th Virginia	Col. Henry Gantt.
	Lieut. Col. John T. Ellis.
28th Virginia	Col. R. C. Allen.
	Lieut. Col. William Watts.
56th Virginia	Col. W. D. Stuart.
	Lieut. Col. P. P. Slaughter.

Kemper's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. L. Kemper.†

Col. Joseph Mayo, Jr.

1st Virginia	Col. Lewis B. Williams.
	Lieut. Col. F. G. Skinner.
3d Virginia	Col. Joseph Mayo, Jr.
	Lieut. Col. A. D. Callcote.
7th Virginia	Col. W. T. Patton.
	Lieut. Col. C. C. Flowerree.
11th Virginia	Maj. Kirkwood Otey.
24th Virginia	Col. William R. Terry.

Armistead's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. A. Armistead.*

Col. W. R. Aylett.

9th Virginia	Maj. John C. Owens.
14th Virginia	Col. James G. Hodges.
	Lieut. Col. William White.
38th Virginia	Col. E. C. Edmonds.
	Lieut. Col. P. B. Whittle.
53d Virginia	Col. W. R. Aylett.
57th Virginia	Col. John Bowie Magruder.

Artillery.

Maj. James Dearing.

Fauquier (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. R. M. Stribling.
Hampden (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. W. H. Caskie.
Richmond Fayette Artillery	Capt. M. C. Macon.
Virginia Battery	Capt. Joseph G. Blount.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. John B. Hood.†

Brig. Gen. E. M. Law.

Law's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Law.

Col. James L. Sheffield.

4th Alabama	Lieut. Col. L. H. Scruggs.
15th Alabama	Col. William C. Oates.
	Capt. B. A. Hill.
44th Alabama	Col. William F. Perry.
47th Alabama	Col. James W. Jackson.
	Lieut. Col. M. J. Bulger.
	Maj. J. M. Campbell.
48th Alabama	Col. James L. Sheffield.
	Capt. T. J. Eubanks.

* Killed. † Wounded.

Robertson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson.

3d Arkansas	Col. Van H. Manning.
	Lieut. Col. R. S. Taylor.
1st Texas	Lieut. Col. P. A. Work.
4th Texas	Col. J. C. Key.
	Maj. J. P. Bane.
5th Texas	Col. R. M. Powell.
	Lieut. Col. K. Bryan.
	Maj. J. C. Rogers.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. George T. Anderson.*

Lieut. Col. William Luffman.

7th Georgia	Col. W. W. White.
8th Georgia	Col. John R. Towers.
9th Georgia	Lieut. Col. J. C. Mounger.
	Maj. W. M. Jones.
	Capt. G. Hillyer.
11th Georgia	Col. F. H. Little.
	Lieut. Col. W. Luffman.
	Maj. H. D. McDaniel.
	Capt. W. H. Mitchell.
59th Georgia	Col. Jack Brown.
	Capt. M. G. Bass.

Benning's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Henry L. Benning.

2d Georgia	Lieut. Col. William T. Harris.
	Maj. W. S. Shepherd.
15th Georgia	Col. D. M. Du Bose.
17th Georgia	Col. W. C. Hodges.
20th Georgia	Col. John A. Jones.
	Lieut. Col. J. D. Waddell.

Artillery.

Maj. M. W. Henry.

Branch (North Carolina) Artillery	Capt. A. C. Latham.
German (South Carolina) Artillery	Capt. William K. Bachman.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Light Artillery	Capt. Hugh R. Garden.
Rowan (North Carolina) Artillery	Capt. James Reilly.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Col. J. B. Walton.

Alexander's Battalion.

Col. E. P. Alexander.

Ashland (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. P. Woolfolk, Jr.
	Lieut. James Woolfolk.
Bedford (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. T. C. Jordan.
Brooks (South Carolina) Artillery	Lieut. S. C. Gilbert.
Madison (Louisiana) Light Artillery	Capt. George V. Moody.
Virginia Battery	Capt. W. W. Parker.
Virginia Battery	Capt. O. B. Taylor.

Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

Maj. B. F. Eshleman.

First Company	Capt. C. W. Squires.
Second Company	Capt. J. B. Richardson.
Third Company	Capt. M. B. Miller.
Fourth Company	Capt. Joe Norcom.
	Lieut. H. A. Battles.

* Wounded.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell.

ESCORT.

Randolph's Company Virginia Cavalry..... Capt. William F. Randolph.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early.

Hays' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays.

5th Louisiana	Maj. Alexander Hart.
	Capt. T. H. Biscoe.
6th Louisiana	Lieut. Col. Joseph Hanlon.
7th Louisiana	Col. D. B. Penn.
8th Louisiana	Col. T. D. Lewis.
	Lieut. Col. A. de Blanc.
	Maj. G. A. Lester.
9th Louisiana	Col. Leroy A. Stafford.

Smith's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. William Smith.

31st Virginia	Col. John S. Hoffman.
49th Virginia	Lieut. Col. J. Catlett Gibson.
52d Virginia	Lieut. Col. James H. Skinner.

Hoke's Brigade.

Col. Isaac E. Avery.*

Col. A. C. Godwin.

6th North Carolina	Maj. S. McD. Tate.
21st North Carolina	Col. W. W. Kirkland.
57th North Carolina	Col. A. C. Godwin.

Gordon's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. Gordon.

13th Georgia	Col. James M. Smith.
26th Georgia	Col. E. N. Atkinson.
31st Georgia	Col. Clement A. Evans.
38th Georgia	Capt. William L. McLeod.
60th Georgia	Capt. W. B. Jones.
61st Georgia	Col. John H. Lamar.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. H. P. Jones.

Charlottesville (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. James McD. Carrington.
Courtney (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. W. A. Tanner.
Louisiana Guard Artillery	Capt. C. A. Green.
Staunton (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. A. W. Garber.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson.

Steuart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart.

1st Maryland Battalion Infantry	Lieut. Col. J. R. Herbert.
	Maj. W. W. Goldsborough.
	Capt. J. P. Crane.
1st North Carolina	Lieut. Col. H. A. Brown.
3d North Carolina	Maj. W. M. Parsley.
10th Virginia	Col. E. T. H. Warren.
23d Virginia	Col. S. T. Walton.
37th Virginia	Maj. H. C. Wood.

*Killed.

Stonewall Brigade.

Brig. Gen. James A. Walker.

2d Virginia	Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.
4th Virginia	Maj. William Terry.
5th Virginia	Col. J. H. S. Funk.
27th Virginia	Lieut. Col. D. M. Shriver.
33d Virginia	Capt. J. B. Golladay.

Nicholls' Brigade.

Col. J. M. Williams.

1st Louisiana	Capt. E. D. Willett.
2d Louisiana	Lieut. Col. R. E. Burke.
10th Louisiana	Maj. T. N. Powell.
14th Louisiana	Lieut. Col. David Zable.
15th Louisiana	Maj. Andrew Brady.

Jones' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. John M. Jones.*

Lieut. Col. R. H. Dungan.

21st Virginia	Capt. W. P. Moseley.
25th Virginia	Col. J. C. Higginbotham.
	Lieut. Col. J. A. Robinson.
42d Virginia	Lieut. Col. R. W. Withers.
	Capt. S. H. Saunders.
44th Virginia	Maj. N. Cobb.
	Capt. T. R. Buckner.
48th Virginia	Lieut. Col. R. H. Dungan.
	Maj. Oscar White.
50th Virginia	Lieut. Col. L. H. Salyer.

Artillery.

Maj. J. W. Latimer.†

Capt. C. I. Raine.

1st Maryland Battery	Capt. William F. Dement.
Alleghany (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. J. C. Carpenter.
Chesapeake (Maryland) Artillery	Capt. William D. Brown.
Lee (Virginia) Battery	Capt. C. I. Raine.
	Lieut. Wm. W. Hardwicke.

RODES' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes.

Daniel's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel.

32d North Carolina	Col. E. C. Brabble.
43d North Carolina	Col. T. S. Kenan.
	Lieut. Col. W. G. Lewis.
45th North Carolina	Lieut. Col. S. H. Boyd.
	Maj. John R. Winston.
	Capt. A. H. Gallaway.
	Capt. J. A. Hopkins.
53d North Carolina	Col. W. A. Owens.
2d North Carolina Battalion	Lieut. Col. H. L. Andrews.
	Capt. Van Brown.

Doles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. George Doles.

4th Georgia	Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn.
	Maj. W. H. Willis.
12th Georgia	Col. Edward Willis.
21st Georgia	Col. John T. Mercer.
44th Georgia	Col. S. P. Lumpkin.
	Maj. W. H. Peebles.

* Wounded. † Killed.

Iverson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson.

5th North Carolina	Capt. Speight B. West.
	Capt. Benjamin Robinson.
12th North Carolina	Lieut. Col. W. S. Davis.
20th North Carolina	Lieut. Col. Nelson Slough.
	Capt. Lewis T. Hicks.
23d North Carolina	Col. D. H. Christie.
	Capt. William H. Johnston.

Ramseur's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. D. Ramseur.

2d North Carolina	Maj. D. W. Hurtt.
	Capt. James T. Scales.
4th North Carolina	Col. Bryan Grimes.
14th North Carolina	Col. R. Tyler Bennett.
	Maj. Joseph H. Lambeth.
30th North Carolina	Col. Francis M. Parker.
	Maj. W. W. Sillers.

O'Neal's Brigade.

Col. E. A. O'Neal.

3d Alabama	Col. C. A. Battle.
5th Alabama	Col. J. M. Hall.
6th Alabama	Col. J. N. Lightfoot.
	Capt. M. L. Bowie.
12th Alabama	Col. S. B. Pickens.
26th Alabama	Lieut. Col. John C. Goodgame.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Carter.

Jeff Davis (Alabama) Artillery	Capt. W. J. Reese.
King William (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. W. P. Carter.
Morris (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. R. C. M. Page.
Orange (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. C. W. Fry.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Col. J. Thompson Brown.

1st Virginia Battalion.

Capt. Willis J Dance.

2d Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers	Capt. David Watson.
3d Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers	Capt. B. H. Smith, Jr.
Powhatan (Virginia) Artillery	Lieut. John M. Cunningham.
Rockbridge (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. A. Graham.
Salem (Virginia) Artillery	Lieut. C. B. Griffin.

Nelson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. William Nelson.

Amherst (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. T. J. Kirkpatrick.
Fluvanna (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. J. L. Massie.
Georgia Battery	Capt. John Milledge, Jr.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. R. H. Anderson.

Wilcox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox.

8th Alabama	Lieut. Col. Hilary A. Herbert.
9th Alabama	Capt. J. H. King.
10th Alabama	Col. William H. Forney.
	Lieut. Col. James E. Shelley.
11th Alabama	Col. J. C. C. Sanders.
	Lieut. Col. George E. Tayloe.
14th Alabama	Col. L. Pinckard.
	Lieut. Col. James A. Broome.

Mahone's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. William Mahone.

6th Virginia	Col. George T. Rogers.
12th Virginia	Col. D. A. Weisiger.
16th Virginia	Col. Joseph H. Ham.
41st Virginia	Col. William A. Parham.
61st Virginia	Col. V. D. Groner.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright.

Col. William Gibson.

Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright.

3d Georgia	Col. E. J. Walker.
22d Georgia	Col. Joseph Wasden.
	Capt. B. C. McCurry.
48th Georgia	Col. Wm. Gibson.
	Capt. M. R. Hall.
	Col. Wm. Gibson.
2d Georgia Battalion	Maj. George W. Ross.
	Capt. Charles J. Moffett.

Perry's Brigade.

Col. David Lang.

2d Florida	Maj. W. R. Moore.
5th Florida	Capt. R. N. Gardner.
8th Florida	Col. David Lang.

Posey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Carnot Posey.

12th Mississippi	Col. W. H. Taylor.
16th Mississippi	Col. Samuel E. Baker.
19th Mississippi	Col. N. H. Harris.
48th Mississippi	Col. Joseph M. Jayne.

Artillery (Sumter Battalion).

Maj. John Lane.

Company A	Capt. Hugh M. Ross.
Company B	Capt. George M. Patterson.
Company C	Capt. John T. Wingfield.

HETH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Henry Heth.*

Brig. Gen. J. J. Pettigrew.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. J. Pettigrew.

Col. J. K. Marshall.

11th North Carolina	Col. Collett Leventhorpe.
26th North Carolina	Col. Henry K. Burgwyn, Jr. Capt. H. C. Albright.
47th North Carolina	Col. G. H. Faribault.
52d North Carolina	Col. J. K. Marshall. Lieut. Col. Marcus A. Parks.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. M. Brockenbrough.

40th Virginia	Capt. T. E. Betts. Capt. R. B. Davis.
47th Virginia	Col. Robert M. Mayo.
55th Virginia	Col. W. S. Christian.
22d Virginia Battalion	Maj. John S. Bowles.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. James J. Archer.†

Col. B. D. Fry.

Lieut. Col. S. G. Shepard.

13th Alabama	Col. B. D. Fry.
5th Alabama Battalion	Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff.
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army)	Maj. Felix G. Buchanan.
7th Tennessee	Lieut. Col. S. G. Shepard.
14th Tennessee	Capt. B. L. Phillips.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Davis.

2d Mississippi	Col. J. M. Stone.
11th Mississippi	Col. F. M. Green.
42d Mississippi	Col. H. R. Miller.
55th North Carolina	Col. J. K. Connally.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. John J. Garnett.

Donaldsonville (Louisiana) Artillery	Capt. V. Maurin.
Huger (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. Joseph D. Moore.
Lewis (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. John W. Lewis.
Norfolk Light Artillery Blues	Capt. C. R. Grandy.

PENDER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. William D. Pender.‡

Brig. Gen. James H. Lane.

Maj. Gen. I. R. Trimble.*

First Brigade.

Col. Abner Perrin.

1st South Carolina (Provisional Army)	Maj. C. W. McCreary.
1st South Carolina Rifles	Capt. William M. Hadden.
12th South Carolina	Col. John L. Miller.
13th South Carolina	Lieut. Col. B. T. Brockman.
14th South Carolina	Lieut. Col. Joseph N. Brown.

* Wounded. † Captured. ‡ Mortally wounded.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. James H. Lane.

Col. C. M. Avery.

7th North Carolina	Capt. J. McLeod Turner.
	Capt. James G. Harris.
18th North Carolina	Col. John D. Barry.
28th North Carolina	Col. S. D. Lowe.
	Lieut. Col. W. H. A. Speer.
33d North Carolina	Col. C. M. Avery.
37th North Carolina	Col. W. M. Barbour.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Edward L. Thomas.

14th Georgia	
35th Georgia	
45th Georgia	
49th Georgia	Col. S. T. Player.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. M. Scales.*

Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon.

Col. W. L. Lowrance.

13th North Carolina	Col. J. H. Hyman.
	Lieut. Col. H. A. Rogers.
16th North Carolina	Capt. L. W. Stone.
22d North Carolina	Col. James Conner.
34th North Carolina	Col. William Lee Lowrance.
	Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon.
38th North Carolina	Col. W. J. Hoke.
	Lieut. Col. John Ashford.

Artillery.

Maj. William T. Poague.

Albemarle (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. James W. Wyatt.
Charlotte (North Carolina) Artillery	Capt. Joseph Graham.
Madison (Mississippi) Light Artillery	Capt. George Ward.
Virginia Battery	Capt. J. V. Brooke.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Col. R. Lindsay Walker.

McIntosh's Battalion.

Maj. D. G. McIntosh.

Dansville (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. R. S. Rice.
Hardaway (Alabama) Artillery	Capt. W. B. Hurt.
2d Rockbridge (Virginia) Artillery	Lieut. Samuel Wallace.
Virginia Battery	Capt. M. Johnson.

Pegram's Battalion.

Maj. W. J. Pegram.

Capt. E. B. Brunson.

Crenshaw (Virginia) Battery	
Fredericksburg (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. E. A. Marye.
Letcher (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. T. A. Brander.
Pee Dee (South Carolina) Artillery	Lieut. William E. Zimmerman.
Purcell (Virginia) Artillery	Capt. Joseph McGraw.

* Wounded.

CAVALRY.

STUART'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

Hampton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton.*

Col. L. S. Baker.

1st North Carolina	Col. L. S. Baker.
1st South Carolina	
2d South Carolina	
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion	
Jeff. Davis Legion	
Phillips (Georgia) Legion	

Robertson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Beverly H. Robertson.

4th North Carolina	Col. D. D. Ferebee.
5th North Carolina.	

Fitz. Lee's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee.

1st Maryland Battalion†	Maj. Harry Gilmor. Maj. Ridgely Brown.
1st Virginia	Col. James H. Drake.
2d Virginia	Col. T. T. Munford.
3d Virginia	Col. Thomas H. Owen.
4th Virginia	Col. William C. Wickham.
5th Virginia	Col. T. L. Rosser.

Jenkins' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins.*

Col. M. J. Ferguson.

14th Virginia	
16th Virginia	
17th Virginia	
34th Virginia Battalion	Lieut. Col. V. A. Witcher.
36th Virginia Battalion	
Jackson's (Virginia) Battery	Capt. Thomas E. Jackson.

Jones's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. William E. Jones.

6th Virginia‡	Maj. C. E. Flournoy.
7th Virginia‡	Lieut. Col. Thomas Marshall.
11th Virginia	Col. L. L. Lomax.

W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.

Col. J. R. Chambliss, Jr.

2d North Carolina	
9th Virginia	Col. R. L. T. Beale.
10th Virginia	Col. J. Lucius Davis.
13th Virginia.	

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*Wounded. † Served with Ewell's Corps. ‡ Engaged at Fairfield, July 3d.

Stuart Horse Artillery.

Maj. R. F. Beckham.

Breathed's (Virginia) Battery	Capt. James Breathed.
Chew's (Virginia) Battery	Capt. R. P. Chew.
Griffin's (Maryland) Battery	Capt. W. H. Griffin.
Hart's (South Carolina) Battery	Capt. J. F. Hart.
McGregor's (Virginia) Battery	Capt. W. M. McGregor.
Moorman's (Virginia) Battery	Capt. M. N. Moorman.

IMBODEN'S COMMAND.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. Imboden.

18th Virginia Cavalry	Col. George W. Imboden.
62d Virginia Infantry†	Col. George H. Smith.
Virginia Partisan Rangers	Capt. John H. McNeill.
Virginia Battery	Capt. J. H. McClanahan.

ARTILLERY.‡

Brig. Gen. W. N. Pendleton.

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* Arrived on the field of Gettysburg at noon of the third day's battle. †Mounted.
‡ See the battalions attached to the army corps and Stuart's Division of cavalry.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, COMMANDED BY GEN. ROBERT E. LEE, C. S. ARMY, AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 1–3, 1863.

NOTE.—Where the sum of the regimental losses does not tally with the brigade "totals," the discrepancy is due to disagreements between the detailed statement furnished by Surgeon L. Guild, Medical Director of the Army, and the numbers reported by brigade and other superior commanders. Owing to the absence of subordinate reports, such disagreements can not be explained. In computing the "grand total" the figures supplied by brigade, division and corps commanders have generally been adopted; but whether taken in detail or as a whole, the compilation can only be regarded as approximate. Several of the reports indicate that many of the "missing" were killed or wounded; especially is thls the case with Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps. The mortally wounded are included with the wounded.

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded*	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
FIRST ARMY CORPS.				
Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet.				
MCLAWS' DIVISION.				
Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws.				
Kershaw's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw.				
2d South Carolina	27	125	2	154
3d South Carolina	18	63	2	83
7th South Carolina	18	85	7	110
8th South Carolina	21	79	..	100
15th South Carolina	21	98	18	137
3d South Carolina Battalion	10	33	3	46
Total	115	483	32	630
Semmes' Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes.				
Col. Goode Bryan.				
Staff		1		1
10th Georgia	9	77		86
50th Georgia	10	68		78
51st Georgia	8	47		55
53d Georgia	15	72		87
Total	55	284	91	430
Barksdale's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. William Barksdale.				
Col. Benjamin G. Humphreys.				
Staff	1			1
13th Mississippi	28	137		165
17th Mississippi	40	160		200
18th Mississippi	18	82		100
21st Mississippi	16	87		103
Total	105	550	92	747
Wofford's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. W. T. Wofford.				
16th Georgia	9	52		61
18th Georgia	3	16		19
24th Georgia	4	32		36
Cobb's Georgia Legion	2	20		22
Phillips' Georgia Legion	4	24		28
Total	30	192	112	334

* Includes the mortally wounded.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Continued.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
Artillery Battalion. Col. Henry C. Cabell.				
Carlton's Georgia Battery (Troop Artillery)	1	6	.....	7
Fraser's Georgia Battery (Pulaski Artillery)	4	14	.....	18
McCarthy's Battery (1st Richmond Howitzers)	2	3	.....	5
Manly's North Carolina Battery	1	6	.....	7
Total	8	29	.....	37
Total McLaws' Division	313	1,538	327	2,178
PICKETT'S DIVISION. Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett.				
Garnett's Brigade. Brig. Gen. Richard B. Garnett.				
Staff	1	.....	.....	1
8th Virginia	6	48	.....	54
18th Virginia	10	77	.....	87
19th Virginia	10	34	.....	44
28th Virginia	19	58	.....	77
56th Virginia	22	40	.....	62
Total	78	324	539	941
Armistead's Brigade. Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Armistead. Col. W. R. Aylett.				
Staff	1	.....	.....	1
9th Virginia	.....	71	.....	71
14th Virginia	17	91	.....	108
38th Virginia	23	147	.....	170
53d Virginia	17	87	.....	104
57th Virginia	26	95	.....	121
Total	88	460	643	1,191
Kemper's Brigade. Brig. Gen. James L. Kemper. Col. Joseph Mayo, Jr.				
Staff	1	3	.....	4
1st Virginia	2	62	.....	64
3d Virginia	16	51	.....	67
7th Virginia	15	79	.....	94
11th Virginia	12	97	.....	109
24th Virginia	17	111	.....	128
Total	58	356	317	731
Artillery Battalion. Maj. James Dearing.				
Blount's Virginia Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caskie's Virginia Battery (Hampden Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon's Battery (Richmond Fayette Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stribling's Virginia Battery (Fauquier Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	8	17	.....	25
Total Pickett's Division	232	1,157	1,499	2,888

* Not reported in detail.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Continued.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
HOOD'S DIVISION.				
Maj. Gen. John B. Hood.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
Law's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. E. M. Law.				
Col. James L. Sheffield.				
4th Alabama	17	49	.....	*66
15th Alabama	17	66	.....	*83
44th Alabama	24	64	.....	*88
47th Alabama	10	30	.....	40
48th Alabama	8	67	.....	*75
Total	74	276	146	496
Anderson's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. George T. Anderson.				
Col. W. W. White.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
7th Georgia	.....	15	.....	15
8th Georgia	25	114	.....	139
9th Georgia	28	115	.....	*143
11th Georgia	32	162	.....	*194
59th Georgia	18	92	.....	*110
Total	105	512	54	671
Robertson's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson.				
3d Arkansas	26	116	.....	142
1st Texas	24	54	.....	†78
4th Texas	14	73	.....	87
5th Texas	23	86	.....	109
Total	84	393	120	597
Benning's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. Henry L. Benning.				
2d Georgia	25	66	.....	91
15th Georgia	8	64	.....	†72
17th Georgia	15	75	.....	90
20th Georgia	21	83	.....	†104
Total	76	299	122	497
Artillery Battalion.				
Maj. M. W. Henry.				
Bachman's South Carolina Battery (German Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garden's South Carolina Battery (Palmetto Light Art.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Latham's North Carolina Battery (Branch Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reilly's North Carolina Battery (Rowan Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	23	.....	27
Total Hood's Division	343	1,504	442	2,289

* According to regimental reports the total loss was: 4th Alabama, 87; 15th Alabama, 161; 44th Alabama, 94; 48th Alabama, 102; 9th Georgia, 189; 11th Georgia, 204; 59th Georgia, 116.

† According to regimental reports the total loss was: 1st Texas, 93; 15th Georgia, 171; 20th Georgia, 121.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Continued.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
RESERVE ARTILLERY.				
Col. J. B. Walton.*				
Alexander's Battalion.				
Col. E. Porter Alexander.				
Jordan's Virginia Battery (Bedford Artillery)				
Moody's Louisiana Battery (Madison Light Artillery)				
Parker's Virginia Battery				
Rhett's South Carolina Battery (Brooks Artillery)				
Taylor's Virginia Battery				
Woolfolk's Virginia Battery (Ashland Artillery)				
Total†	19	114	6	139
Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.				
Maj. B. F. Eshleman.				
1st Company (Squires')				
2d Company (Richardson's)				
3d Company (Miller's)				
4th Company (Norcom's)				
Total†	3	23	16	42
Total Reserve Artillery	22	137	22	181
Total First Army Corps	910	4,336	2,290	7,536
SECOND ARMY CORPS.				
Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell.				
Staff		1		1
EARLY'S DIVISION.				
Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early.				
Hays' Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays.				
5th Louisiana	5	31	13	49
6th Louisiana	5	34	21	60
7th Louisiana	8	43	6	57
8th Louisiana	8	54	13	75
9th Louisiana	10	39	23	72
Total	36	201	76	313
Hoke's Brigade.				
Col. Isaac E. Avery.				
Col. Archibald C. Godwin.				
6th North Carolina	20	131	21	172
21st North Carolina	9	65	37	111
57th North Carolina	6	20	36	62
Total	35	216	94	345
Smith's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. William Smith.				
31st Virginia		20	7	27
49th Virginia	12	78	10	100
52d Virginia		15		15
Total	12	113	17	142

* Chief of corps artillery.

† Not reported in detail.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Continued.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
Gordon's Brigade. Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon.				
13th Georgia	20	83	.....	103
26th Georgia	2	4	5	11
31st Georgia	9	34	.....	43
38th Georgia	12	51	29	92
60th Georgia	4	29	5	38
61st Georgia	24	69	.....	93
Total	71	270	39	380
Artillery Battalion. Lieut. Col. H. P. Jones.				
Carrington's Virginia Battery (Charlottesville Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garber's Virginia Battery (Staunton Artillery)	.....	1	.....	1
Green's Battery (Louisiana Guard Artillery)	2	5	.....	7
Tanner's Virginia Battery (Courtney Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	6	.....	8
Total Early's Division	156	806	226	1,188
JOHNSON'S DIVISION. Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson.				
Staff	.....	1	1	2
Steuart's Brigade. Brig. Gen. George H. Steuart.				
1st Maryland Battalion	25	119	.....	144
1st North Carolina	4	48	.....	52
3d North Carolina	29	127	.....	156
10th Virginia	4	17	.....	21
23d Virginia	4	14	.....	18
37th Virginia	10	44	.....	54
Total	83	409	190	682
Nicholls' Brigade. Col. J. M. Williams.				
1st Louisiana	9	30	.....	39
2d Louisiana	10	52	.....	62
10th Louisiana	14	77	.....	91
14th Louisiana	9	56	.....	65
15th Louisiana	2	36	.....	38
Total	43	309	36	388
Stonewall Brigade. Brig. Gen. James A. Walker.				
2d Virginia	1	13	.....	14
4th Virginia	8	78	.....	86
5th Virginia	5	46	.....	51
27th Virginia	7	34	.....	41
33d Virginia	11	37	.....	48
Total	35	208	87	330

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Continued.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
Jones' Brigade. Brig. Gen. John M. Jones. Lieut. Col. R. H. Dungan.				
Staff		2		2
21st Virginia	6	29		*35
25th Virginia	3	37		*40
42d Virginia	8	48		56
44th Virginia	3	14		*17
48th Virginia	15	43		*58
50th Virginia	13	47		*60
Total	58	302	61	421
Artillery Battalion. Maj. J. W. Latimer. Capt. C. I. Raine.				
Staff		1		1
Brown's Maryland Battery (Chesapeake Artillery)	4	12		16
Carpenter's Virginia Battery (Alleghany Artillery)	5	19		24
Dement's First Maryland Battery	1	4		5
Raine's Virginia Battery (Lee Battery)		4		4
Total	10	40		50
Total Johnson's Division	229	1,269	375	1,873
RODES' DIVISION. Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes. *Daniel's Brigade.* Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel.				
32d North Carolina	26	116		142
43d North Carolina	21	126		147
45th North Carolina	46	173		219
53d North Carolina	13	104		117
2d North Carolina Battalion	29	124		153
Total	165	635	116	916
Iverson's Brigade. Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson.				
5th North Carolina	31	112		143
12th North Carolina	10	46		56
20th North Carolina	29	93		122
23d North Carolina	41	93		134
Total	130	382	308	820
Doles' Brigade. Brig. Gen. George Doles.				
4th Georgia	9	29	7	45
12th Georgia	4	35	10	49
21st Georgia	1	11	5	17
44th Georgia	10	49	9	68
Total	24	124	31	179

* According to regimental reports the total loss was: 21st Virginia, 50; 25th Virginia, 70; 44th Virginia, 56; 48th Virginia, 76; 50th Virginia, 99.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Continued.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
Ramseur's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. S. D. Ramseur.				
2d North Carolina	4	27	1	32
4th North Carolina	8	24	24	56
14th North Carolina	5	37	2	44
30th North Carolina	6	34	5	45
Total	23	122	32	177
O'Neal's Brigade.				
Col. Edward A. O'Neal.				
3d Alabama	12	79		91
5th Alabama	21	109		*130
6th Alabama	18	113		131
12th Alabama	13	65		*78
26th Alabama	5	41		*46
Total	73	430	193	696
Artillery Battalion.				
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Carter.				
Carter's Virginia Battery (King William Artillery)				
Fry's Virginia Battery (Orange Artillery)				
Page's Virginia Battery (Morris Artillery				
Reese's Alabama Battery (Jeff. Davis Artillery)				
Total†	6	35	24	65
Total Rodes' Division	421	1,728	704	2,853
RESERVE ARTILLERY.				
Col. J. Thompson Brown.‡				
Brown's Battalion.				
Capt. Willis J. Dance.				
Dance's Virginia Battery (Powhatan Artillery)				
Hupp's Virginia Battery (Salem Artillery)				
Graham's Virginia Battery (Rockbridge Artillery)				
Smith's Battery (3d Richmond Howitzers)				
Watson's Battery (2d Richmond Howitzers)				
Total†	3	19		22
Nelson's Battalion.				
Lieut. Col. William Nelson.				
Kirkpatrick's Virginia Battery (Amherst Artillery)				
Massie's Virginia Battery (Fluvanna Artillery)				
Milledge's Georgia Battery				
Total§				
Total Reserve Artillery	3	19		22
Total Second Army Corps	809	3,823	1,305	5,937

* According to regimental reports the total loss was: 5th Alabama, 209; 12th Alabama, 83; 26th Alabama, 130.
† Not reported in detail. ‡ Chief of corps artillery. § Loss, if any, not reported.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Continued.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
THIRD ARMY CORPS.				
Lieut. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill.				
ANDERSON'S DIVISION.				
Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson.				
Wilcox's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox.				
8th Alabama	22	139		161
9th Alabama	3	55		58
10th Alabama	13	91		104
11th Alabama	6	69		75
14th Alabama	7	41		48
Total	51	469	257	777
Mahone's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. William Mahone.				
6th Virginia		3		3
12th Virginia	2	12		14
16th Virginia	2	7		9
41st Virginia	1	11		12
61st Virginia	2	10		12
Total	8	55	39	102
Wright's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright.				
Col. William Gibson.				
3d Georgia		100		100
22d Georgia	21	75		96
48th Georgia	16	74		90
2d Georgia Battalion	3	46		49
Total	40	295	333	668
Perry's Brigade.				
Col. David Lang.				
2d Florida	11	70		81
5th Florida	12	63		75
8th Florida	10	84		94
Total	33	217	205	455
Posey's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. Carnot Posey.				
12th Mississippi		7		7
16th Mississippi	2	17		19
19th Mississippi	4	23		27
48th Mississippi	6	24		30
Total	12	71		83
Artillery (Sumter Battalion).				
Maj. John Lane.				
Company A (Ross's)	1	7		8
Company B (Patterson's)	2	5		7
Company C (Wingfield's)		9		9
Total	3	21	6	30
Total Anderson's Division	147	1,128	840	2,115

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Continued.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
HETH'S DIVISION.				
Maj. Gen. Henry Heth.				
Brig. Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
First Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew.				
Col. James K. Marshall.				
11th North Carolina	50	159	.....	209
26th North Carolina	86	502	.....	588
47th North Carolina	21	140	.....	161
52d North Carolina	33	114	.....	147
Total	190	915	.....	1,105
Second Brigade.				
Col. J. M. Brockenbrough.				
40th Virginia	4	38	.....	42
47th Virginia	10	38	.....	48
55th Virginia	8	26	.....	34
22d Virginia Battalion	3	21	.....	24
Total	25	123	.....	148
Third Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. James J. Archer.				
Col. B. D. Fry.				
13th Alabama	6	36	.....	42
5th Alabama Battalion	.....	26	.....	26
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army)	2	40	.....	42
7th Tennessee	5	18	.....	23
14th Tennessee	3	24	.....	27
Total	16	144	517	677
Fourth Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Davis.				
2d Mississippi	49	183	.....	232
11th Mississippi	32	170	.....	202
42d Mississippi	60	205	.....	265
55th North Carolina	39	159	.....	198
Total	180	717	.....	897
Artillery Battalion.				
Lieut. Col. John J. Garnett.				
Grandy's Virginia Battery (Norfolk Light Artillery Blues)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis' Virginia Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maurin's Louisiana Battery (Donaldsonville Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moore's Virginia Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	.....	5	17	22
Total Heth's Division	411	1,905	534	2,850

* Not reported in detail.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Continued.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
PENDER'S DIVISION.				
Maj. Gen. William D. Pender.				
Brig. Gen. James H. Lane.				
Maj. Gen. Isaac R. Trimble.				
Staff	1	4	.....	5
First Brigade.				
Col. Abner Perrin.				
1st South Carolina	20	75	.....	95
1st South Carolina Rifles	2	9	.....	11
12th South Carolina	20	112	.....	132
13th South Carolina	31	99	.....	130
14th South Carolina	27	182	.....	209
Total	100	477	.....	577
Second Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. James H. Lane.				
Col. C. M. Avery.				
7th North Carolina	5	84	.....	89
18th North Carolina	4	41	.....	45
28th North Carolina	12	92	.....	104
33d North Carolina	10	53	.....	63
37th North Carolina	10	78	.....	88
Total*	41	348	.....	389
Third Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. Edward L. Thomas.				
14th Georgia	5	27	.....	32
35th Georgia	6	42	.....	48
45th Georgia	.....	35	.....	35
49th Georgia	5	32	.....	37
Total	16	136	.....	152
Fourth Brigade				
Brig. Gen. Alfred M. Scales.				
Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon.				
Col. W. L. Lowrance.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
13th North Carolina	29	97	.....	126
16th North Carolina	16	50	.....	66
22d North Carolina	20	69	.....	89
34th North Carolina	16	48	.....	64
38th North Carolina	21	58	.....	79
Total	102	323	110	535
Artillery Battalion.				
Maj. William T. Poague.				
Brooks's Virginia Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graham's North Carolina Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ward's Mississippi Battery (Madison Light Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyatt's Virginia Battery (Albemarle Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total†	2	24	6	32
Total Pender's Division	262	1,312	116	1,690

* General Lane reports his entire loss at 660.

† Not reported in detail.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Continued.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
RESERVE ARTILLERY.				
Col. R. Lindsay Walker.*				
McIntosh's Battalion.				
Maj. D. G. McIntosh.				
Hurt's Alabama Battery (Hardaway Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lusk's Virginia Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson's Virginia Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice's Virginia Battery (Danville Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total†	7	25	.....	32
Pegram's Battalion.				
Maj. W. J. Pegram.				
Capt. E. B. Brunson.				
Brander's Virginia Battery (Letcher Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunson's South Carolina Battery (Pee Dee Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crenshaw's Virginia Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
McGraw's Virginia Battery (Purcell Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marye's Virginia Battery (Fredericksburg Artillery)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total†	10	37	1	48
Total Reserve Artillery	17	62	1	80
Total Third Army Corps	837	4,407	1,491	6,735
CAVALRY.				
STUART'S DIVISION.				
Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.				
Hampton's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton.				
Col. Lawrence S. Baker.				
Staff	.....	1	.....	1
1st North Carolina	2	17	4	23
1st South Carolina	1	9	4	14
2d South Carolina	1	6	.....	7
Cobb's Georgia Legion	8	6	7	21
Jeff. Davis Legion	4	10	1	15
Phillips' Georgia Legion	1	9	.....	10
Total	17	58	16	91
Fitz. Lee's Brigade.				
Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.				
1st Virginia	4	8	10	22
2d Virginia	1	3	1	5
3d Virginia	.....	5	1	6
4th Virginia	.....	.....	17	17
5th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	16	29	50
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.				
Col. John R. Chambliss, Jr.				
2d North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Virginia	.....	6	6	12
10th Virginia	1	9	2	12
13th Virginia	1	11	5	17
Total	2	26	13	41

* Chief of Corps Artillery.

†Not reported in detail.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA — *Concluded.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or missing.	Aggregate.
Jones's Brigade. Brig. Gen. William E. Jones.				
6th Virginia	4	19	5	28
7th Virginia	8	21	1	30
11th Virginia*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	40	6	58
Jenkins' Brigade. Col. M. J. Ferguson.				
14th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
17th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
34th Virginia Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....
35th Virginia Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Horse Artillery.				
Breathed's Maryland Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Griffin's Second Maryland Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
McGregor's Virginia Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Stuart's Division	36	140	64	240
RECAPITULATION.				
First Army Corps	910	4,336	2,290	7,536
Second Army Corps	809	3,823	1,305	5,937
Third Army Corps	837	4,407	1,491	6,735
Stuart's Cavalry Division	36	140	64	240
Grand total	2,592	12,706	†5,150	20,448

*Loss, if any, not of record.

†The records of prisoners of war on file in the office of the Adjutant-General U. S. Army bear the names of 12,227 wounded and unwounded Confederates captured by the Union forces at and about Gettysburg from July 1st to July 5th, inclusive. Of this number 6,802 were wounded men who were left behind at Gettysburg, and 5,425 were unwounded prisoners captured during the battle, and at Monterey during the retreat.

PARTIAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE CONFEDERATE FORCES DURING THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN, JUNE 3–AUGUST 1, 1863.

LOCATION.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
*Fleetwood (Beverly Ford), Va., June 9	69	302	152	523
Winchester, Va., June 13–15	47	219	3	269
*Middleburg and Upperville, Va., June 10–24	65	279	166	510
*Hanover, Pa., June 30	9	50	58	117
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1–3	2,592	12,709	5,150	20,451
*Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md., July 6	8	65	181	254
*Funkstown and Boonsborough, Md., July 7–8	26	130	60	216
†Funkstown, Md., July 10	25	101	.....	126
‡Manassas Gap (Wapping Heights), Va., July 23	19	83	66	168
*Potomac to Rappahannock, July 14–Aug. 1	16	73	21	110
Total	2,851	13,910	5,857	22,618

*Cavalry engagements.

†Anderson's Brigade, Hood's Division.

‡Includes casualties in Wright's Georgia Brigade only. Gen. Rodes reports an additional loss, in his division, of 15, "killed, wounded and missing."

Mem. The item for Hanover, Pa., June 30, includes, also, the casualties in Stuart's Cavalry while on the raid from Rector's Cross-Roads, Va., to Carlisle, Pa.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTS

ERECTED

IN HONOR OF THE NEW YORK REGIMENTS AT GETTYSBURG.

ORATIONS, ADDRESSES AND REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.

EDITED BY
WILLIAM F. FOX, LIEUT. COL. U. S. V.

189

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The work of editing the following pages, undertaken at the solicitation of the Board of Commissioners, has proved unexpectedly difficult. Before commencing the work it was understood that the veteran association of each regiment or battery would, through its secretary, forward an account of the dedicatory exercises held at its monument, together with the text of the orations, poems, and historical sketches. But very few complied with the circulars, repeatedly issued by the Board, calling for these articles; and thus the unexpected work of collating the material assumed proportions beside which that of editing it seemed a small matter.

Some of the regiments — the Forty-second, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-fourth, One hundred and nineteenth, One hundred and twenty-first, One hundred and twenty-sixth, and One hundred and fiftieth infantry, the Ninth and Tenth cavalry — showed a commendable pride in their organizations by publishing in pamphlet form a full account of the dedicatory exercises held at their respective monuments, which made the work of compiling and editing a pleasant occupation. A few regiments furnished neatly written copies of the orations and historical sketches, while others forwarded old newspaper clippings from which more or less available matter was compiled.

There still remained a large number of regiments and batteries from which nothing was received in reply to the circulars of the Board. Some of these commands held no formal exercises in dedicating their monuments. From their widely scattered survivors a few gray-haired veterans who had gone to Gettysburg on New York Day, in 1893, would gather at the monument; there would be the usual visiting and exchange of reminiscences; some comrade with bared head would make a little talk replete with emotion; and in some instances these informal gatherings were of a religious character. As they took no reporters or stenographers with them, their meeting was unnoticed and unrecorded. But these same regiments and batteries wrought well at Gettysburg in 1863, and the survivors were content with the record they made then, even though they had no poet or orator to sound their praises on dedication day.

It is the wish of the Commissioners that every New York organization that was present at the battle shall have due recognition in these pages, and that each regiment or battery that held no formal exercises at the dedication of their monument shall be accorded space for some historical sketch of its services at Gettysburg and elsewhere. Each one was requested to furnish a short history; but this request was complied with by only a few. In order that these organizations should not be omitted in the report, the task devolved on the editor of supplying the numerous deficiencies, and writing the historical sketches for thirty-three regiments and batteries. In some instances, the regiments having furnished no material, the editor availed himself of the regimental histories which had been published, and, by selecting paragraphs here and there, made a connected narrative of suitable length, in which their services at Gettysburg were fully described, and to which was added some further mention of their campaigns during the entire war. The sketches of the Fifty-seventh, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, and One hundred and twenty-fifth regiments were compiled thus from regimental histories,

under some appropriate title, the authorship being duly credited to the writer of the history.

If certain regiments and batteries occupy but a brief space in the pages of the report, it is due to the indifference and neglect of the officers of their veteran associations who were repeatedly asked to furnish some historical material. Failing to do this the editor remedied these deficiencies as best he could by collecting such facts and statistics pertaining to these commands as could be found in the official records.

The biographies of the nineteen New York generals who were at Gettysburg also fell to the lot of the editor, necessitating an extended correspondence with various persons in order to obtain sufficient data and information to fill out a suitable history of each, and again adding to the work of the editor the further task of providing original matter.

The preparation of the Roll of Honor involved an amount of work which is not apparent to the reader. The compilation of these names required the careful examination at Albany of the muster-out-rolls of 677 companies; and, at Washington, of the bi-monthly returns of the same, the records at one place being used as a check upon the other. The spelling of uncommon names was carefully studied, and where doubt existed the signature on the pay-roll in the second auditor's office was copied, the signature often differing from the phonetic spelling of the company clerk.

But muster-out-rolls are far from accurate, and great care was necessary to prevent errors in the work. Men borne on the rolls as "Killed at Gettysburg" were found to have died of disease; or, having been captured, to have died in Andersonville; or, to have been captured and exchanged; or, having been wounded, to have been discharged from some hospital without notice to the regiment. On the other hand it was found that some soldiers, who were borne on the rolls as deserters, were killed at Gettysburg, and the record was changed accordingly.

The list of interments in the Gettysburg National Cemetery was carefully scrutinized and each name compared with the Roll of Honor. But this list, which is only a partial one, is replete with errors. On it — and also on the headstones — are names purporting to be those of New York soldiers belonging to various regiments none of which were at the battle. Some of these names were hunted down and found in regiments with similar numerals; and, some were found on the rolls of New Jersey regiments, an error due to the similarity of initials.

But the most perplexing difficulty lay in the names of soldiers, borne on the interment list and on headstones, some of whom were not at Gettysburg; some who died elsewhere unwounded; some who were mustered out at the close of the war; and some who are alive to-day. The list includes also the name of a lieutenant in the Eightieth New York Volunteers, who was killed and buried at Second Bull Run, one year previous. In explanation of some of these peculiar errors attention is called to the fact that soldiers often carried on their persons articles or letters belonging to some comrade; and, that in removing the bodies from the battlefield to the cemetery, the unpleasant work of exhumation and identification was necessarily hurriedly done.

Mention is made of these details in order that the reader may have some idea of the care and caution which was exercised in placing each name on the list. No labor or expense was spared in making this Roll of Honor as complete and accurate as possible. If anyone should find a name that does not belong there, or that some name has been omitted, the Adjutant-General at Albany should be notified. After due examination and inquiry, if such error or omission is found to exist, the record will be corrected accordingly.

W. F. F.

NEW YORK DAY

AT

GETTYSBURG

JULY 1, 2, 3, 1893.

DEDICATION OF STATE MONUMENT.

JULY 2.

CIRCULARS AND ORDERS.

NEW YORK, *March* 27, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR No. 1.

General Sickles, Chairman of this Board, directs me to inquire how many surviving veterans of your command, who took part in the BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, desire to avail themselves of the free transportation provided in bill now pending in the State Legislature, to and from Gettysburg, upon the occasion of the dedication of the State monument and the regimental and battery monuments, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July next, being the thirtieth anniversary of the battle, to be known as "New York Day;" also state along which line of railway, and, as near as may be, between what stations, the men can assemble.

Kindly forward these facts, without delay, giving a list of the names of these veterans, certified by the officers of your association, so that in the event of final enactment of bill, all arrangements in connection with transportation may be perfected at an early day, and thus avoid disappointment.

Favor me with an acknowledgment of receipt of this circular by ***return mail***, accompanied with a list of the executive officers of your organization.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer.

APRIL 10, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR No. 2.

Hektograph Circular No. 2 — blank form for list of names of those veterans applying for transportation,— is superseded by the printed blank herewith inclosed, the former having been issued for the information of executive officers of the several organizations, immediately after replies to Circular No. 1 were received.

A sufficient number of blanks will be furnished to enable officers of veteran organizations to preserve duplicates of lists of veterans transmitted to this Board.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer.

APRIL 20, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR NO. 3.

General Sickles, Chairman of this Board, directs me to inform your veteran organization that the bill, providing free transportation for those veterans who took part in the Battle of Gettysburg, referred to in Circular No. 1, has passed both branches of the State Legislature. You are, therefore, requested to furnish, *without delay*, the names and addresses of those participants in the battle who desire to avail themselves of free transportation by the State, so as to enable the Commissioners to make the necessary railway arrangements.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer.

MAY 6, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR NO. 4.

General Sickles, Chairman of this Board, directs me to request that you furnish, *without delay*, the names and addresses, referred to in Circular No. 1, these lists to be filled out on blank forms which have been sent to your address.

If you have reason to believe that the list you send is not *complete*, a *supplementary* list may be made out *on* or *before May 26th*, and forwarded to this office. It is, however, important that the list you will now send should be as *nearly complete* as the time afforded may permit. You will please indicate how many, if any, names are likely to appear on the second list.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer.

MAY 24, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR NO. 5.

General Sickles, Chairman of this Board, directs that the utmost care be exercised on the part of the executive officers of each veteran organization to verify *in every instance* the fact that each and every applicant on their list is a veteran of their command who *participated* with *their command* at the Battle of Gettysburg. This is more especially enjoined for the reason that it is the intention of the Board, on behalf of the State, to give to each participant in the battle with a New York command, *a medal of honor*, and it would be extremely mortifying to present one except to a soldier who, by his services at Gettysburg, is entitled to it.

The Commissioners reserve the right, as it is their duty, to revise critically every list of applicants sent in.

All applications for free transportation must be filed in this office *on or before June 7*, 1893, after which date no more applications will be received. *This order* is *imperative*, and is necessary to afford the Commissioners sufficient time to perfect the arrangements incident to transportation.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer.

MAY 29, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR NO. 6.

DEAR SIR.— An examination of your list shows that your men are very much scattered at various stations along numerous lines of railways through the State.

To simplify the work of the Board in satisfactorily apportioning your men to their nearest large railroad center or city, I would ask that you carefully examine your list and designate most convenient railway centres or large railway stations for the members of your command named on your list. This is important, as it is the desire of the Commissioners to afford every facility that can be reasonably extended, but they are obliged to confine themselves to principal railway points through the State, in order that the railroad companies may have our special tickets at the stations at which applications are made for same, and thereby avoid complications and consequent disappointment.

Yours truly,

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer.

MAY 31, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR NO. 7.

General Sickles, Chairman of this Board, directs me to state that 700 tents — 12 feet by 14 feet — from the Quartermaster-General's Department, United States Army, will be set up adjacent to the Cemetery for the accommodation of all veterans who desire quarters under canvas. These tents will accommodate 8,400 persons. No rations or subsistence of any kind can be supplied by the State.

The principal services of the occasion will take place at the State Monument on the afternoon of July 2d.

Transportation certificates will be made out to each surviving New York veteran who was in the battle, whose name appears on the books of the Board as entitled by his services to free transportation under the law. These cer-

tificates will be issued and delivered to the executive officers of veteran associations (to the individual in case no veteran association exists), and it will be their duty to distribute them to the soldiers in whose favor they are drawn. Each holder of certificate will present it at the ticket office designated thereon, receipt for and receive a railway ticket entitling him to receive transportation to Gettysburg, Pa., and return to place of starting.

Any person not entitled to free transportation, desiring to go to Gettysburg to participate in the ceremonies of "New York Day," can purchase a ticket at these stations for the reduced rate that the State pays for the transportation of the veteran. The Board, on behalf of the State, extends to all veterans and citizens a cordial invitation to be present on this occasion. The rates will be slightly in excess of half-fare.

A full tabulation of rates on all the trunk lines, from all the principal stations within the State, is now being prepared, and as soon as completed will be printed and promulgated.

All tickets will be good from June 26 to July 2, 1893, going; and July 8th, inclusive, returning.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Secretary.

JUNE 7, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR NO. 8.

The time for receiving applications for transportation, due notice of which was given in Circular No. 5, dated May 24, 1893, expires to-day. General Sickles, Chairman of this Board, directs me to state that applications hereafter received on blanks furnished by the Board, copy inclosed, may be forwarded, and will be placed on file; but the large number of applications already received compels the Board to give all their attention to the proper arrangement, checking and apportioning transportation to those whose names have already been transmitted. If time permits, applications hereafter received will be taken up for examination and action. Lists forwarded after to-day will be in time for consideration in the proper distribution of medals, although they may be too late to secure transportation.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Secretary.

JUNE 12, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR No. 9.

CERTIFICATES.

The following form of certificate will be issued on the occasion of "New York Day," to those whose names are now on the books of the Board, and are entitled by their services to free transportation:

No..... STATE OF NEW YORK.

BOARD OF GETTYSBURG MONUMENTS COMMISSIONERS.

List No. ..... New York, ..., 1893.

The ..... Railroad Company will please furnish ....., late of ..... transportation for himself from..... to Gettysburg, Pa., and return, on the occasion of "New York Day."

D. E. SICKLES, Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICE.— This order must be exchanged in person at the ticket office for a ticket on any day from June 26th to July 2d, 1893, inclusive, and the ticket which will be issued hereon will be good to return until July 8th, 1893, inclusive. This order will not be accepted for passage on train.

Received this ..... day of ....., 1893, transportation as per above order.

.....

Late of .....

VOID IF ALTERED OR PRESENTED AFTER JULY 2, 1893.

CERTIFICATES AND TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

General Sickles, Chairman of this Board, directs that any veteran who transfers his certificate or ticket will forfeit his medal of honor and badge.

MUSTER FOR MEDALS.

Executive officers of each organization are requested immediately after their arrival at Gettysburg to assemble the members of their commands, ascertain the names of those present, and make such further inquiry and investigation as may be necessary to enable them to fill out a roll of those entitled to receive a medal for services at Gettysburg with their commands, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. It is expected that all officers will assure themselves positively that no name appears on these "Rolls of Honor" not entitled to be placed there.

A certified copy of these rolls showing those who are present, or absent and accounted for, together with such other remarks as may be deemed pertinent, must be filed at this office by the 15th of July, 1893. Blank forms will be furnished at Headquarters of the Commissioners, Gettysburg, July 1st.

UNIFORMS.

It is the wish of the Board that all veterans appear in the uniform usually worn on Memorial Day.

PARADE, JULY 2d.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, late Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, has accepted the appointment of Grand Marshal, and enters upon the work of arranging for a suitable parade for the occasion. Commanding officers of organizations, on their arrival at Gettysburg, are requested to report to General Butterfield at his Headquarters.

SPECIAL REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

The senior officer of each organization will report in person at this office to designate to the Secretary those on his list who are entitled to go to Gettysburg, and who will go. He will, at the same time, correct all errors in his list, and report by what routes and from what stations the men of his command will leave. The State will pay necessary railway fare incurred in the performance of this duty. Due notice will be given when to report at this office.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Secretary.

JUNE 21, 1893.

'NEW YORK DAY.'

CIRCULAR NO. 10.

The following correspondence as to the arrangements approved and in preparation by General Butterfield, Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, who is to be in command of the parade, is published for information of veterans attending. The chief of each organization should promptly distribute them to his comrades.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Secretary.

JUNE 12, 1893.

Major-General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD:

GENERAL.— This Board, at its last meeting, directed me to invite you to take command of the New York veterans who will assemble at Gettysburg on "New York Day," and organize and direct a parade of the veterans on July

2d. It is desired that the column march from the rendezvous in the town to the site of the State Monument in the National Cemetery, where the ceremonies of dedication will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the second of July.

As soon as you advise me of the appointments you have made for staff duty, and of the orders you wish promulgated, they will be embodied in a circular from these Headquarters and transmitted to the chiefs of the ninety-two organizations which represented the State of New York on the battlefield.

Reports already received from these organizations give the names of nearly eight thousand veterans, present in the battle, who have applied for the free transportation given by the State to participants in the battle, belonging to New York commands.

It is expected besides, that a considerable number of the survivors of New York regiments and batteries, not present at Gettysburg, attracted by this interesting occasion, will avail themselves of the reduced rates of fare for this excursion, and join their comrades in dedicating the eighty-six monuments erected on the battlefield by the State of New York to the memory of her heroic soldiers.

It is desired that all veterans will, as far as practicable, appear in the uniform worn usually on "Memorial Day." The several commands have already been so instructed.

This Board of Commissioners will cheerfully afford any facilities in their power to make the occasion a success, and to this end invite your suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed.) DANIEL E. SICKLES,
Chairman.

JUNE 16, 1893.

Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, *Chairman, etc.:*

GENERAL.— I have the honor to acknowledge your kind telegrams and letter by which I am advised that your Board have designated me to take command of the veterans yet living from New York State who fought in the battle of Gettysburg, and who will assemble on July 1st, 2d and 3d next, at the dedication ceremonies, July 2d, of the monument erected for the State of New York on that field.

It is a great pleasure to show by any act or duty gratitude for the splendid work that has been so efficiently carried out by your Board. Every soldier from New York State who participated in that battle will ever remember and appreciate it, and thank you gentlemen for it.

Fully appreciating the high honor conferred upon me by this compliment from your Board, I accept the duty assigned me. Availing myself of the courtesy conveyed in your invitation for suggestions, and your offer to promulgate any appointments, orders, etc., I respectfully suggest that the veterans be formed in columns near their camp ground and opposite the Cemetery and along both sides of the road to Gettysburg, with their flanks resting close to the entrance to the dedication ground, thus *avoiding necessity for any long or fatiguing march in possible heat, dust or storm,* also enabling them to be

properly placed for the ceremonies of the occasion. Formation in four ranks of actual veterans of the battle, with their visiting comrades who accompany them forming a fifth or sixth rank on their left flank in marching, and in their rear, while standing in line for the column of Commissioners, Governor, Headquarters, Orator, etc., to pass in to the grounds where the ceremony takes place.

By this program, the veterans will be enabled to see the head of the column, officials and dignitaries, without fatigue, and, also, to see each other. Their places of formation will be indicated by their brigade flags, which will be prepared for the purpose in advance, bearing their corps badges and division colors; also, by signs upon the formation ground.

The senior officer in each brigade on duty in the battle who may be present on that day will be designated by me as assistant marshal, in charge of the men present from the brigade, with those of their comrades who accompany them. Should he be only a brevet corporal, he will be found entirely capable, by reason of his services and experience thirty years ago (if in health) to thoroughly discharge his duty in a satisfactory manner.

He will have posted near him his brigade flag.

In the same manner, taking the rank of July 2, 1863, the senior officer present from each division, and the senior officer present from each corps will be designated marshal for his corps,— the officers thus designated to report their names and rank promptly by letter to Col. C. W. Gibbs, in care of your Headquarters, No. 23 Fifth Avenue, New York City, so that they may be announced in orders with the aides and additional staff the occasion may demand.

The column will be organized as follows:

First. Honorary Grand Marshal and Leader, Gen. George S. Greene, 92 years of age, the oldest living participant in the battle, who commanded the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

Second. Column of flags. One flag for each New York general officer, regimental or battery commander killed on that field, and any New York officer not now living, who held and exercised the command of a general officer in the battle. The flags to be uniform in size, of silk, attached to each a white satin streamer, inscribed " Borne at Gettysburg, July 2, 1893, New York Dedication Day, in memory of [officer's rank and name]; " no distinction in flags of any kind or nature, except the name, and where the flag bears an inscription for a general killed on the field of battle, to bear a wide red satin streamer, with the name and battle at the peak of the standard.

Third. Marshal and Staff.

Fourth. Board of Commissioners.

Fifth. Escort and Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, Orator of the Day, Bishop Henry C. Potter, DeW. C. Sprague, Esq., poet, and the Rev. Dr. Derrick.

Sixth. Invited guests of honor.

The veterans being formed on both sides of the route in the following order:

Veterans of Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry, First Corps, Second Corps, Third Corps, Fifth Corps, Sixth Corps, Eleventh Corps, Twelfth Corps. Your Board

to provide guards to preserve the grand stand and space surrounding it for the officials, veterans and invited guests.

After the passage of Commissioners, Governors, etc., veterans follow the column from the left, passing between the lines of veterans in their numerical order as mentioned, moving to positions in front of the stand, monument, and ceremonies, to be suitably designated for them, bringing forward corps and brigade flags to the speaker's stand or monument after their arrival, and placing them as may be directed by proper indications. The close of the ceremony, by a national salute from the artillery, to be the dismissal without further ceremony.

Should your Board approve of this program, the necessary detailed orders will be made ready for distribution, etc., on July 1st, at Gettysburg. The general staff and marshals will be further announced in orders of the day at Gettysburg, and are requested to report to Brig. Gen. Paul A. Oliver, my Chief of Staff and principal assistant.

Col. H. W. Rider, Twelfth New York; Col. Freeman Connor, Forty-fourth New York, and Col. C. W. Gibbs, Forty-fourth New York, Secretary, (to whom all communications may be addressed), will act as adjutants and aids in charge of the office at Headquarters.

In order to avoid confusion and unnecessary trouble, it should be communicated to all veterans attending, that the distribution of the beautiful medals you have prepared for Gettysburg veterans, the muster records, seats on platform, etc., are all to be attended to at Headquarters of your Commission, and not at my Headquarters, which will be established in Carlisle Street, near the Centre square, in Gettysburg, and will be indicated by a United States flag, of silk, embroidered with names of battles, being a personal flag.

Officers of the organization present at the battle are requested to forward immediately names of officers to be honored by flags, which include, as proposed, only those commanding officers from New York State who were killed in the battle, and also those who are dead who commanded brigades, or who had higher rank and command in that battle.

The special escort for the Commissioners, the Governor, etc., will be announced in future.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

JUNE 24, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR NO. 11.

The Commissioners deem it proper to advise New York veterans, who, under the rules adopted by this Board, will be entitled to medals, that notwithstanding all efforts on the part of the Board the full number will not be received in time for delivery at the reunion to be held at Gettysburg.

Up to this date, the United States mint has been unable to supply but one thousand medals.

Medals not delivered at Gettysburg will be sent to the president of each regimental organization, to be delivered to those who are entitled to them.

Attention is again invited to the paragraph in Circular No. 9, about the "Muster Roll of Honor" for medals, to be made out at Gettysburg by each organization immediately after arriving there.

D. E. SICKLES,
Chairman.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Secretary.

JUNE 24, 1893.

"NEW YORK DAY."

CIRCULAR NO. 12.

Rumors have reached the Commission, apparently well authenticated, indicating the purpose of certain veterans who will visit Gettysburg on "New York Day" to destroy the trolley railroad now being constructed over the battlefield. The Board, therefore, feel constrained by a proper sense of the decorum due to that occasion, to appeal most earnestly to all New York veterans to abstain from any act of violence against property of any description during their visit to Gettysburg, and to refrain from anything like discourtesy toward the persons identified with that undertaking, however obnoxious such persons may have made themselves.

In making this appeal, the Commissioners are by no means insensible to the outrage committed by the vandals, who, for the mere sake of gain are desecrating and destroying the characteristic features of a battlefield which Lincoln said was consecrated ground.

We ask you, veterans of New York, to let the trolley railroad alone; neither do anything to injure it, nor anything that will benefit it; do not put a penny in its treasury; *do not ride on its cars.*

We are informed that the work of mutilation and destruction is now pushed recklessly, and in contempt of all remonstrances, whether emanating from the Government, or from veterans, or from the press of the country, so that the interested parties may reap their first harvest of profit from the large assemblage of veterans who will be present on the approaching anniversary of the battle.

Veterans! You owe it to your own self-respect to leave the property of the railroad company under the protection of the law, until the proper authorities shall put a stop to the acts which have justly provoked your indignation. Meanwhile, you can not do less than to mark your disapprobation by withholding your patronage from an undertaking that defaces the battlefield where you fought.

Don't ride in the cars! Advise your friends to keep away from them! Refuse free passes if these are offered to you!

D. E. SICKLES,
Chairman.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Secretary.

BULLETIN No. 1.

Guests are advised to make arrangements promptly for hotel accommodations at Gettysburg. This is necessary on account of the large numbers that will be present on this occasion.

Invited guests will be entitled to the same reduction in railway fares as is allowed to the State in the transportation of veterans. Tickets are good from June 26th to July 2d, going, and from July 2d to July 8th, returning.

BULLETIN No. 2.

Each holder of a certificate must present it at the railway station specified, and receipt for his ticket in the presence of the agent.

Certificates are *not transferable.* If not used, they must be returned to A. J. Zabriskie, No. 23 Fifth Avenue.

Any veteran attempting to transfer his certificate, or ticket, will forfeit his badge and medal.

Exchange your certificate for a ticket immediately after the 26th instant, and thus avoid possible delays, which may occur if you wait until the time of starting.

HEADQUARTERS BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
EAGLE HOTEL, GETTYSBURG, PA., *July* 1, 1893.

The following program of exercises during "New York Day," July 1, 2, 3, 1893, at Gettysburg, is published for the information and guidance of New York veterans and their friends who may be present.

FIRST DAY — July 1st.

Visiting battlefield and monuments by veterans and guests.

Dedication of monuments by regiments and batteries.

EVENING.

Illuminations and fireworks along intrenchments on Culp's Hill.

Organizations will announce on the bulletin board in front of Headquarters, any special ceremonies, all of which will be under the direction of the respective organizations interested.

SECOND DAY — July 2d, 9 A. M.

Reception of Gen. George S. Greene by his brigade, on Culp's Hill.

Oration by Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum.

During the morning, if not already done, veterans of each organization will please familiarize themselves with the position which it is to take for the parade.

At 1:30 P. M. every organization is expected to be formed in the position indicated by the orders of General Butterfield, which are printed on the next

page. At that hour the Headquarters column will move from the Central square to the Cemetery and Monument ground.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES AT THE CEMETERY, 3 P. M.

1. Music — "Star Spangled Banner."
2. Hymn by Kennicot Quartette.
3. Prayer — Rev. Dr. W. B. Derrick (Veteran Soldier).
4. Introductory Remarks by President of the Board of Commissioners, Gen. D. E. Sickles.
5. Dedication Address by the Rt. Rev. Bishop H. C. Potter.
6. Introduction of Governor Flower and Governor Pattison to Veterans.
7. Response by Governor Flower and Governor Pattison.
8. Poem by Mr. Dewitt C. Sprague.
9. Hymn by Kennicot Quartette.
10. Patriotic Song by Kennicot Quartette.
11. Benediction by Bishop of Pennsylvania and Virginia.
12. Salute by U. S. Battery.

Immediately after the ceremonies at the State Monument are concluded, the monument erected to Sickles' Excelsior Brigade will be dedicated, on Sickles Avenue, near the Emmitsburg road.

THIRD DAY — July 3d.

The completion of "Muster Rolls of Honor," and filing of returns for medals at Headquarters, Eagle Hotel, in compliance with Circular No. 9.

Further dedication of monuments by regimental organizations and batteries, including Forty-fourth and Twelfth New York Infantry, on Little Round Top, at 10 A. M., and such others as may be announced on the bulletin board.

The bulletin board at Commissioners' Headquarters will contain orders of the day, and all notices and orders not hitherto published. An extra bulletin board for publication of notices by regimental and battery organizations, of their meetings, ceremonies, etc., which they are invited to use, will be printed at Commissioners' Headquarters.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners,

Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
Chairman.

JUNE 28, 1893.

Major General DANIEL E. SICKLES, *Chairman Board of Commissioners:*

GENERAL.— Will you kindly cause the following to be published for the information of the New York veterans who are to assemble at Gettysburg, with regard to the movement and formation July 2d, viz.:

For the purposes of the parade and review and moving to position in the ceremonies, the veterans present will be arranged, after they have formed them-

selves in regimental and brigade organizations, in four grand divisions, as follows:

FIRST GRAND DIVISION.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Paul A. Oliver, Marshal.

Headquarter Troops, Army of Potomac.

Veterans of the following commands, viz.:

Signal Corps — Oneida Cavalry.

Detachment Ninety-third New York Infantry.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Fifteenth New York — Fiftieth New York Engineers.

CAVALRY CORPS.

First Division, First Brigade — Eighth New York.

First Division, Second Brigade — Sixth New York, Ninth New York.

Second Division, Second Brigade — Second New York, Fourth New York.

Second Division, Third Brigade — Tenth New York.

Third Division, First Brigade — Fifth New York.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

First Brigade — Sixth New York Independent Battery.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

First Volunteer Brigade — New York Light Fifteenth Battery.

Second Volunteer Brigade — New York Light Fifth Battery.

Fourth Volunteer Brigade — Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth New York Batteries, First New York Light Artillery, Batteries G and K.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

First Division, Second Brigade — Seventy-sixth New York, Eighty-fourth New York (Fourteenth Militia), Ninety-fifth New York, One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York.

Second Division, First Brigade — Ninety-fourth New York, One Hundred and Fourth New York.

Second Division, Second Brigade — Eighty-third New York (Ninth Militia), Ninety-seventh New York.

Third Division, First Brigade — Eightieth New York (Twentieth Militia).

Artillery Brigade — First New York Light Artillery, Battery L.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. E. Tremain, Marshal.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

General Headquarters — Sixth New York Cavalry, Companies D and K.

First Division, First Brigade — Sixty-first New York.

First Division, Second Brigade — Sixty-third New York, Sixty-ninth New York, Eighty-eighth New York.

First Division, Third Brigade — Fifty-second New York, Fifty-seventh New York, Sixty-sixth New York.
First Division, Fourth Brigade — Sixty-fourth New York.
Second Division, First Brigade — Eighty-second New York (Second Militia).
Second Division, Third Brigade — Forty-second New York, Fifty-ninth New York.
Third Division, Second Brigade — Tenth New York Battalion, One Hundred and Eighth New York.
Third Division, Third Brigade — Thirty-ninth New York, One Hundred and Eleventh New York, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York.
Artillery Brigade — First New York Light Artillery, Battery B.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

First Division, Second Brigade — Eighty-sixth New York, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York.
First Division, Third Brigade — Fortieth New York.
Second Division, Second Brigade — Seventieth New York, Seventy-first New York, Seventy-second New York, Seventy-third New York, Seventy-fourth New York, One Hundred and Twentieth New York.
Artillery Brigade — First New York Light Artillery, Battery D, Fourth New York Independent Battery.

THIRD GRAND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Alexander Shaler, Marshal.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

General Headquarters — Twelfth New York.
First Division, Third Brigade — Forty-fourth New York.
Second Division, Third Brigade — One Hundred and Fortieth New York, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York.
Artillery Brigade — First New York Light Artillery, Battery C.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

First Division, Second Brigade — One Hundred and Twenty-first New York.
Second Division, Third Brigade — Thirty-third New York, Forty-third New York, Forty-ninth New York, Seventy-seventh New York.
Third Division, First Brigade — Sixty-fifth New York, Sixty-seventh New York, One Hundred and Twenty-second New York.
Artillery Brigade — First New York Independent Battery, Third New York Independent Battery.

FOURTH GRAND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. John A. Reynolds, Marshal.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

General Headquarters, Eighth New York.

First Division, First Brigade — Forty-first New York, Fifty-fourth New York, Sixty-eighth New York.

Second Division, First Brigade — One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York.

Second Division, Second Brigade — One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York.

Third Division, First Brigade — Forty-fifth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York.

Third Division, Second Brigade — Fifty-eighth New York, One Hundred and Nineteenth New York.

Artillery Brigade — First New York Light Artillery, Battery I.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

First Division, First Brigade — One Hundred and Twenty-third New York.

First Division, Second Brigade — One Hundred and Fiftieth New York.

First Division, Third Brigade — One Hundred and Seventh New York.

Second Division, Third Brigade — Sixtieth New York, Seventy-eighth New York, One Hundred and Second New York, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York.

Artillery Brigade — First New York Light Artillery, Battery M.

Formation to be made by 1:30 P. M. as follows, viz.:

The Fourth Grand Division will be formed on Baltimore Street east side, its left opposite the entrance to and facing the Cemetery.

The Third Grand Division will be formed on Baltimore Street, west side, its right near the entrance to the Cemetery, opposite to and facing that of the Fourth Grand Division.

The Second Grand Division will be formed with its left on the right of the Fourth Grand Division, on east side Baltimore Street, facing west.

The First Grand Division will be formed on the left of the Third Grand Division, its right resting on that of the Third Grand Division.

After the Headquarters, Board of Commissioners, Governors, and invited guests have passed between the lines of veterans in review, the veterans will break into column and march past each other to the positions for the dedication ceremonies in the following order:

The Third Grand Division will then break into column in front, and pass between the Third and Fourth Grand Divisions into the Cemetery grounds.

The Second Grand Division will then break from their right and march to the left, the Second Corps passing the Third Corps, and then between the Third and Fourth Grand Divisions, following the First Grand Division.

The Third Corps in same manner.

The Third Grand Division will then break into column in front, and pass before the Fourth Grand Division, following the Second Grand Division to position in the Cemetery grounds.

The Fourth Grand Division will then break from its right, the Eleventh Corps passing before the Twelfth Corps, and followed by the Twelfth Corps, pass to their positions in the Cemetery grounds.

A diagram showing the formation and movement will be posted at both Headquarters of the Commissioners and of the Grand Marshal on Saturday before the ceremonies. Should the interference with the line by the trolley road necessitate any change, it will be announced on the bulletin boards, and the markers posted on the ground will indicate the necessary changes in formation. The senior officer of each brigade will send in the name of an officer from the brigade for special duty as aid.

The Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps — General Greene's — will designate and detail a special guard of honor of five men from each command to accompany the Honorary Marshal, General Greene. These details will fall out at the entrance to the Cemetery, and rejoin their regiments in the Fourth Grand Division, Twelfth Corps.

The position of each brigade will be indicated by cardboards placed near the place of their formation before the ceremony, and they will aid in fixing any change in position, if any, made necessary by the trolley railroad.

Each regimental and brigade organization will detail a member of their command for the purpose of carrying the flag of honor for any of their brigade commanders from New York State who were killed in battle or who have died since the battle. These details will report to the special aid, Maj. George W. Cooney, charged with their organization.

The method of designation of brigade, division and corps marshals will be indicated on the bulletin board, with their names and rank, if received in season therefor. The marshals of grand divisions, the honorary marshal and the chief marshal will be designated by a yellow sash worn across the shoulder.

A list of special Marshal's aids with their duties, will be published on the bulletin boards at Gettysburg, July 1st.

The further orders and dispositions that may be necessary will be published at Gettysburg.

I am, very respectfully,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Grand Marshal.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT.

In the National Cemetery, overlooking the burial plot of the New York soldiers. Height, 93 feet. Cost, $59,095 3 '.

(INSCRIPTIONS.)

NEW YORK.

TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

WHO FELL IN THE

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG JULY 1, 2, 3, 1863

MANY OF WHOM ARE HERE BURIED

THIS MONUMENT IS

ERECTED BY A GRATEFUL COMMONWEALTH

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF CASUALTIES IN THE NEW YORK COMMANDS:

KILLED,	82 OFFICERS,	912 MEN
WOUNDED,	306 OFFICERS,	3763 MEN
CAPTURED OR MISSING,	69 OFFICERS,	1685 MEN

GROUP OF OFFICERS PORTRAYED ON BRONZE CIRCULAR ALTO RELIEVO:

(Front)	*(Reverse)*
MAJ. GEN. D. E. SICKLES, (WOUNDED)	MAJ. GEN. HENRY W. SLOCUM
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH B. CARR	MAJ. GEN. A. PLEASANTON OF D. C.
BRIG. GEN. J. H. H. WARD	BRIG. GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH
BVT. MAJ. GEN. S. K. ZOOK, (KILLED)	BRIG. GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE
BRIG. GEN. C. K. GRAHAM, (WOUNDED)	BRIG. GEN. H. G. HUNT OF OHIO
BRIG. GEN. ROMEYN B. AYRES	BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT
BRIG. GEN. S. H. WEED, (KILLED)	BRIG. GEN. DAVID A. RUSSELL
BVT. BRIG. GEN. HENRY E. TREMAIN	BRIG. GEN. ALEX. SHALER
	BRIG. GEN. HENRY A. BARNUM

(Right)	*(Left)*
MAJ. GEN. J. F. REYNOLDS OF PA. (KILLED)	MAJ. GEN. W. S. HANCOCK OF PA. (WOUNDED)
MAJ. GEN. A. DOUBLEDAY, (WOUNDED)	MAJ. GEN. D. BUTTERFIELD (WOUNDED)
BRIG. GEN. ADOLPH VON STEINWEHR	MAJ. GEN. G. K. WARREN, (WOUNDED)
BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. ROBINSON	BRIG. GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK
BRIG. GEN. F. C. BARLOW (WOUNDED)	BRIG. GEN. ALEX. S. WEBB (WOUNDED)
COL. THOMAS C. DEVIN	

(Tablet on Reverse Side)

OFFICERS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

IN UNITED STATES SERVICE,

WHO WERE KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED

AT GETTYSBURG, JULY 1, 2, 3, 1863

GENERAL OFFICERS
BVT. MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL K. ZOOK
BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN H. WEED

8TH N. Y. CAVALRY
CAPT. CHARLES D. FOLLETT

2ND N. Y. BATTERY
LIEUT. F. J. T. BLUME

14TH N. Y. BATTERY
CAPT. JAMES MCKAY RORTY

3RD U. S. ARTILLERY
LIEUT. MANNING LIVINGSTON

4TH U. S. ARTILLERY
LIEUT. ALONZO H. CUSHING
LIEUT. BAYARD WILKESON

11TH U. S. INFANTRY
LIEUT. AMAZIAH J. BARBER

12TH U. S. INFANTRY
LIEUT. SILAS A. MILLER

39TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. THEODORE PAUSCH
LIEUT. ADOLPH WAGNER

40TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. WILLIAM H. H. JOHNSON

41ST N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. REINHOLD WINZER

43RD N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. WILLIAM H. GILFILLAN

44TH N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. LUCIUS S. LARRABEE
LIEUT. EUGENE L. DUNHAM
LIEUT. BENJAMIN N. THOMAS

52ND N. Y. INFANTRY
MAJOR EDWARD VENUTI

58TH N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. GUSTAVE STOLDT
CAPT. EDWARD ANTONIESKI
LIEUT. LOUIS DEITRICH

59TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LT. COLONEL MAX A. THOMAN
LIEUT. WILLIAM H. POHLMAN

60TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. MYRON D. STANLEY

61ST N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. FRANKLIN K. GARLAND

64TH N. Y. INFANTRY.
CAPT. HENRY V. FULLER
LIEUT. ALFRED H. LEWIS
LIEUT. WILLIS G. BABCOCK
LIEUT. IRA S. THURBER

66TH N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. GEORGE H. INCE
CAPT. ELIJAH F. MUNN

68TH N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. OTTO FRIEDRICH

71ST N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. ANDREW W. ESTES

72ND N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. CHARLES A. FOSS

73RD N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. EUGENE C. SHINE
LIEUT. WILLIAM L. HERBERT
LIEUT. JAMES MARKSMAN
LIEUT. GEORGE P. DENNEN
LIEUT. MARTIN E. HIGGINS

74TH N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. WILLIAM H. CHESTER

76TH N. Y. INFANTRY
MAJOR ANDREW J. GROVER
CAPT. ROBERT B. EVERETT
CAPT. ROBERT STORY
LIEUT. PHILIP KEELER
LIEUT. ROBERT C. NOXON

80TH N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. JOSEPH S. CORBIN
CAPT. AMBROSE N. BALDWIN
LIEUT. GEORGE W. BRANKSTONE

82ND N. Y. INFANTRY
LT. COLONEL JAMES HUSTON
CAPT. JONAH C. HOYT
LIEUT. JOHN H. MCDONALD
LIEUT. JOHN CRANSTON

83RD N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. THOMAS W. QUIRK
LIEUT. CHARLES A. CLARK

86TH N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. JOHN N. WARNER

88TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. WILLIAM MCCLELLAND

97TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. RUSH R. CADY
LIEUT. WILLIAM J. MORRIN
LIEUT. JAMES H. STILES

102ND N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. JOHN MEAD
LIEUT. JOSIAH V. UPHAM

104TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. THOMAS JOHNSTON

108TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. CARL V. AMIET
LIEUT. DAYTON T. CARD
LIEUT. ROBERT EVANS

111TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. JOHN H. DRAKE
LIEUT. AUGUSTUS W. PROSEUS
LIEUT. ERASTUS M. GRANGER

119TH N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. OTTO TRUMPELMAN
LIEUT. EMIL TROST
LIEUT. MATTHIAS RASEMANN

120TH N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. AYRES G. BARKER
CAPT. LANSING HOLLISTER
LIEUT. MICHAEL E. CREIGHTON
LIEUT. JASON CARLE
LIEUT. WILLIAM J. COCKBURN
LIEUT. JOHN R. BURHANS
LIEUT. FREDERICK FREILEWEH
LIEUT. EDWARD H. KETCHUM

123RD N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. NORMAN F. WEER

124TH N. Y. INFANTRY
COLONEL A. VAN HORNE ELLIS
MAJOR JAMES CROMWELL
CAPT. ISAAC NICHOLS
LIEUT. MILNOR BROWN

125TH N. Y. INFANTRY
COLONEL GEORGE L. WILLARD
CAPT. EPHRAIM WOOD

126TH N. Y. INFANTRY
COLONEL ELIAKIM SHERRILL
CAPT. ISAAC SHIMER
CAPT. ORIN J. HERENDEEN
CAPT. CHARLES M. WHEELER
LIEUT. JACOB SHERMAN
LIEUT. RUFUS P. HOLMES

134TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. HENRY I. PALMER
LIEUT. LUCIUS MEAD

137TH N. Y. INFANTRY
CAPT. OSCAR C. WILLIAMS
CAPT. JOSEPH H. GREGG
LIEUT. JOHN H. VAN EMBURGH
LIEUT. HENRY G. HALLETT

140TH N. Y. INFANTRY
COLONEL PATRICK H. O'RORKE
LIEUT. CHARLES P. KLEIN
LIEUT. HUGH MCGRAW

147TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. WILLIAM P. SCHENCK
LIEUT. DAVID G. VAN DUSEN
LIEUT. SYLVESTER J. TAYLOR
LIEUT. GUILFORD D. MACE
LIEUT. DANIEL MCASSY

157TH N. Y. INFANTRY
LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE ARROWSMITH
CAPT. JASON K. BACKUS
CAPT. HARRISON FRANK
CAPT. GEORGE A. ADAMS
LIEUT. JOSEPH F. HEENEY
LIEUT. RANDALL D. LOWER

1ST U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS
CAPT. CHARLES D. MCLEAN

"Nor shall their glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps."

ROLL OF HONOR.

Names of Soldiers in New York Regiments and Batteries Who were Killed or Mortally Wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863.

FROM THE REGIMENTAL PAY-ROLLS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECOND AUDITOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., THE MUSTER-OUT ROLLS IN THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y., AND THE LIST OF BURIALS IN THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

ZOOK, SAMUEL K.,	BRIGADIER	3D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 2D A. C.
WEED, STEPHEN H.,	BRIGADIER	3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 5TH A. C.

10TH BATTALION INFANTRY. (4 Cos.)

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
McCormick, John C.	Private	D	McGill, David	Private	A

39TH BATTALION INFANTRY. (4 Cos.)

Boni, Paolo	Private	C	Reinbold, Peter	Sergeant	B
Bonin, George	Sergeant	A	Kauth, Gottleib	Private	A
Doenecke, William	Private	B	Schumacher, George	Private	B
Gessman, Frederick	Private	A	Schultz, George	Corporal	B
Heimbrucher, Ignatz	Private	B	Schwilzer, Conrad	Private	D
Heinzen, Frederick	Private	A	Schaefer, George	Private	A
Höegner, Heinrich	Private	A	Van, Joseph	Private	A
Kammerer, Clement	Private	B	Wagner, Adolph	Lieutenant	C
Kern, Thomas	Corporal	C	Werner, Michael	Private	B
McCort, William	Private	C	Witte, Bernhard	Private	D
Metzler, Louis	Private	A	Wuersch, Joseph	Private	D
Muller, Emil	Private	C	Yunkers, John	Private	C
Pausb Theodor	Lieutenant	G			

40TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Angel, Charles H.	Private	B	Kelly, Timothy	Private	D
Atkins, Benjamin F.	Sergeant	F	Knappman, Andrew	Private	A
Becker, George	Private	A	Lloyd, George	Private	E
Cannilliard, Joseph	Sergeant	B	Lobier, Frederick C.	Corporal	I
Couillon, Henri	Private	A	Longworth, Julius	Sergeant	B
Ernst, Charles	Sergeant	B	Moffat, James A.	Private	D
Evers, John*	Private	I	O'Brien, Thomas	Private	C
Fleming, George	Private	B	O'Harra, Daniel	Private	G
Freer, Simon	Private	F	Perkins, Andrew	Private	K
Gardner, Henry C.	Private	C	Pfeiffer, Jacob	Private	E
Germain, Jules	Private	E	Royal, Frank	Private	F
Gladsor, Walter	Sergeant	K	Sickerson, John	Private	E
Gschwind, John	Private	A	Slattery, Jeremiah D.	Sergeant	C
Harding, Michael	Private	C	Standinger, Otto	Private	E
Henschel, Harris	Private	E	Stahle, Frank.	Private	A
Horrigan, Timothy	Private	F	Steltz, Samuel	Corporal	F
Hughes, Reese	Private	I	Sweeny, Francis	Private	D
Johnson, William H. H.	Lieutenant	G	Walker, Augustus	Private	H

41ST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Banholzer, Constantin	Private	I	Holzrichter, Richard	Private	H
Beerman, Rudolph	Private	E	Klebenspies, Joseph	Private	E
Blenksheim, Frederick	Sergeant	A	Lesser, Solomon	Private	I
Bohndorff, Herman	Private	I	Leute, John	Private	D
Bollinger, Henry S	Corporal	E	Mutrack, Frederick	Private	I
Capallo, Peter	Private	I	Muller, Henry	Private	B
Cohen, Isaac	Private	A	Spitz, Albert	Private	H
Dehmel, Herman	Private	E	Wälde, Conrad	Corporal	K
Dierschow, John	Private	B	Wentz, Frederick	Private	I
Durm, John	Sergeant	B	Winzer, Reinhold	Lieutenant	A
Engel, Otto Moritz	Private	I	Woell, Frederick	Corporal	B

42D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Barrett, Daniel	Private	C	McMara, Patrick	Private	E
Barron, Thomas	Private	D	Moore, Charles	Sergeant	D
Brentzel, Peter	Corporal	J	Murphy, Hugh	Private	G
Byrne, William	Corporal	K	O'Shea, Daniel	Private	E
Constant, Derby	Corporal	D	Paine, Ambrose E.	Private	F
Cuddy, Michael	Sergeant	I	Pepper, James	Private	F
Cullen, James	Private	F	Riley, Michael	Private	G
Curley, Thomas	Private	C	Shultz, Frederick	Corporal	C
Fent, Peter	Private	E	Smith, John	Private	D
Flynn, William	Sergeant	H	Stone, Christopher	Sergeant	G
James, Thomas	Private	A	Tibel, Frederick	Private	K
McGrann, Felix	Private	F	West, Peter	Private	K
McLear, Neal	Private	A	Wooley, Henry C.	Corporal	B

43D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Cotrell, Joseph	Private	A	Post, Albert N.	Private	A
Gilfillan, William H.	Captain	A			

* "Missing in action at Gettysburg; no further record."

44TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Beers, Peter	Private	B	Lantz, John	Private	K
Brackett, John A.	Corporal	H	Larrabee, Lucius S.	Captain	B
Brehle, Henry	Private	A	Levoy, Francis G.	Private	F
Burnham, Leander T.	Private	E	Look, John	Private	A
Burns, Robert C.	Private	A	McElligott, Richard.	Corporal	C
Byrne, Theodore A.	Private	I	McGee, James	Private	F
Casey, Daniel	Private	D	Merchant, Edgar A	Sergeant	G
Carpenter, Charles H.	Private	I	Munson, Scott	Private	E
Chafee, Andrew J.	Private	E	Nash, David	Private	F
Doing, John	Private	B	Norris, William N.	Private	C
Dunham, Eugene L.	Lieutenant.	D	Simons, John	Private	A
Duryea, Webster S.	Private	G	Skinner, Sydney S.	Sergeant	D
Gauley, Richard	Private	B	Smith, Chester	Private	A
Goodman, William J	Corporal	H	Story, Cornelius	Private	K
Griswold, Francis M	Private	C	Thomas, Benjamin N.	Lieutenant.	K
Hurd, Allen J	Sergeant	A	Traver, Elbert	Private	E
Hunt, Thomas H.	Private	A	White, Jesse	Corporal	G
Irons, John M	Private	I	Wolcott, George B.	Private	E
Kraft, Joseph	Corporal	A			

45TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Barthauer, William	Corporal	D	Roth, Ferdinand	Private	E
Beck, John J	Private	D	Schrafer, Peter	Private	E
Faist, Franz	Private	E	Schwarz, Rudolph	Corporal	B
Fischer, Albert	Corporal	C	Schade, Christian	Private	K
Langenecker, Valentine.	Private	D	Schoch, August	Private	K
Link, Charles	Sergeant	C	Weitzel, Friedrich	Sergeant	B
May, Everhard	Sergeant	E	Weissensel, John C.	Corporal	E
Milde, Edward	Sergeant	D	Zimbrich, Philip	Private	D
Ploghoft, John	Private	E			

52D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Kreiss, William	Private	I	Venuti, Edward	Major.	–
Rampmeier, Frederick	Private	B	Weil Sigmund	Sergeant	B
Schraver, Charles	Private	K			

54TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Brandau, Carl	Private	H	Scherrer, Johan	Private	A
Michel, Henry	Sergeant	D	Walz, Henry	Private	H
Poss, Peter	Private	F	Willmann, Henry	Sergeant	F
Schmidt, Conrad B	Private	C			

57TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Ambler, William J.	Sergeant	D	Smith, John	Private	D
Schwartz, Henry	Private	F	Smith, David	Private	I

58TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Antonieski, Edward	Captain	A	Krouse, Louis	Private	H
Deitrich, Louis	Adjutant	–	Stoldt, Gustave	Captain	H

59TH BATTALION INFANTRY. (4 Cos.)

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Allen, Elisha	Private	A	Martin, James M.	Sergeant	B
Burns, John	Private	A	Pohlman, William H.	Adjutant	–
Cush, James P	Sergeant	C	Read, David	Private	A
Ellenberger, August	Private	B	Steinwacher, Frederick	Serg. Major.	–
Ennoscence, John	Private	A	Thoman, Max A	Lieut. Col.	–
Gallagher, Michael	Private	A	Wood, Charles	Sergeant	A

60TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Ayres, Philetus	Private	H	Mead, Hiram	Private	G
Clark, William W.	Sergeant	D	Miller, William	Corporal	G
Corbett, Daniel	Sergeant	B	Murphy, William	Private	I
Downs, Hannibal	Private	F	Norton, John	Private	C
Gray, Charles	Sergeant	I	Stanley, Myron D	Lieutenant	E
Johnson, William	Private	B	Stephenson, Philo	Corporal	A
Laselle, John A	Corporal	C	Shepard, Orin	Private	A
McDonald, Peter	Corporal	I	Townsend, Amasa R.	Corporal	I
McDowell, Henry	Corporal	G	Van Tassell, Edward	Private	C

61ST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Carney, James	Corporal	H	Garland, Franklin K.	Lieutenant	A
Casper, Nicholas	Private	I	Lyons, Patrick	Corporal	K
Cole, Franklin	Private	G	Martin, Patrick	Private	H
Conners, Thomas	Private	K	Roberts, Adrian H	Sergeant	E
Cornwall, Leonard	Private	I	Scott, Stephen A.	Corporal	G
Cross, William H.	Private	G	Slaven, John	Private	I
Daley, Edward	Private	E	Tieckler, Henry	Private	G

62D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Deger, Franz	Private	K	Ralph, Alfred	Private	A

63D BATTALION INFANTRY. (2 Cos.)

Eagan, Edward	Private	B	McGeehan, Patrick*	Private	A
Hogan, Charles	Private	A	O'Brien, John	Private	A
Kenny, Patrick	Private	A	Sheehan, Michael	Private	B
Manley, Timothy	Private	A	Walsh, Peter	Private	A

64TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Babcock, Willis G.	Lieutenant	G	Lane, Alfred	Private	B
Barnes, Orrin	Private	I	Lewis, Alfred H.	Lieutenant	D
Burns, Charles H.	Private	G	Marshall, George W	Private	G
Cadwell, Chester A.	Private	E	Ormsby, Rowland L.	Private	G
Carpenter, Levi	Private	D	Owen, William E.	Private	E
Dudley, Wentworth E.	Corporal	E	Ray, James, Jr	Private	D
Dumond, Horace K	Corporal	E	Salisbury, John	Private	E
Dye, Alfred W	Private	K	Shay, Oscar E.	Private	G
Fuller, Henry V.	Captain	F	Smith, George S.	Corporal	I
Gardner, Clayton A.	Private	A	Stone, Edmund, Jr.	Corporal	D
Howard, Francis W.	Private	D	Thurber, Ira S.	Lieutenant	I
Kenno, Morris	Private	K			

* "Missing in action at Gettysburg; no further record."

65TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Burns, Lafayette	Private	I	O'Brien, John	Private	H
Clark, John	Corporal	B	Rowan, William	Private	I

66TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Bonnet, Caspar	Private	C	Joloph, James F	Private	G
Hough, William	Corporal	F	Munn, Elijah F.	Captain	G
Ince, George H	Captain	A	Straus, Jacob	Private	E
James, William	Private	F			

68TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Anderholt, Paul	Private	H	Kendewater, David	Private	I
Bensel, Johann	Private	D	Knoeckel, Friedrich*	Private	F
Binder, Ferdinand	Sergeant	A	Moser, Mathias	Private	B
Bickel, Gottlieb	Private	A	Muller, Carl	Private	A
Bredig, Eugene*	Private	F	Ritter, William	Sergeant	B
Friedrich, Otto	Captain	I	Schumacher, William	Corporal	B
Hoffman, John	Private	E			

69TH BATTALION INFANTRY. (2 Cos.)†

Doyle, Dennis	Corporal	A	Mahoney Daniel	Private	B
Mahoney, Michael	Private	A			

70TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Ackerman, William H.	Private	I	Miner, Charles W.	Private	C
Buggins, George	Private	I	Montgomery, James	Private	E
Brookmeyer, William	Private	E	Massey, Joseph	Private	H
Campbell, Andrew	Private	I	Myers, Samuel C.	Corporal	F
Carlin, Sylvin A	Private	K	Nolan, John	Private	K
Clegg, James	Private	I	O'Connor, Robert	Private	C
Croft, Samuel W.	Sergeant	E	Piper, William H.	Private	H
Crowley, Patrick	Private	G	Rickley, John E.	Private	D
Decker, Isaac L.	Sergeant	F	Robb, John	Private	K
Douglas, George W.	Private	I	Robinson, George.	Captain	H
Dunnell, Henry C	Private	D	Ryan, Michael L.	Private	C
Ellison, Isaac	Private	A	Senior, Thomas	Private	C
Goulding, Sydney A	Corporal	A	Smith, Thomas	Private	K
Higgins, John.	Private	G	Solomon, Louis	Corporal	B
Jones, Thornton	Private	E	Steinberg, Henry	Private	B
Joliff, John	Private	F	Stowell, Francis M.	Private	D
Kessler, John W	Private	D	Tommy, John	Corporal	D
Lambert, Samuel	Corporal	F	Townley, William H	Sergeant	F
McGraw, Matthew	Corporal	E	Ulch, August*	Private	D
McKenna, John	Private	C	Van Vladderacken, H. P.	Sergeant	A

71ST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Arms, Alfred G.	Corporal	H	Haddock, James C	Private	H
Bellenbeck, Phillip	Private	C	Hardenburg, George	Private	H
Battelle, Joseph	Sergeant	A	Holland, David	Private	F
Brady, James	Private	A	Kearns, Timothy	Private	A
Canty, Daniel	Private	C	King, Thomas	Sergeant	E
Cozine, Abraham	Private	B	Marion, William	Private	D
Estes, Andrew W.	Lieutenant	H	Olvaney, Patrick	Private	A
Forsyth, George	Corporal	A	Schuler, Conrad	Corporal	D
Gorman, Charles	Private	E	Thompson, Samuel	Corporal	H

* "Missing in action at Gettysburg; no further record."

† The report made by this battalion at the close of the battle gives the names of five men as killed (see casualty returns, p. 141); but a memorandum on the next monthly return shows that this was an error.

72D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Burke, Daniel L.	Sergeant	E	Holland, Thomas	Private	E
Colyer, John	Private	K	Homer, Elliott A.	Private	B
Foss, Charles A.	Lieutenant	D	Kennish, Peter	Corporal	G
Gormelly, Michael	Private	E	Lovell, William H.	Private	B
Hampton, Joseph	Private	A	Platte, Frederick	Private	E
Hankin, George F.	Private	B	Strain, Isaac C.	Private	G
Heishar, John	Private	H	Schwiemer, Frederick	Private	E
Hirsche, Gottlieb	Private	A			

73D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Anderson, George	Corporal	B	Malloy, Wilson M.	Private	C
Blass, Adolph	Sergeant	B	Marksman, James	Lieutenant	K
Brown, William M.	Private	G	McAdam, John	Private	G
Brown, John J.	Sergeant	C	McAvoy, James	Private	G
Cavello, Charles	Corporal	D	McCormick, Andrew	Private	H
Coniff, John J.	Sergeant	K	McGlare, George	Sergeant	F
Cowney, John	Private	B	McIntyre, James D.	Private	G
Curran, John	Private	K	Menzer, Herman	Private	H
Davis, George*	Private	K	Murphy, John	Sergeant	B
Dennen, George P.	Lieutenant	C	O'Neil, James	Private	G
Devlin, Edward	Private	A	Pfeiffer, Valentine	Sergeant	F
Duane, Patrick	Private	C	Renton, John	Sergeant	C
Farrell, Hamilton	Private	K	Reynolds, Levi	Private	F
Farewell, Peter	Private	D	Salmon, John	Private	D
Flanigan, Patrick	Private	B	Sangerbusch, F. W.	Private	C
Gallagher, Michael	Private	G	Schoolhouse, Henry	Private	B
Harvey, Francis	Corporal	G	Secor, George	Private	F
Herbert, William L.	Lieutenant	F	Shine, Eugene C.	Captain	F
Higgins, Martin E.	Lieutenant	E	Shondorf, Adam	Private	H
Hipp, Frederick	Private	C	Smith, Daniel	Private	K
Holmes, Edward	Private	F	Sullivan, Patrick T.	Sergeant	K
Hollingsworth, Sylvester	Private	F	Titsworth, James	Private	D
Keegan, Thomas F.	Private	B	Trainor, James	Private	D
Ketchner, John	Private	D	Trainor, Peter	Private	D
Lacy, William	Private	H	Trihy, Edmund	Private	C
Lally, Thomas	Sergeant	K	Weed, John C.	Private	B
Lynch, Patrick	Private	D	Wilson, Jacob	Private	I

74TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Burton, Florence	Private	B	Knight, Washington	Sergeant	C
Burke, Henry	Corporal	B	Knox, John	Sergeant	K
Casey, John	Private	H	Lehman, Cyrus A.	Corporal	F
Chester, William H.	Captain	G	Maywood, David	Private	E
Falls, George F	Private	D	McLaughlin, John	Corporal	A
Gacon, Alexander	Sergeant	B	McMullen, John W.	Corporal	A
Goodwin, William	Private	C	Sevena, George	Corporal	A
Harpell, Seth	Private	C	Slawson, Reuben	Private	E
Hess, Edwin A.	Private	F	Smith, Charles D.	Private	C
Johnson, Robert	Sergeant	H	Valentine, Oliver	Corporal	C

* "Missing in action at Gettysburg; no further record."

76TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Blackman, Lewis	Private	H	Johnston, Anson M. N.	Private	B
Bosworth, George	Private	H	Keeler, Philip	Lieutenant	G
Bradley, Daniel	Corporal	C	Lamphier, George W.	Private	E
Brierly, John	Private	A	Lynes, David	Private	I
Bush, James B	Private	E	Martin, Thomas	Sergt. Major	–
Carpenter, Benjamin F.	Corporal	A	Merrick, Chapin W.	Corporal	G
Card, James J	Private	F	Noxon, Robert G	Lieutenant	E
Chapman, Alfred	Corporal	K	Persons, Charles E	Private	E
Chapman, Francis A.	Private	K	Pooler, William L	Private	G
Cogswell, Amos	Corporal	F	Powell, William E	Private	K
Colvin, Thomas H	Private	D	Pratt, Charles F	Private	A
Cranston, William H.	Private	A	Scrivner, Lyman	Corporal	G
Dawson, John M	Private	H	Seeber, John W	Private	A
Dunn, Thomas*	Corporal	A	Smith, Patrick	Private	F
Edwards, James	Private	A	Smith, Herman D	Corporal	A
Efner, Erastus J	Sergeant	I	Spencer, Samuel G	Private	D
Everett, Robert B	Captain	E	Stewart, Horace G	Private	D
Fox, William C	Private	A	Story, Robert	Captain	B
Gay, Franklin L	Sergeant	G	Tompkins, William	Private	B
Gilbert, Hiram	Private	F	Torango, Louis	Private	E
Greason, Edward	Private	B	Tousley, Lorenzo	Private	C
Grover, Andrew J	Major	–	Weaver, Henry D	Corporal	C
Hammond, James H.	Corporal	I	Wood, Walter B	Sergeant	E
Holden, Benjamin F.	Corporal	F	Wood, John	Private	B
Howell, Hannibal	Private	C	Young, Uriah	Private	I
Hyde, Charles A	Private	B			

78TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Bennett, Peter	Private	B	Keyes, William H.	Private	G
Clark, Frederick D.	Private	K	Marsh, William C	Private	H
Durbin, Frederick	Sergeant	I	Trudell, Alfred	Private	A
Dawson, Thomas	Private	A			

80TH REGIMENT INFANTRY (20TH N. Y. S. M.).

Ackert, George A	Private	C	Hyatt, Thomas	Private	I
Angevine, James E	Corporal	H	Irwin, Henry O	Private	E
Arnold, Ethan A	Private	H	Lee, Francis J	Private	A
Babcock, George H.	Private	E	Leonard, Joseph	Corporal	I
Baldwin, Ambrose N.	Captain	K	Luft, John	Private	F
Brankstone, George W.	Lieutenant	E	McClellan, Luther W	Sergeant	D
Bush, Duane S	Private	A	Pierce, Ansel S	Private	H
Cogan, Edward	Private	C	Roosa, Ephraim	Private	B
Collier, Albert	Private	D	Sleight, Franklin C.	Private	A
Corbin, Joseph S	Captain	F	Southard, Nelson	Private	K
Craig, James	Sergeant	C	Swart, Abram W.	Corporal	I
Crooks, Thomas	Private	F	Tice, Alexander D	Private	E
Decker, Minard	Sergeant	K	Tracy, John	Private	I
Decker, Lucius H	Sergeant	G	Treat, Amos C	Private	D
Decker, Isaiah	Sergeant	E	Tyler, Walter S	Corporal	C
DeGraff, Eli A	Corporal	H	Van Gorder, Leonard	Private	E
Flanders, Squire	Private	I	Van Leuven, Reuben C.	Private	D
Halleck, James L.	Private	G	Van Steenbergh, Cons'ne	Private	C
Hamlin, DeWitt C.	Private	A	Wheeler, Theodore	Corporal	A
Higgins, Ebbin	Private	D			

* "Missing in action at Gettysburg; no further record."

82D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Ahearn, Thomas	Sergeant	H	Johnston, David R.	Corporal	I
Armstrong, Robert	Private	A	Kelly, Luke	Corporal	F
Blanck, Ethan S.	Private	H	King, John	Private	K
Boyd, Thomas J.	Private	H	Lappin, Patrick	Private	H
Broudie, John	Sergeant	H	Larkin, John	Sergeant	K
Burton, John	Private	D	Lee, Lyman H	Sergeant	B
Byrnes, Matthew	Private	C	Lockman, Isaac	Private	A
Clifford, Michael	Private	I	McClench, Edward	Corporal	D
Conway, William.	Private	K	McDonald, John H.	Lieutenant	E
Capper, John	Private	E	McDonald, Patrick	Corporal	H
Corcoran, Michael	Private	G	Meehan, James	Private	H
Cranston, John	Lieutenant	F	Miller, Harlan	Private	F
Dalgleish, George	Corporal	K	Murphy, Thomas	Private	F
Diemar, John H.	Private	F	Murray, Benjamin	Corporal	K
Devine, Thomas	Sergeant	D	O'Brien, John	Corporal	H
Elliott, Benjamin F.	Sergeant	F	Pettingill, George A.	Private	G
Elliott, Philip	Private	K	Schmidt, Conrad	Private	G
Farrington, Patrick	Sergeant	G	See, Isaac S.	Sergeant	B
Fore, Robert	Private	A	Sharrott, Edward M.	Corporal	A
Gallagher, James	Private	F	Sheridan, Richard	Corporal	E
Gray, James R.	Private	C	Shuart, Christian A.	Private	H
Hoban, Thomas	Private	E	Sprague, George W.	Private	G
Hoyt, Jonah C	Captain	B	Stewart, William M.	Private	C
Hoykas, Nicholas	Private	C	Stupp, Peter	Private	I
Hurley, Thomas	Corporal	G	Tennison, John	Private	K
Huston, James	Lieut. Col	–	Titterington, Richard	Private	G
Irving, Henry	Private	F	Ward, James H.	Private	I
Irwin, James	Sergeant	E	Williams, Henry	Private	F
Johnston, Joseph	Private	F	Wilson, John B.	Sergeant	C

83D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Burns, Patrick	Private	H	Robbins, William H.	Private	C
Clark, Charles A.	Lieutenant	B	Westervelt, Francis	Private	I
Curry, Henry J	Sergeant	L	Zimmerman, Dominick	Private	B
Quirk, Thomas W	Captain	A			

84TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Atkin, George H.	Private	D	McLarty, John	Private	F
Carleton, Nathaniel E.	Sergeant	E	Millard, William S.	Private	I
Chapin, Albert N.	Private	C	Morley, John	Private	B
Conklin, Charles E	Sergeant	K	Myers, John F., Jr.	Private	H
Douglas, George A	Private	F	Pendrell, Albert	Corporal	C
Egolf, William A.	Corporal	E	Roberts, Erastus B	Private	B
Farrell, Thomas	Private	B	Ten Eyck, David	Private	B
Forrester, George W.	Corporal	C	Thurston, Robert P.	Private	E
Griffiths, Frederick H.	Corporal	A	Walton, Joseph	Private	H
Isler, Ludwig	Private	K	Webber, Charles F.	Private	A
Ivers, James	Private	A	Woods, Curtis H	Private	B
Larkin, Washington	Private	B	Wright, Frederick E.	Private	B
McConnell, George	Private	I			

86TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Blackman, John M.	Private	I	Platt, Legrand	Private	B
Bovee, Melvin B	Corporal	A	Popple, John	Private	F
Brown, James E	Corporal	F	Ross, Ira W	Private	B
Carrigan, John	Private	I	Stearns, Calvin F	Private	D
Everett, Jeremiah	Private	H	Stewart, William L	Private	K
Fisk, Jabez B	Private	K	Taylor, Jerome	Private	B
Haseltine, Hyman	Private	K	Thompson, Elbridge G.	Private	G
Keller, Francis	Private	A	Tremain, John A	Corporal	F
Lanning, Robert	Private	K	Warner, John N	Captain	K
Palmer, Archibald C.	Private	I	Winship, Nehemiah W.	Corporal	K

88TH BATTALION INFANTRY. (2 Cos.)

Ferry, John	Private	B	McBride, James H	Private	A
Green, John	Private	B	McGauley, Owen*	Corporal	B
McClelland, William	Adjutant	–	Small, John	Private	B

94TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Bastian, William*	Private	H	McIntyre, William L.	Private	C
Cooney, James*	Corporal	H	McKendry, William	Private	E
Dickson, Albert E	Private	B	Miner, Lemon T.*	Private	H
Dolan, James	Private	G	Ratigan, James	Private	E
Donohue, Michael*	Private	D	Saunders, Henry	Sergeant	C
Fuller, Benzette	Private	K	Stratton, John	Sergeant	A
Glaire, John, Jr	Private	D	Wydner, William H.	Private	K
Hennessy, Lawrence	Sergeant	F			

95TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Ackerman, William E.	Corporal	F	Lang, John	Private	I
Alexander, Henry	Corporal	K	McShean, Andrew	Private	C
Carter, John B	Corporal	H	Phillips, John H	Private	F
Connolly, Patrick	Private	I	Smith, William G.	Corporal	F
Jell, Frederick	Sergeant	I	Vores, Charles*	Sergeant	E
Jones, Elihu	Private	F			

97TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Aman, Jacob	Private	H	Morrin, William J	Lieutenant	A
Avery, Alfred T	Private	E	Munson, Frederick E.	Sergeant	D
Benhamer, Peter	Private	H	Reese, Lloyd	Private	A
Brown, James	Corporal	B	Sherman, Alfred T	Private	E
Cady, Edwin	Private	K	Sherman, Charles	Corporal	C
Cady, Rush P.	Lieutenant	K	Stiles, James H	Lieutenant	D
Darling, Francis	Private	F	Townsend, Lyman	Private	F
Fical, Nathan	Private	F	Williams, Richard O.	Private	B
Kautch, John	Corporal	H			

* "Missing in action at Gettysburg; no further record."

102D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Bowie, James	Private	I	Mead, John	Captain	E
Brush, Van Ran	Private	C	Rand, William W	Private	E
Keogh, James	Private	G	Upham, Josiah V	Adjutant	–

104TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Abbey, Henry L	Private	C	Lewis, Samuel S	Private	D
Barnes, Edwin C	Private	C	Lodwick, John	Private	B
Buckingham, Maurice	Sergeant	C	Lohrnes, Atwater	Private	K
Burgess, Horace	Private	D	Mix, Alonzo F	Private	B
Curtis, Thomas J	Sergeant	A	O'Keefe, Owen	Sergeant	H
Davis, William L	Private	A	Pecktil, Alonzo M	Private	K
Fisher, Charles	Private	I	Pennock, Nelson	Private	E
Fuller, Peter F	Private	B	Perry, Orville O	Private	G
Galusha, Reuben C	Private	K	Roberts, John E	Sergeant	G
Giles, James	Private	I	Runyan, John	Private	D
Harrington, Truman	Private	B	Shea, William H	Sergeant	I
Hill, John	Private	F	Tighe, James	Private	H
Husson, William	Private	F	Veazey, Warner	Private	C
Johnston, Thomas	Lieutenant	D	Wells, John P	Private	E
Lifflith, Jose	Sergeant	D	Woodruff, William	Private	A
Lewis, Stephen W	Private	B			

107TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Van Dyck, John	Private	K

108TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Amiet, Carl V	Lieutenant	I	Fitzner, John	Private	F
Card, Dayton T	Lieutenant	H	Gomm, Thomas	Sergeant	C
Cassidy, John	Private	D	Hofer, John	Private	A
Comstock, Henry	Private	F	Le Clear, Charles P	Private	E
Proft, Ralph	Corporal	C	O'Halloran, Michael	Private	A
Deicenroth, Frank	Private	A	Rhoades, Henry	Private	B
Englert, Marx	Private	I	Rinker, John	Private	A
Evans, Robert	Lieutenant	C	Senger, John	Corporal	I
Fairchild, William	Corporal	D	Welch, Maurice	Sergeant	F
Feary, George M.	Private	B			

111TH REGIMENT.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Allen, James	Private	E	McAfee, Archibald G.	Corporal	A
Allen, Elisha	Private	A	McAlpine, Arthur	Private	G
Ayers, Charles F	Private	E	McCleary, George	Private	A
Bartholomew, D. D.	Private	E	McGillora, Alexander	Private	G
Bailey, John E.	Private	I	Meach, Hugh	Private	F
Bemis, George W.	Private	K	Miller, Alfred P	Sergeant	A
Bigelow, Jeremiah	Corporal	K	Morgan, Joseph	Private	H
Bothwell, William S	Corporal	I	Myers, Rufus S	Private	K
Brown, Bartlett	Private	E	Nostrand, John B.*	Private	G
Brown, Elbert	Private	G	Parnell, Edward	Private	A
Brown, Silas W.	Private	H	Pease, David	Private	G
Brown, William E.	Private	H	Penoyar, Ira	Sergeant	D
Burch, Hiram	Private	K	Pickard, George	Private	E
Burred, William G.	Corporal	E	Proseus, Augustus W	Lieutenant	E
Bump, James H.	Corporal	A	Proseus, Edgar	Private	E
Claxton, George	Private	G	Ritter, Gustave	Private	D
Cooper, Simeon	Corporal	G	Riley, Edward J	Private	K
Cripps, John	Private	E	Roe, Martin V.	Private	K
De Cou, Samuel B.	Private	E	Robinson, Charles H.	Sergeant	G
Detrick, Henry	Private	K	Rose, Randolph	Private	F
De Vos, Peter	Private	E	Roberts, Henry W.	Private	E
Dean, Seward	Private	I	Silmser, Charles	Private	G
Derby, Payson D.	Corporal	H	Smith, Horace W.	Sergeant	K
Donahue, Bartholomew	Private	G	Smith, Lafayette	Private	G
Drake, John H.	Lieutenant	F	Soden, Stephen P.	Private	A
Dunning, John J.	Private	D	Strickland, Sherman D.	Private	A
Ferguson, Alexander	Private	G	Taylor, George	Private	G
Flier, Abraham, Sr.	Private	D	Thompson, Hudson	Private	I
Fritz, Samuel	Private	E	Tilden, William H.	Private	A
Fulton, David	Private	G	Toy, Thomas	Private	G
Godfrey, Merrill	Private	H	Treat, Albert W.	Private	H
Granger, Erastus M.	Lieutenant	D	Van Valkenburgh, A. L.	Corporal	E
Grinnell, Edgar	Private	K	Van Winkle, Myron H.	Private	E
Griswold, James H	Private	E	Van Wort, Benjamin	Private	K
Gray, John G.	Private	I	Wallace, Alonzo	Private	A
Halstead, Samuel J.	Corporal	K	Wallace, George W.	Private	A
Harmon, Simeon	Private	E	Westbrook, Martin V	Private	E
Hawkins, Thomas D.	Private	E	Weeks, F. Augustus	Corporal	K
Hatfield, William	Private	F	Welch, Morris	Private	H
Herring, Luther	Private	G	Weeden, Charles	Private	D
Heath, Andrew M.	Private	H	Whitmore, William E.	Private	E
Hicks, Judson A	Sergeant	A	Whitmore, Emmet M.	Private	E
Jaques, Irving P	Sergt. Major	–	Whitbeck, Wessel T	Private	E
Jessup, Edwin L.	Private	A	White, Harrison	Private	K
Kearin, Michael	Private	D	Wood, Henry	Private	K
Knapp, David	Private	I	Wood, Esty E.	Private	G
Lawrence, John E.	Sergeant	H	Worden, Edwin	Private	G
Love, James H.	Private	G			

* "Missing in action at Gettysburg; no further record."

119TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Adams, George	Private	A	Hinterwald, Julius	Private	D
Austin, James	Private	A	Hoeger, Franz	Private	D
Barton, William H.	Sergeant	A	Hoesch, Adam	Private	D
Bennett, Elijah*	Private	K	Hoffman, Joseph*	Private	E
Camp, Henry	Corporal	H	Irving, Henry	Private	F
Carpenter, Walter	Private	H	Junck, Peter	Private	E
Clark, Peter	Private	K	Kiefer, Frederick	Private	C
Coles, Jacob	Corporal	F	McGiff, Christopher	Private	A
Dilpert, Gottlieb	Private	C	Monaghan, John	Corporal	I
Drocber, Heinrich	Private	B	Muller, Martin*	Private	E
Dwyer, William	Private	A	Neumerkel, Edward*	Private	C
Engelhardt, George	Sergeant	E	Rieger, Theodore	Sergeant	D
Friederici, Julius	Sergeant	D	Roth, William	Corporal	E
Germer, Joseph	Sergeant	C	Rothlauf, George	Corporal	E
German, Bernhard	Private	D	Rasemann, Matthias	Lieutenant	G
Haigue, Samuel	Private	A	Roseville, Charles E.	Private	H
Halbing, George	Private	G	Speedling, John F	Private	H
Harding, William H.	Corporal	A	Strippel, George	Private	E
Harrison, James	Private	A	Trost, Emil	Lieutenant	E
Hergt, Otto W.*	Corporal	D	Trumpelman, Otto	Captain	C
Hesterberg, William*	Private	E	White, Peter	Private	F

120TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Abrams, William I.	Private	A	Hotchkiss, Orin W	Private	F
Barnes, Josiah D.	Corporal	I	Hulbert, Jasper	Private	H
Barker, Ayres G.	Captain	K	Jennings, Elijah	Private	H
Bell, William H.	Private	F	Johnson, William H.	Private	G
Bray, Hilan	Corporal	B	Ketchum, Edward H	Lieutenant	A
Burhans, Abram	Private	I	Kelly, Edward	Private	G
Burhans, John R.	Lieutenant	I	McCloskey, Dennis	Private	K
Burkins, Levi*	Private	B	Myer, Gilbert	Corporal	I
Burns, William	Private	I	Newkirk, Manassah	Private	G
Carle, Jason	Lieutenant	G	Rose, William H	Corporal	F
Christiana, George	Private	A	Sheeley, William	Private	E
Cornell, Isaac M.	Private	K	Slater, William	Private	H
Cockburn, William J.	Lieutenant	H	Smith, George L	Sergeant	G
Creighton, Michael E.	Lieutenant	H	Snyder, John S	Sergeant	A
Curry, Daniel D.	Private	E	Teetsell, Solomon	Private	G
Dederick, Francis W.	Private	D	Thompson, Rufus.	Private	C
DeWitt, Andrew M.	Corporal	H	Thompson, Isaac L	Corporal	C
Delanoy, James M.	Corporal	I	Tibbals, George H.	Corporal	K
Dubois, Charles W.	Private	G	Trudden, John	Private	H
Dumond, Philander W.	Private	A	Van Debogert, Theodore.	Private	I
Eighmey, Miles N.	Private	I	Van Demark, Josiah	Private	B
Felton, Dennis	Corporal	G	Warner, Justus	Private	I
Frieleweh, Frederick	Lieutenant	E	Wheeler, Truman H	Private	K
Haun, Stephen	Private	D	Whitcomb, Rush M.	Private	E
Hendricks, William H.	Private	C	York, Morris	Private	E
Hollister, Lansing	Captain	D			

* "Missing in action at Gettysburg; no further record."

122D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Blake, Stephen	Private	B	Parker, George S.	Corporal	H
Casey, Daniel	Corporal	G	Sanders, Carlton	Private	H
Cain, John	Private	K	Sidnam, John	Private	H
Fanning, Patrick	Private	C	Travis, John L.	Corporal	G
Hilts, Hiram G.	Corporal	C	Whitworth, William W.	Corporal	K
McCarthy, Dennis	Private	K	Wickham, James W.	Private	E
McHale, Michael	Private	H			

123D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Bell, John	Private	E	Thayer, Nelson A.	Private	K
Huntington, Wesley P.	Private	C	Weer, Norman Fox.	Captain	E

124TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Allen, Cornelius S.	Private	I	Holland, Robert J.	Private	B
Barton, Walter	Private	G	Homan, James E.	Private	H
Brown, Milnor	Lieutenant	I	Hulburt, Ambrose S.	Private	K
Campbell, William	Private	G	Knapp, Orlando U.	Corporal	F
Carroll, John	Private	K	Lamoreaux, William	Private	B
Cromwell, James	Major.	–	Lent, Jacob	Corporal	A
Corbet, Thomas	Private	G	Moore, William	Private	I
Cox, William H	Sergeant	H	Moores, James B.	Private	E
Dawkins, William H	Private	G	Nichols, Isaac	Captain	G
Decker, Isaac	Corporal	K	Partington, James	Private	I
Drake, John D.	Sergeant	F	Pembleton, James	Private	D
Edwards, Charles	Private	I	Quick, Amzi W	Private	F
Ellis, A. Van Horne	Colonel	–	Rourke, James	Private	G
Flagg, Benjamin F.	Private	C	Scott, John	Corporal	E
Gillson, Isaac C.	Private	F	Stephens, George H	Private	K
Glanz, John	Private	B	Storms, Harrison H.	Private	B
Harris, Hezekiah	Private	E	Whan, William	Private	I

125TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Bereau, Edward	Private	I	Lappens, Jr., Henry	Private	E
Brownell, Charles	Private	K	McCoubrey, James H.	Private	H
Carmody, Bartholomew	Private	A	Moss, George S.	Sergeant	C
Cornelius, Abram	Private	G	Raisch, Jacob	Private	I
Crandell, Chauncey J.	Private	K	Rose, David	Private	G
Cross, Francis	Private	G	Slemmer, William H.	Private	G
Callen, William A.	Sergeant	A	Smith, Lewis	Sergeant	C
Davis, Henry J.	Private	B	Smith, Marvin	Private	B
Defreest, John W.	Corporal	H	Snyder, Robert	Private	E
Dunham, Dalmer W.	Corporal	E	Southwick, William H.	Private	G
Eagan, John	Private	D	Travis, Lafayette	Private	K
Eaton, John T.	Corporal	F	Usher, A. B	Private	D
Finnegan, William	Sergeant	D	Varnum, Jedediah	Private	A
Higgins, William H.	Private	B	Vanderpool, Sylvester	Sergeant	I
Hitchins, George M.	Private	C	Watts, Robert	Private	G
Hiscox, Marshall E.	Sergeant	D	Weber, Christian	Private	I
Horton, William	Private	G	White, Chauncey	Private	K
Hyde, Andrew B.	Private	D	Willard, George L.	Colonel	–
Ives, Charles W.	Private	H	Wood, Ephraim	Captain	H
Johnson, James D.	Private	I	Wood, Morgan L.	Corporal	K

126TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Adams, William H.	Private	K	Lewis, Hosea	Private	D
Axtell, William	Private	A	Morgan, William	Private	I
Bassett, Erasmus E.	Sergeant	B	Nelson, Lester	Private	K
Bailey, Cornelius L.	Corporal	C	Nicholson, George H.	Private	H
Barnes, Edward J.	Sergeant	E	Nichols, Samuel A.	Corporal	B
Bachman, Jacob H	Corporal	I	Norris, Elias A.	Corporal	B
Blue, Samuel	Private	C	Perry, Oliver	Private	E
Boyd, James P.	Corporal	E	Phillips, John K	Private	E
Brodie, John	Private	D	Phillips, Lorenzo	Private	E
Burns, Robert	Private	H	Poole, Robert H	Private	A
Bunce, Melvin	Private	B	Pursell, Joshua B.	Private	C
Cadmus, Abram C	Private	I	Raymond, William	Private	B
Clark, Samuel J.	Private	F	Saulpaugh, John H.	Private	E
Comstock, Truman B.	Private	D	Sebring, Thomas	Private	I
Cook, Henry P.	Sergt. Major	–	Sherrill, Eliakim	Colonel	–
Crandall, Charles C.	Private	D	Shimer, Isaac	Captain	F
Cunningham, Michael	Private	E	Sherman, Jacob	Lieutenant	E
Day, Daniel	Private	G	Sloat, John F	Private	E
Farnsworth, Charles H.	Sergeant	G	Snelling, John	Private	F
Finger, John W	Private	B	Snyder, Tyler J	Sergeant	G
Garrison, Mortimer	Private	B	Stevenson, James G.	Private	G
Gaylord, Charles W	Private	B	Stacy, Theodore P	Private	H
Goff, David H	Sergeant	A	Stewart, Wilmer	Private	C
Grant, Jonathan T	Private	C	Thompson, John W.	Private	E
Harris, Charles T	Sergeant	C	Turner, George W.	Private	E
Herendeen, Orin J	Captain	H	Tyler, Edwin W.	Sergeant	D
Holmes, Rufus P.	Lieutenant	G	Vaughan, Elisha D	Private	C
Hobart, William L.	Private	B	Walters, Charles, Jr.	Private	I
Hollowell, Joseph	Private	B	Wheeler, Charles M.	Captain	K
Hopkins, Peter J.	Private	H	Willson, Henry W.	Private	D
Huson, James P.	Private	B	Wilson, Harvey	Private	E
Kelly, George	Private	C	Wood, Hiram B.	Corporal	D
King, George C.	Private	C			

134TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Barkhuff, James H.	Private	H	Manchester, John A.	Private	C
Barry, Jeremiah	Private	E	Martin, William	Private	K
Bentz, Christian	Sergeant	K	Mead, Lucius	Lieutenant	B
Becker, John B	Private	A	Miles, Stephen A.	Private	B
Bieber, Peter	Corporal	K	Nichols, Nathan	Private	I
Bice, Benjamin B.	Private	A	Palmatier, Daniel	Private	G
Brownlee, James	Private	G	Palmer, Peter S.	Corporal	A
Brown, Harvey	Private	C	Palmer, Henry I	Lieutenant	I
Buhler, John J.	Private	K	Peek, Henry	Corporal	B
Coton, Daniel	Private	H	Proper, David S.	Private	F
Cater, James D	Private	I	Reagles, George M.	Private	H
Chamberlain, Jesse P.	Private	H	Salisbury, Amasa	Private	I
Chapman, George	Private	A	Shellkopf, John	Private	K
Cornell, John	Private	H	Scripture, Nelson R.	Private	G
Corl, Robert C.	Private	G	Slater, William	Private	G
Cosgreve, Charles	Private	D	Schmidt, Joseph	Private	K
Creighton, David W.	Corporal	E	Smith, Frederick	Private	A
Dana, Philip	Private	E	Sweet, Sylvanus	Private	D
Dougal, John E.	Private	H	Thomas, Thurston	Private	D
Douglass, George W.	Corporal	G	Thomas, John B.	Private	E
Earl, Wilber N.	Private	I	Tolles, Cicero	Private	A
Ferguson, James A.	Corporal	B	Tolles, John A.	Private	A
Geiser, Jacob	Private	K	Trask, Jacob	Sergeant	F
Grimm, John	Private	K	Vaughn, Robert	Corporal	G
Glenn, Henry P	Sergeant	B	Van Arnam, Alonzo	Corporal	F
Haner, David	Private	G	Van Slyke, Cornelius	Private	C
Hawkins, Leroy M	Private	B	Van Dyke, Elwood	Private	C
Hummel, Ransom S	Private	G	Van Zandt, A. K.	Private	B
Huebner, William	Private	A	Vrooman, John W.	Private	E
Hyart, John T.	Private	F	Watson, John J	Private	D
Jennings, James	Private	I	Weidman, Septimus	Private	D
Keller, Charles	Private	F	Wilbur, Hiram	Private	E
Lemmer, Theodore	Private	K	Wilbur, Philip C	Private	E
Link, Peter	Private	K			

136TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Baker, Aaron B	Private	B	Hull, Daniel V.	Private	G
Barber, Zack A	Private	K	Ikins, Simeon	Private	K
Blackall, George	Corporal	G	Limerick, Henry	Private	F
Confer, Daniel E.	Private	I	Mosher, George H.	Private	H
Connor, Nicholas	Private	E	McWhorter, Wm. H.	Private	B
Doran, James	Private	E	Smith, Lucian J.	Corporal	G
Elwell, Charles C.	Private	H	Stout, Marsena S.	Private	F
Folinsbee, John	Private	G	Stowell, John	Private	H
Franklin, William	Private	H	West, Arzy	Private	H
Gage, Elias	Private	B	Wiggins, Zelotus C	Private	E
Gibbs, George	Corporal	B	Wise, Solomon L.	Private	I
Hannigan, James	Sergeant	E	Wood, Francis M.	Private	H
Hover, William	Sergeant	G	Youells, Richard	Private	B

137TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Archibald, Frederick A.	Private	C	Martin, Ira, Jr.	Private	K
Besemer, William	Private	D	Maybee, George W.	Private	D
Boyce, Franklin W.	Corporal	K	Manning, Charles	Private	C
Brockham, Jacob W.	Sergeant	C	Mullen, James H.	Private	B
Brundage, John P.	Private	C	Nichols, Horace W.	Private	F
Casad, Jacob A	Private	I	Pardee, Mahlon J.	Private	F
Carmine, John	Private	E	Phelps, Frederick M.	Private	C
Clark, Benjamin	Private	K	Rorick, Lyman	Private	I
Clark, David	Private	D	Ryant, Elijah	Private	K
Cole, William C.	Corporal	G	Rush, Richard W	Private	A
Coon, Admiral T.	Private	B	Sirrine, George J.	Private	I
Dodge, William N.	Sergeant	F	Smith, Samuel A.	Sergeant	D
Dore, James	Private	B	Stanton, Alexander	Private	C
English, Oliver	Private	A	Strong, George W.	Private	G
Foster, Wallace	Corporal	C	Sutliff, William T.	Private	B
Fox, Charles F	Sergeant	A	Swift, Dean J	Corporal	A
Gee, Josephus	Private	G	Tilbury, Perley	Private	B
Gregg, Joseph H.	Captain	I	Travis, Timothy	Private	C
Hallett, Henry G.	Lieutenant	E	Van Emburgh, John H.	Lieutenant	B
Hill, Peter	Sergeant	E	Van Valkenburgh, Wm. H	Private	G
Johnson, Henry	Private	A	Vining, Lucian	Corporal	A
Lamont, John	Private	C	Wesley, Venable	Private	D
Leipe, Ira	Private	G	Wheeler, William W.	Private	F
Loomis, Elisha	Private	C	Williams, Oscar C.	Captain	G

140TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Allen, David W	Private	A	Kohler, Samuel	Private	G
Allen, John	Private	C	Larouche, Joseph	Private	H
Baker, Robert	Private	E	Marks, William	Corporal	E
Banta, Aaron E	Sergeant	E	McGraw, Hugh	Lieutenant	K
Blair, Robert	Corporal	D	Messinger, Frank O.	Sergeant	I
Bochsler, Jacob	Private	G	Newman, Ferdinand	Private	G
Buckner, Philip	Private	D	O'Rorke, Patrick H.	Colonel	–
Burns, Michael	Private	C	Pfeiffer, George	Private	H
Clapp, James G.	Sergeant	G	Ross, Thomas	Private	E
Curkeek, Stephen	Private	E	Ross, Alexander H.	Sergeant	E
Eisenberg, Justus	Private	D	Shields, Robert	Private	C
Evans, John A	Corporal	D	Spiesberger, Charles	Private	D
Feith, Frederick	Private	F	Steele, George V.	Private	A
Healey, John	Private	A	Stottle, Kinzie	Private	A
Heindell, John	Corporal	C	Strowbridge, George	Private	E
Hoyt, George	Private	A	Taylor, Herbert C.	Private	A
Keenan, Jeremiah	Private	G	Warner, William	Private	E
Klein, Charles P	Lieutenant	I	Webb, Sanford	Private	G
Klauck, Victor	Corporal	H	Whipple, Theodore B.	Corporal	A
Kleinhaus, George	Private	H	Zubler, John	Private	B

145TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Reilly, John	Private	C	Scott, Winfield W	Private	C

146TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Dennis, Frank M.	Private	D	Otis, Amos	Private	K
England, Robert W.	Sergeant	K	Palmer, James	Private	D
Hyde, Ezra J.	Private	B	Schneebacher, Joseph	Private	F
Miller, Frederick	Private	D			

147TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Allen, Sr., Morgan L.	Private	C	Mace, Guilford D.	Lieutenant	F
Amgen, Louis	Private	G	Mahoney, James	Private	B
Aylesworth, Edwin G.	Private	G	Martin, William	Corporal	B
Banister, Thomas W.	Private	K	McAssy, Daniel	Lieutenant	I
Barbarick, Theophilus.	Private	K	McAmbly, Alexander	Private	G
Bartley, Albert	Private	C	McGrath, Dennis	Private	I
Berkley, Celestine	Private	G	McGrath, Duglin	Private	I
Brown, Orrin	Private	A	Miller, Henry	Private	B
Burr, Joseph W	Corporal	C	Mills, Harlow	Private	C
Butler, John S	Private	D	Morton, Henry F	Private	F
Carpenter, Samuel	Private	E	Mosheizer, John	Private	G
Cheever, Horace B	Private	F	Pettengill, Asa	Private	F
Church, Jonathan B.	Private	F	Plantz, Stephen	Private	B
Clary, Franklin B	Corporal	C	Porter, Jr., Seth	Private	E
Cole, Charles H	Private	A	Potter, Simeon F	Private	F
Distin, Joseph W	Private	D	Potter, Adelbert D	Private	E
Doyle, Michael*	Sergeant	B	Preman, Louis	Private	F
Dolbear, Judson	Corporal	F	Quick, Sylvester	Private	K
Dowd, Martin W	Private	I	Raw, David	Private	G
Edmunds, William	Sergeant	F	Rife, Frederick	Corporal	G
Ershmann, Frederick	Private	G	Russell, Decatur	Sergeant	H
Green, John C	Private	H	Schenck, William P.	Lieutenant	D
Guard, James	Private	A	Sears, James F	Private	B
Hart, John	Private	C	Shutts, Peter	Sergeant	G
Hanness, Elias	Private	C	Snell, Chauncey	Private	F
Hanness, Degrass	Private	C	Stowell, Hiram	Private	G
Hale, Horace B	Private	C	Stoughtenger, Joseph	Private	G
Halsey, Franklin H.	Corporal	F	Stuyvesant, Joseph	Sergeant	C
Hall, Adelbert P	Private	B	Taylor, Sylvester J.	Lieutenant	E
Hayden, David	Corporal	B	Thorp, Walter B	Private	A
Hebron, Harvey	Private	E	Tidd, W. Delos	Corporal	B
Hinchcliff, John	Sergeant	K	Tryon, George W.	Private	E
Hutson, James	Private	K	Van Dusen, David G	Lieutenant	D
Jordan, Michael	Private	I	Verginia, Frank	Private	A
Legault, Oliver	Private	A	Warner, Conrad	Sergeant	B
Lemay, Joseph	Private	A	Welch, David	Private	E
Le Roy, Alexander	Private	A	Williams, John	Private	E
Le Sage, Samuel	Private	A	Zeigler, Peter	Private	G
Mayo, Henry B.*	Private	F			

149TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Eaton, Loren S.	Private	D	Molloy, Michael	Private	C
Foster, Chauncey	Private	K	Nichols, John	Private	B
Frey, Jacob	Private	B	Sheppard, George W.	Private	K
Holmes, Charles C	Private	K	Tyler, Henry	Private	K
Jehle, Conrad	Private	G	Ulmer, Gilbert	Private	B
Moore, Henry	Private	H			

150TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Barnes, William H.	Private	I	Rust, Levi	Private	A
Burnett, Bernard C.	Private	G	Van Alstyne, John	Corporal	A
Howgate, Charles	Private	A	Wing, John P.	Private	A
Murphy, Judd	Private	E	Wood, Talmadge	Private	C

* "Missing in action at Gettysburg; no further record."

154TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Bishop, Lewis	Sergeant	C	Moore, William	Private	I
Bouton, Joel M.	Corporal	C	Myers, Isaac*	Private	I
Chase, James F.	Private	D	Paugh, John	Private	I
Heath, Ebenezer	Sergeant	F	Reynolds, Thaddeus	Private	I
Humiston, Amos	Sergeant	C	Snyder, Dennis	Private	D
Mericle, Albert	Corporal	H	Wiggins, Byron	Private	–

157TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Adams, George A	Captain	H	Johnson, Luzerne E.	Private	G
Anguish, Horace	Corporal	I	Joyner, James E	Corporal	E
Arrowsmith, George	Lt. Colonel.	–	Leigh, Lewis B.	Private	A
Backus, Jason K.	Captain	E	Lower, Randall D.	Lieutenant	I
Bort, William L.	Private	B	Markham, T. Leroy	Sergeant	D
Brooks, Frederick G.	Private	C	McDougall, James	Private	G
Boney, Jonas	Private	I	McKevitt, Eugene	Private	H
Bridge, Albert D.	Private	G	McLaughlin, James F.	Private	A
Butler, John	Private	I	Moore, Durell	Private	G
Campbell, Eugene W.	Private	B	Owen, John B.	Private	D
Carpenter, William W.	Private	D	Parden, Patrick	Private	I
Coffin, Henry J.	Corporal	C	Patchen, Wallace H.	Private	K
Conner, George W.	Private	D	Pierce, James L.	Private	K
Culver, Miles A	Private	E	Rainbow, Simeon	Private	C
Dean, Timothy	Private	B	Rorabacker, Isaac*	Private	C
Eaton, Francis E.	Private	E	Shattuck, Morris I.	Private	D
Frank, Harrison	Captain	G	Stickney, Clark	Sergeant	D
Gazlay, Dallas W.*	Private	C	Stone, Philander	Corporal	H
Gifford, Emery	Private	D	Smith, John	Private	C
Haley, Thomas	Private	E	Snyder, Martin*	Private	I
Harrington, William	Sergeant	B	Torry, Daniel M.	Corporal	F
Hart, John A	Private	G	Topping, Amasa C.	Private	D
Hatch, Albert	Private	I	Wenbau, Henry L.	Private	I
Heeney, Joseph F	Adjutant	–	Whitman, H. Harrison	Private	B
Haupt, John P.	Private	E	Wilson, Alfred D.	Private	E
Hough, Broughton	Private	K	Wiggins, Joseph G.	Private	H
Johnson, Jerry	Corporal	C	Yau, Andrew	Private	B

1ST REGIMENT U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS.

Haight, Smith	Private	D	McLean, Charles D.	Captain	D

5TH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Hurley, Daniel	Private	C

6TH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Brussoux, Charles	Private	D	Gannon, Thomas	Private	D

8TH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Edson, Albert H	Corporal	A	Sahlman, John	Private	D
Follett, Charles D.	Captain.	D	Slocum, Edwin A	1st Sergt	A
Macomber, Jonathan	Private	M			

* "Missing in action at Gettysburg; no further record."

9TH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Name.	Rank.	Co.
Cave, Franklin C.	Private	I	James, Cyrus W.	Corporal	G
Godfrey, Landrus A.	Corporal	G			

10TH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Bentzel, Philip	Private	E	Voser, Jacob	Private	C

BATTERY B, 1ST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Barry, John	Private	B	Radue, Charles W.	Private	B
Darveau, Louis D	Sergeant	B	Rorty, James McKay†	Captain	B
Gavin, Hugh†	Private	B	Rosegrant, Henry C.	Private	B
Halloran, Michael†	Private	B	Twitchell, Napoleon L.	Private	B
Kelley, Patrick F.†	Private	B	Wright, Harrison	Private	B
Maynard, Amos F.	Private	B			

BATTERY G, 1ST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Tompkins, George†	Private	G

BATTERY I, 1ST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Brunner, Albert	Private	I	Kussenberger, Mathias	Private	I
Gmelin, John Jacob.	Private	I	Sonnenberg, Edward	Private	I

BATTERY L, 1ST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Conn, John P.	Private	L	Costello, Edward.	Private	L

1ST INDEPENDENT BATTERY, L. A.

Billings, Otis C.	Private	–	McIlroy, Jacob Y.	Private	–
Gray, James A.	Private	–	Peto, Edward.	Private	–
Hitchcock, Henry.	Private	–			

2D INDEPENDENT BATTERY, L. A.

Blume, F. J. T.	Lieutenant	–

4TH INDEPENDENT BATTERY, L. A.

Smith, Isaiah	Private	–	Thompson, John A.	Corporal	–

5TH INDEPENDENT BATTERY, L. A.

Begg, John C.‡	Private	–	Wittenberg, Adolph	Private	–
Thalheimer, Antoine.	Private	–			

10TH INDEPENDENT BATTERY, L. A.

Fotheringham, Edward§.	Private	–	Verity, John W.§.	Private	–

13TH INDEPENDENT BATTERY, L. A.

Burns, Patrick	Private	–

15TH INDEPENDENT BATTERY, L. A.

Brady, Dennis	Corporal	–	Neeson, Charles.	Private	–
Finlen, John	Private	–	O'Neil, Patrick.	Private	–

† Of the 14th New York Independent Battery; temporarily attached.
‡ Killed by accidental explosion of a caisson limber, July 2, while going into action.
§ Temporarily attached to the 5th Massachusetts Battery.

DEDICATION OF NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT.

July 2, 1893.

PRAYER BY REV. W. B. DERRICK, D. D.

Almighty and Everlasting God, Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, creator and preserver of all things visible and invisible, we come to Thee, gracious Lord, thanking Thee for all Thy kindness and Thy tender mercies. How manifold have been the proofs and tokens of Thy faithfulness. Thou hast preserved our lives, unprofitable though they may be, from many dangers, while others are laid upon beds of affliction or cut down by sudden death; we are still among the living to acknowledge and praise Thy name. Thou knowest the cause of our gathering on this occasion, on this sacred and historic spot; Thou knowest the motives which prompted the projectors of the movement that has caused the erection, and now, the dedication of a monument, as a token for our fallen heroes who so willingly and bravely gave their lives in the defence of the nation's honor. O, God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob! We call upon Thee to let Thy divine approval rest upon the exercises of the hour; and grant that all our acts and all our sayings may be to Thy name's glory, and to the peace and prosperity of our beloved country. We pray Thee to let the spirit of conciliation sink deep in all our hearts, and that the healing balm of Thy Divine grace may heal the wounds made during the days of war; not only do we pray for the healing, but for the complete obliteration of every scar which would remind us of past offenses, so that when coming generations shall read the writings of the historian, they may read in sympathy and not in vengeance. Remember the homes, we pray Thee, from which went husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers in defence of the nation's flag, and whose bodies are resting to-day beneath the cold sods of the valley, and whose spirits are with the spirits of just men made perfect at Thy right hand, where there are pleasures forevermore.

Remember these homes in mercy; send Thy Divine Comforter to comfort the hearts of those loved ones who still mourn the loss of their kindred and friends.

We pray Thee to bless the chief magistrate of the nation. Grant to him a prosperous and happy reign over us; likewise the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania and New York, States which have furnished the territory and means, upon and with which the monument is erected; and may they continue to conduct and control the interests of these great commonwealths of which they are the chief magistrates, with wisdom and righteousness until their life work is accomplished. When, with the members of the committee to whose charge the planning and building of this token of appreciation has been committed, they shall have succeeded in building their own monuments in the hearts and affections of their comrades and countrymen, may they at last enter into that haven of eternal joy, where the wicked shall cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Remember in mercy these venerable bishops who are here present to take part in these exercises, as the representatives of Thy church upon earth; direct them by power divine that they may continue to shed abroad the hallowed influence by which they have succeeded through life's pilgrimages, in moralizing and Christianizing the nation and the world. Have mercy upon them! Have mercy upon them, O Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world! May the exceeding riches of Thy grace exercise constraining influence on all our hearts and lives, that we may conquer all the evil propensities of our nature! Give us peace of conscience and charity toward all men, and make us more solicitous about the one thing needful, the only enduring riches of eternity. Make us thankful for the blessings which we now enjoy, and for the hope possessed by us in the enjoyment of the life which is to come.

The Lord grant to us mercy, peace, and happiness, now and forevermore. Amen.

ADDRESS BY MAJ. GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A.

PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

My colleagues have requested me to preside on this occasion. It is my agreeable duty, to extend to the guests of the State of New York, who are present, a cordial welcome. Conspicuous among them, for their numbers and their claims upon the public gratitude, are 7,000 veteran soldiers of New York, survivors of the battle of Gettysburg, who have availed themselves of the invitation extended to them by our Legislature. They are here to-day to take part in the dedication of this imposing column, and other regimental and battery monuments erected by a grateful Commonwealth to commemorate the heroic services of the sons of New York on this battlefield.

To you, Governor Flower, and to your associates in the legislative and executive departments of our State government, the Board of Commissioners tender their congratulations upon the completion of our work upon this field; to which you, sir, and your predecessor, Governor Hill, have contributed so much earnest co-operation. (Applause.)

His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, telegraphed us in reply to our invitation, on Tuesday last, these graceful words: "Pennsylvania welcomes you to the State which has been so conspicuously honored by the gallant New York troops."

Governor Pattison is with us to-day; we thank him for his presence on this occasion; and to him and to his colleagues in the State government of Pennsylvania we offer our heartiest greetings. (Applause.)

I am sure that all in this great audience will unite with me in expressing our satisfaction that we are honored by the presence of the Right Reverend Bishop of New York, who will deliver the principal dedicatory address on this occasion.

The Legislature of New York, at its recent session, designated this, the thirtieth anniversary of the battle, as "New York Day." The State monument near which we are assembled, stands alongside of the plot in which 1,200 New York soldiers, killed in this battle, are buried; and, as you will see by the inscription on one of the bronze tablets, the column is placed on this spot as a testimonial of the State to these heroes. The statue, which surmounts the column, is the impersonation of the Commonwealth of New York. You see in her hands wreaths of flowers, which she would place on these graves in token of her sorrow for her lost sons, a sentiment the artist has touchingly expressed in her tearful eyes and quivering lips. These men, who are buried here, are entitled to the noblest epitaph a soldier can desire, "killed in battle."

The Board of Commissioners are directed by an act of our Legislature to present, in the name of the State of New York, a bronze medal to each of her surviving participants in the battle of Gettysburg, whose name shall be likewise inscribed on "Muster Rolls of Honor," and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. On the face of the medal the arms of the State are shown in relief; on the obverse, the State monument is represented. We may be sure that every soldier, decorated with one of these medals, will appreciate it as the gift of his fellow-citizens of this generation, bestowed for services given by him to his country in the hour of her greatest peril. (Applause.)

New York may always remember with satisfaction the distinguished part borne by her soldiers on this memorable field. In Reynolds' battle of July 1st, our six divisions of infantry were all led by New York commanders, Doubleday, Robinson and Wadsworth of the First Corps,— Schurz, Von Steinwehr and Barlow (wounded) of the Eleventh Corps. Brigades of infantry were commanded by Von Gilsa, Coster, Von Amsberg and Krzyzanowski, all of New York. Wainwright and Osborn, of New York, were chiefs of artillery; and Devin, of New York, commanded one of the cavalry brigades of Buford's Division. Doubleday took command of the First Corps when Reynolds fell.

In the battle of July 2d, the right and left flanks of our army were held by the Twelfth and Third Army Corps, commanded respectively by Slocum and Sickles, of New York. The brigades of Ward, De Trobriand, Graham, Carr, and Brewster of the Third Corps,— the brigades of Zook, Willard, and Kelly of the Second Corps, Ayres' Division and the brigades of Weed and of Rice (who succeeded Vincent) of the Fifth Corps,— all New York commanders,— sustained the many fierce combats that ended in the final repulse of the enemy on our left flank. Of these leaders, Zook, Weed, and Willard were killed, and Sickles and Graham were wounded.

The heroic Greene, with a brigade of five New York regiments, supported by two others sent to him by Howard and Wadsworth, firmly held our principal entrenchments on Culp's Hill against the persistent assaults of a division of the enemy, under Johnson.

Among the commands prominent in the events of the third day, when Lee made his desperate attempt to retrieve the fortunes of the battle, were the brigades of Webb, of the Second Corps; and of Shaler, of the Sixth Corps, both of New York; the latter included three New York regiments and helped Slocum recover our lines on Culp's Hill. And when Webb's Brigade met the shock of Armistead's Virginians on Cemetery Hill, the enemy had fired his last shot.

Besides the chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac, General Butterfield (wounded), and the chief of engineers, General Warren, we have seen that three army corps, seven divisions and twenty brigades led by New York commanders,— not including the brigades of Russell, Bartlett and Nevin of the Sixth Corps, in reserve,— were all conspicuously engaged in the battle of Gettysburg.

More than 40,000 men fell on this field. On our side we had 85,000 in the battle. Of these New York contributed 27,000. The loss in the Union army was about 23,000, of which 6,707 was borne by New York troops. Shot and shell mowed down the unripened grain and tore the limbs from unnumbered trees. The green meadows and the gray rocks were crimsoned. The graves in this cemetery are filled with thousands of the fallen, shrouded in their blood-stained uniforms.

The State of New York raised 400,000 men for the Union army. Of this vast number 53,000 died in service. Of the 300 renowned battalions, whose losses in killed and wounded were the largest, as shown by Fox, the historian, fifty-nine regiments were New York troops. From '61 to '65, the State of New York expended $125,000,000 in raising and equipping its forces. The New York regiments and batteries fought in more than a thousand battles, engagements and skirmishes. Apart from this battlefield, hundreds of military and naval monuments are already placed in as many towns and cities in our State. There is no better way, my comrades as you know, to prepare for the next war, than for the people to show their appreciation of their defenders in the last war. (Applause.) No nation can long survive the decline of its martial character. When it ceases to honor its soldiers, it will have none. (Applause.) When it ceases to honor its soldiers, it will deserve none. (Applause.)

It cannot be said of our republic that it has been ungrateful to its defenders. We give more than $100,000,000 a year to the soldiers of our wars; and let no man be chosen to rule over us who will take a dollar from the pension of a worthy veteran. (Applause.)

In all ages of the world's history, and in all countries, the admiration of the people for their military and naval heroes has sought expression in costly monuments, built in honor of great commanders. In this country, the disposition is to exalt the virtues and services of our citizen soldiers, upon whom the brunt and burden of our Civil War mainly fell. Eighty-three regimental and battery monuments, erected on this field by New York, will have a touching interest for all time to our citizens, and above all, to the descendants of the men who served in our New York commands. It has been the aim and purpose of the Commissioners, so far as their authority permitted, to supervise the designs and the execution of them, in order that these tributes of a grateful and patriotic people, offered to the memory of their defenders, shall not be deemed unworthy of the culture and art of the epoch in which we live.

Gettysburg was a decisive victory, won at a moment when defeat might have been ruinous to our cause. It marked the beginning of the decline and fall of the Southern Confederacy. Our success was gained over the most formidable army ever encountered by the Union forces. The advance of General

Lee to the Susquehanna marked the extreme limit ever reached by the invading forces of the South; and it is, surely, most fitting that, upon a battlefield so conspicuous in American annals, and in which our volunteer soldiers bore so distinguished a part, New York should be represented by monuments not inferior in impressiveness and beauty to those erected by any other State.

By common consent, this famous battlefield has been chosen to signalize the patriotism, fortitude and valor of the defenders of the Union, in the great Civil War. Eighteen States have erected monuments on this field in honor of the services of their citizens. Three hundred and forty memorials have already been placed here, and the list is not yet completed. The time has come when this battlefield should belong to the government of the United States. (Applause.) It should be made a national park, and placed in charge of the War Department. Its topographical features not yet destroyed by the vandals, who are even now defacing them, must hereafter remain unimpaired. The monuments erected here must be always guarded and preserved, and an act of Congress for this purpose, which I shall make it my personal duty to frame and advocate (applause), will contain a clause establishing a military post at Gettysburg, including the battlefield among its dependencies, to be garrisoned by artillery, to the end that the morning and evening gun may forever salute the flag and the Union which were so heroically defended on this historic ground. (Great applause.)*

The battles of Waterloo and Gettysburg are sometimes compared. Both are included among the decisive conflicts recorded in history. The tactics in both battles have been much discussed and freely criticised. The contending hosts were not unlike in numbers, until the arrival of Blucher made the allied forces almost twice as large as the French. The military genius of Napoleon failed him at Waterloo, where his army was destroyed, as the good fortune of Lee deserted him at Gettysburg, although his retreat was not interrupted. Waterloo had its Mount St. Jean and Gettysburg its Round Top. Both have been called "Soldiers' Battles." The contrasts between Waterloo and Gettysburg are more obvious than the resemblances. The defeat of Napoleon was soon followed by his downfall. The escape of Lee prolonged the Rebellion for nearly two years. Sometime after the close of our war, I asked General Alexander, who commanded Lee's artillery at Gettysburg, what would have been the result if our reserves of infantry and cavalry had been thrown on the right flank and rear of the Confederates, after their defeat. He answered: "The war would have ended in an hour." Waterloo terminated the military supremacy of France in Europe. Gettysburg assured the perpetuity of the American republic. Waterloo was the triumph of the reigning monarchs over the French Revolution. Gettysburg prevented European intervention in our Civil War. Waterloo restored France to the Bourbons. Gettysburg broke the chains that fettered millions of slaves, giving force and effect to Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, which before was only an edict.

* The battlefield of Gettysburg was made a National Military Park by an act of Congress, approved February 11, 1895. This act was drafted and introduced by General Sickles, then a member of the House of Representatives from the city of New York.

Two great armies fought on this field. They were nearly equal in numbers and were better equipped, more thoroughly trained and more accustomed to war than any which had confronted each other since hostilities began. In the stillness of a summer morning, broken by the solemn tread of many battalions, the opposing hosts were gathered for the momentous conflict. Gettysburg had not been chosen by either commander as a battleground. General Meade was moving his widely extended columns towards Pipe Creek, where he hoped to force General Lee to fight him. General Lee was manoeuvring to cover his lines of communication, menaced by the Army of the Potomac on his flank and rear. An unforeseen conflict between Reynolds and Hill on July 1st from which, although outnumbered, Howard seized good positions for the coming battle, changed the plans of Lee and Meade. Both determined to bring all their forces to Gettysburg. Both armies bivouacked here the next day.

The army of General Lee, says General Hood, one of his distinguished commanders, "was never so buoyant, so confident of success." The temper of the Union forces was grave, earnest, resolute. Our men knew that defeat on the line of the Susquehanna meant ruin to their cause. Our lines of battle stretched for miles,—from Culp's Hill to Round Top. It was a picturesque arena for contending armies. The movements of our troops were plainly visible from the heights that mark the ground. The enemy was masked by forests. We had few entrenchments. There was no time to construct them. When Longstreet advanced to assault our left, the battle lines met each other face to face, man to man. The solemnity of the hour was felt when the Irish Brigade, approaching my headquarters, knelt and received absolution from their chaplain, Father Corby, and then deployed for the deadly encounter.

There is a day and an hour in the life of every nation when its fate hangs on the issue of a battle; such a day and hour — thirty years ago — was the crisis of the battle of Gettysburg on the afternoon of the 2d day of July, 1863. From the Emmitsburg Road, through the Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield and Devil's Den to Little Round Top, the same ground was won and lost and won again, both sides fighting like heroes, until evening closed the struggle with the final repulse of the attack on the left flank of the Union army. The losses in killed and wounded on July 2d were larger than on the 1st and 3d combined.

Lee's assault on Cemetery Ridge, our center, on July 3d was a forlorn effort to save a lost battle. It was a useless sacrifice of brave men. His 200 guns, answered by as many on our side, under Hunt, made little impression on our lines. Longstreet's columns, advancing towards Cemetery Ridge, torn by our artillery and crushed by the fire of Hancock's infantry, disappeared like ocean waves dashing against a rock-ribbed shore. Stewart's cavalry — sent by Lee to assail our rear, while the Confederate infantry attacked in front,— was driven back by Gregg. Twelve thousand sabres flashing in the July sun,— the tread of 12,000 horses charging over the turf, revealed the greatest cavalry combat ever seen on this continent.

There is no thought suggested by this occasion, that should give pain to any of our countrymen to-day. We rejoice, yes, as all of our countrymen may

rejoice, in a Union successfully defended; in a government whose authority was here maintained; in a Constitution firmly established; in Republican institutions made imperishable. In these results, to which the victory of the Union arms at Gettysburg contributed so much, every American, and every well-wisher of America, may find satisfaction.

If the sacrifices made on this field were greater than in any other combat of the war, the results were compensatory. We have seen our reunited republic augmented in resources and strength, take a foremost place among the great powers of the world. The men who fell here, gathered to-day in the spirit-land, alongside of their comrades who fell on many other battlefields, say to us, "We have fought the good fight." They unite with Lincoln, the martyr, now, at this hour, in rejoicing over a Union saved and a Constitution perpetuated; "that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth." (Long continued applause.)

ORATION.

By Right Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, Bishop of New York.

Thirty years ago to-day, these peaceful scenes were echoing with the roar and din of what a calm and unimpassioned historian, writing of it long years afterward, described as the "greatest battlefield of the New World." Thirty years ago to-day the hearts of some thirty millions of people turned to this spot with various but eager emotions, and watched here the crash of two armies which gathered in their vast embrace the flower of a great people. Never, declared the seasoned soldiers who listened to the roar of the enemy's artillery, had they heard anything that was comparable with it. Now and then it paused, as though the very throats of the mighty guns were tired,— but only for a little. Not for one day, nor for two days, but for three raged the awful conflict, while the Republic gave its best life to redeem its honor, and the stain of all previous blundering and faltering was washed white forever with the blood of its patriots and martyrs.

How far away it all seems, as we stand here to-day! How profound the contrast between those hours and days of bloodshed, and the still serenity of nature as it greets us now! The graves that cluster round us here — the peaceful resting places of a nation's heroes — are green and fair; and, within them, they who fell here, after life's fierce and fitful fever, are sleeping well.

And we are here to tell the world, to-day, that we have not forgotten them. It seems a tardy honor that we come to pay them; but through all the years that have come and gone we have kept their memories green. No single anniversary of their great achievement has returned that they, who count it chiefest honor that they may call these men brothers, have not come here to bring their grateful homage, and to recite the splendid story of their splendid deeds. Nay more — in far-off towns and hamlets, north, and east, and west,

in every home from which they came, no year has passed that ardent voices have not sung their valor and iron pens traced upon imperishable pages the story of their sacrifices. It is a long day, indeed, from that in the year of our Lord, 1863, to this in 1893; but if we seem to be late in raising here this monument, you who behold it here to-day will own that it is not unworthy of the men and the deeds that it commemorates.

I may not rehearse the story of those deeds this afternoon. Already they have become a part of our common heritage, and have passed by a process of spiritual assimilation into the very fibre of the nation's life. There is no schoolboy now who has not read the peerless and incomparable story — read it, and flushed and glowed with the fire of a passionate patriotism while he read it,— all the way along from that first moment when long before the dawn of July 1st "Meade, himself," as the historian has described him, "came upon the field at 1 o'clock in the morning, a pale, tired-looking, hollow-eyed man, worn with toil and lack of sleep, with little of the conventional hero about him, but stout in heart and clear in mind,"— on through that early morning when the heroic Reynolds, grasping the situation with a great commander's swift intuition, dashed along the Emmitsburg road to seize, if he might, the great opportunity that confronted him, and a little later was shot dead by a bullet through the brain,— on through that bloody morning and afternoon, when Hancock and Howard came, when Slocum seized and occupied his vantage ground, when our own Sickles, with his dusty and travel-stained veterans, came in haste from Emmitsburg and forced the fighting,— yes, on through all that memorable night that followed, and that knew no rest nor pause of hurrying battalions and tramp of armed men — on, till the morning dawned that ushered in this tremendous and never-to-be-forgotten day,— how well, now, we remember that incomparable story, and with awe and reverence recall it!

For here, friends and countrymen, the world witnessed a battlefield disfigured by no littleness and spoiled by no treachery. So long as the world lasts men will differ about the best strategy in war, and the schoolmen in arms will dispute concerning the wisdom of commanders, and the quality of their generalship. But though the critics may tell us what, in this or that emergency, might or might not have been done here thirty years ago, no criticism, however clever or hostile, can at all belittle that which was the one supreme splendor of this day and this field. Here the world saw a great army confronted with a great crisis and dealing with it in a great way. Here, for a time, at any rate, all lesser jealousies and rivalries disappeared in the one supreme rivalry how each one should best serve his country and if need be, die for her. Listen to the keynote of those great days as the general commanding himself struck it:

"Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
"*June* 30, 1863.

"The Commanding General requests that, previous to the engagement soon expected with the enemy, corps and other commanding officers will address their troops, explaining to them briefly the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy are on our soil; the whole country now looks anxiously

to this army to deliver it from the presence of the foe; our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling of millions of hearts with pride and joy at our success would give to every soldier of this army. Homes, firesides, domestic altars are involved. The army has fought well heretofore; it is believed it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever, if it is addressed in fitting terms.

"By command of
Major General MEADE.

"S. WILLIAMS,
"Assistant Adjutant General."

Such words were not wasted. Whatever else was wanting, here were not wanting a high purpose, and heroic souls to follow it.

And so we come here to-day, my countrymen, we come first of all, to honor that which in human nature is the best — unflinching courage, unfaltering sacrifice, and over all, a patriot's pure devotion to the right. Let no man say that in raising this monument to our dead heroes we are setting up one more altar wherewith to glorify the cruel god of war. There is, indeed, no one of us here, I am persuaded, who does not see in war and its attendant train of evils and horrors, that of which any man or nation may wisely be in dread. There is no one of us here, I am no less persuaded, who, listening to that blatant jingoism, that, from some safe retreat, from time to time shoots its envenomed fang of swagger and hate to inflame, if it may, a great people to some silly deed of arms alike unworthy of its power and its enlightenment — there is no one of us, I say, who listening to such foolish talk does not hear it with equal amusement and contempt. But, all the same, we may not forget that there may come in the history of every nation emergencies when all the resources of diplomacy and all the cleverness of statesmanship having been exhausted, there remains no other arbitrament but the sword, no last court of appeal, but to arms. And surely we who have lived, as have many of us here, through that memorable era which preceded the struggle which we are here to-day to commemorate, can never forget that there were ideas which were at war, first of all; and that the life of the Republic was bound up with the triumph of those ideas for which this battlefield must forever stand — yes, their triumph, peacefully if it might be, but with the sword, and shot, and shell, if it must be.

Believe me, my countrymen, we need to remember this! Into this sacred and august presence — the presence both of the dead and the living,— and amid these gracious and tender ceremonies, I would not introduce one discordant note. It is well that as the years go by the rancors that once divided children of the same Republic should be forgiven and forgotten. But there are other things that may not be forgotten, and it is at our peril that we forget them. We may never forget that the struggle of which these graves are the witnesses was a struggle for eternal righteousness. We may never forget that the cause which was substantially decided here was the cause of freedom, and justice, and the everlasting equities, as against a despotism, which, however amiable its ordinary exhibitions, had in it, as Sumner said of it, the essence of that "crime that degrades men." We may never forget that, behind the

cause of the Union, was the cause of unpaid labor, of bartered manhood, of a traffic which dealt in human hearts. We may never forget that the greatest victory in the War of the Rebellion was the triumph of great principles. And, above all, we may never forget that a nation which has won its freedom from dishonor with a great price, can only maintain that freedom by struggles and sacrifices equally great. These halcyon seas on which we float — O my countrymen, they are not always friendly to a nation's best well-being. The institutions which, at such cost, we have rescued from disintegration and ruin, will not long survive unless you and I are concerned as to those foundations on which they rest, and unless, above all, we watch with jealous eye whatever alien hand would abuse or pervert them. It was the tragedy of that struggle which we are here to-day to remember, that it was an internecine struggle. They were of ourselves who lifted the flag of revolt and disowned the authority of the Government; and it may be — alas only lately we have been reminded how easily! — that those in high places shall even be the apologists of the red flag of anarchy and of the red hands of its ensanguined followers. This day, this service, and most of all these our heroic dead, stand — let us here swear never to forget it — for the sanctity of law, for the enduring supremacy of just and equitable government, and so for the liberties of a law-abiding people!

In their honor we come here, my brothers, to consecrate this monumental shaft. What, now, is that one feature in this occasion which lends to it its supreme and most pathetic interest? There are other monuments in this city of a nation's dead, distinguished as these graves that lie about us here can never be. There are the tombs and memorials of heroes whose names are blazoned upon them and whose kindred and friends as they have stood round them have repeopled this scene with their vanished forms, have recalled their lineaments, have recited their deeds, and have stood in tender homage around forms which were once to them a living joy and presence. But for us to-day there is no such privilege, no such tender individuality of grief. These are our unknown dead. Out of whatever homes they came we can not tell. What were their names, their lineage, their human mien and aspect, of this no less we are ignorant. One thing only we know. They wore our uniform. In one form or another, by cap, or sleeve, or weapon — somewhere upon the sacred and mutilated forms that once lay dying or dead within sight of these historic hills there was the token of that Empire State whence they had come — whence we have come, and that makes them and us, in the bond of that dear and noble commonwealth, forever brothers. And that is enough for us. We need to know no more. From the banks of the Hudson and the St. Lawrence, from the wilds of the Catskills and the Adirondacks, from the salt shores of Long Island, and from the fresh lakes of Geneva and Onondaga, and their peers, from the forge and the farm, the shop and the factory, from college halls and crowded tenements, all alike, they came here and fought and fell — and shall never, never be forgotten! Our great unknown defenders! Ah! my countrymen, here we touch the foundations of a people's safety — of a nation's greatness! We are wont to talk much of the world's need of great leaders, and their proverb is often on our lips who said of old, "Woe unto the land whose king is a child." Yes, verily, that is a dreary outlook for any

people when among her sons there is none worthy to lead her armies, to guide her counsels, to interpret her laws, or to administer them. But there is a still drearier outlook when in any nation, however wise her rulers and noble and heroic her commanders, there is no greatness in the people equal to a great vision in an emergency, and with a great courage with which to seize it. And that, I maintain, was the supreme glory of the heroes whom we commemorate to-day. Do you tell me that they were unknown — that they commanded no battalions, determined no policies, sat in no military councils, rode at the head of no regiments? Be it so! All the more are they the fitting representatives of you and me — the people. Never, in all history, I venture to affirm, was there a war whose aims, whose policy, whose sacrifices were so absolutely determined by the people, that great body of the unknown, in which, after all, lay the strength and power of the Republic. When some one reproached Lincoln for the seeming hesitancy of his policy, he answered — great seer as well as great soul that he was — "I stand for the people. I am going just as fast and as far as I can feel them behind me!"

And so, as we come here to-day and plant this column, consecrating it to its enduring dignity and honor as the memorial of our unknown dead, we are doing, as I can not but think, the fittest possible deed that we could do. These unknown that lie about us here! Ah! what are they but the peerless representatives, elect forever by the deadly gage of battle, of those sixty million of people, as to-day they are, whose rights and liberties they achieved! Unknown to us are their names; unknown to them was the greatness and the glory of their deeds! And is not this, brothers of New York, the story of the world's best manhood, and of its best achievements? The work by the great unknown, for the great unknown — the work that, by fidelity in the ranks, courage in the trenches, obedience to the voice of command, patience at the picket-line, vigilance at the outpost, is done by that great host that bear no splendid insignia of rank, and figure in no commander's despatches, this work, with its largest and incalculable and unforeseen consequences, for a whole people,— is not this work, which we are here to-day to commemorate, at once the noblest and most vast? Who can tell us, now, the names, even, of those that sleep about us here and who of them could guess on that eventful day when here they gave their lives for duty and their country, how great and how far-reaching would be the victory they should win?

And thus we learn, my brothers, where a nation's strength resides. When the German Emperor, after the Franco-Prussian War, was crowned in the Salles des Glaces at Versailles, on the ceiling of the great hall in which that memorable ceremony took place, there were inscribed the words: "The King Rules by his Own Authority." "Not so," said that grand man of blood and iron who, most of all, had welded Germany into one mighty people — "not so; 'the Kings of the earth shall rule under me, saith the Lord.' Trusting in the tried love of the whole people, we leave the country's future in God's hands!" Ah! my countrymen, it was not this man or that man that saved our Republic in its hour of supreme peril. Let us not, indeed, forget her great leaders, great generals, great statesmen, and greatest among them all, her great martyr and President, Lincoln. But there was no one of these men who would

not have told us that which we may all see so plainly now, that it was not they who saved the country, but the host of her great unknown. These with their steadfast loyalty, these with their cheerful sacrifices, and these, most of all, with their simple faith in God and in the triumph of His right — these they were who saved us! Let us never cease to honor them; and let us see to it that neither we nor they shall ever cease to trust in that over-reaching Providence that all along has led them. This field, you know, was not the field originally chosen by Meade and his lieutenants whereon to fight this battle. The historian whom I have already quoted tells us that "While Meade was sending his advance to occupy Gettysburg, it was with no thought of fighting there. It seemed to him merely a point from which to observe and occupy the enemy's advance and mask his own movements to what seemed to him a better line in the rear." "But in spite of these prudent intentions * * * two formidable armies were approaching each other at their utmost speed, all through the 30th of June, driven by the irresistible laws of human action — or, let us reverently say, by the hand of Providence." Yes, by the hand of Providence. "Trusting in the tried love of the whole people," said Bismarck, "we leave the country's future" in the people's hands! Nay, but "in God's hands!" "If I did not believe," said this great leader of his time, "in the Divine government of the world, I would not serve my country another hour. Take my faith from me, and you take my country too!" Pregnant words, not alone for these times, but for all times. It was God in the people that made the heroism which, in these unknown ones, we are here to-day to honor. It must be forever, God in and with the people that shall make the nation great and wise and strong for any emergency.

In that faith, men and brethren, we come here to rear this monument and to lay the tribute of our love and gratitude upon these graves. May no alien nor vandal hand ever profane their grand repose who slumber here! And when the sons of freedom, now unborn, through generations to come, shall gather here to sing again the praises of these unknown martyrs for the flag, may they kneel down beside these graves and swear anew allegiance to their God, their country, and the right!

REMARKS OF HIS EXCELLENCY, ROBERT E. PATTISON, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, GENERAL SICKLES, PATRIOTS OF NEW YORK:

We bid you welcome to Pennsylvania to-day. We are perfectly willing, upon this occasion, at this hour to be designated as "New Yorkers."

I am sure I express the sentiment of the more than three hundred and fifty thousand men who went from Pennsylvania, as also that of the population of to-day, when I give expression of welcome to you. It is not the mere formal sentiment of welcome but it is the spirit of cordiality, spoken from the bottom of the heart.

We stand with you uncovered, to-day, in the presence of this monument you are here to dedicate. As the great Lincoln said upon an occasion nearly thirty years ago, standing almost within the sound of my voice: "In a larger sense," said he, "we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this place. The brave men who gave their lives have dedicated it beyond our power to add or to detract."

As I speak to you to-day, I would summon the spirit of the great commanders; I would summon the spirits of the departed, and let them speak from this platform. In their absence, I would command the voices of the men who survived and are here to-day, to speak of their work, of their struggles, and their labor to maintain and preserve the Union.

There is one here from Pennsylvania, who upon this field, thirty years ago, at a critical period in the struggle of the battle of Gettysburg, performed a service to the nation that never can be repaid. I refer to the distinguished Pennsylvania soldier, General Gregg. He is here to speak to you as he spoke on that day.

While I rejoice with you upon this occasion in the honor which you are paying to your distinguished dead, I can not but be impressed with the lessons which ought to go out from here. The men of 1776 fought, suffered and died to establish this nation. Generations succeeding them, honored, loved and revered their presence so long as they survived. The older men can recall, as the tottering form of the survivor of the Revolutionary struggle lingered among us, how we loved him, how we honored him, how we respected him. So let me say to you, veterans of the war of 1861, that the same love, the same regard and the same reverence, which characterized the people of America for the soldiers of 1776, will characterize them, with regard to the soldiers of 1861. Don't think for one moment that there is any doubt as to the sentiment in any American heart as to the soldier of our late War.

Mr. Lincoln said, in his last message, when he spake with words of prophecy: "Our work is now to heal the wounds and to care for the men who bore the brunt of battle, their widows and orphans."

So, as we remember the principles of our fathers and as we dedicate ourselves to those principles, let us at the same time, as citizens of this great nation, dedicate ourselves to care for and to perpetuate the memory of the men who made it possible for us to have such a country as we now enjoy.

NEW YORK DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

By Col. DE WITT C. SPRAGUE.

I.

E'en thirty times the year has ceaseless run
  Her rounded course since Gettysburg beheld
The awful pageantry of war, the dun
  Of battle gather on her hills where swelled
The bloody tide and bellowed hoarse the giant gun.

Through mist and cloud which melted fast away
  That summer sun in blazing splendor broke,
Throwing his rays where mighty legions lay,
  Which morning drum and trumpet soon awoke,
And marshalled into ranks of battle's dread array.

Freedom along the ridge — the rock-browed —
  Far through the vale her rocky bulwark formed,
And waved her starry banner high and proud,
  Where soon the thundering combat surged and stormed,
And with its screaming, burning bolts red furrows plowed.

II.

Here comrades fought and fell, whose memory
  We fain would honor; and to-day we bring
Affection's sacred token, although we
  Can not but feel our pious offering
Is feebly wrought, and nobler, worthier far should be.

We know the world of what we say will take
  But little note and not remember long;
Yet what they did forever here will wake
  Its voice of praise in eloquence and song —
(Like this, in nobler words, immortal Lincoln spake.)

The humblest soldier is remembered now;
  Each did his duty in his proper sphere,
And though no laurel crowned his living brow,
  The land he fought for holds his memory dear,
While comrades at his tomb with reverence bow.

And we remember, too, that lonely grave,
  With simple, touching epitaph, "UNKNOWN!" —
But freedom knows and guards her nameless brave,
  Blessing their dust, she claims each as her own,
While tears from eyes unseen the flowers above it lave.

For what a priceless stake these dead contended!
  Their country's life — the hope of all mankind.
But they were faithful to their trust, and bended
  Their souls to do what duty had assigned,
Though lowering death itself over them there impended.

They fell, O land, redeemed and disenthralled!
  For thee the measure of devotion filled.
They felt that never yet had men been called
  To draw the sword for holier cause. They thrilled
The Nation's sinking heart — Rebellion fled away appalled!

III.

And now we dedicate a monument
To these heroic men who nobly stood
Between their country and her foes, and spent
For freedom and for their loyal blood,
That hallows evermore the ground with which it blent.

Mutely, though eloquently, it will well,—
More eloquently far than human tongue —
The story of their patriotism tell,
And in these vales, these hallowed hills among,
At morn, as Memnon sang of old, their anthems swell!

And yet no storied column towering high,
The royal brave who struggled here require;
Their peans heaven-born freedom shall supply,
For them old Honor strike his loftiest lyre.
Their monuments are glorious deeds that can not die!

They rear themselves a living monument,
Who for their country fight and die for her;
That 's hallowed ground with which their dust is blent,
Earth's tenderest bosom is their sepulchre;
For them with grateful tears their countrymen lament.

Though perish every trophy of their fame,
Though massive column crumble all away,
Still their proud memory would live on the same,
Preserved and honored to the latest day
In human hearts, where freedom keeps her vestal flame!

IV.

O Gettysburg! forever more thy fame
With freedom's proud achievements will be found;
And grateful patriots with glad acclaim
Will point to thee as consecrated ground,
Nor Marathon nor Bunker Hill is holier name.

Yes, consecrated ground and doubly blest;
For here the Nation's periled life was saved.
And here her faithful children honored rest,
Who for her sake the deadly conflict braved,
And rushed to death as back the stubborn foe was pressed!

Yet, Gettysburg, e'en while I sing to-day,
My cheeks are burning with the sense of shame,
For I behold how Speculation's sway
Has tarnished deep the beauty of thy fame —
Rudely, with greedy hand thy treasures torn away!

Here Freedom's heritage is bought and sold,
  Her sacred precincts made a selfish mart,
Where Desecration, now grown proud and bold,
  May practice all unchecked the Vandal's art,
Despoiling even hallowed scenes for lust of gold.

O Nation saved through blood! North, South, East, West!
  O Southern Gray! O Comrades everywhere!
(Even these loyal dead mutely protest)
  O gallant chiefs whose brows the laurel bear,
Save Gettysburg, and her Despoiler's hand arrest!

Tread softly! Freedom's voice hath blessed this ground.
  Here sleep her children. Never, never more
The rolling drum will call, or bugle sound,
  Or them alarm the cannon's awful roar —
Sleep on in peace, O honored dead, in peace profound!

V.

Dear natal State, thy loyal sons have bled
  On many a glorious field for Freedom's right;
Whether into the deadly breach they led
  To break the Tyrant's or Rebellion's might,
They won an honored place with earth's illustrious dead.

Thy dead rest well, but oh, thy living brave,
  The maimed, the crippled, wrecked in health are there!
Naught can restore what they so freely gave —
  These claim thy warm solicitude and care.
O, let them not as mendicants thy bounty crave!

My country, thou canst never more forget
  The priceless service they did render thee!
Thou never canst repay the mighty debt,
  Yet thou canst ever just and generous be
To them who saved; let them their sufferings ne'er regret.

All tenderly, my country, should thou guard
  Widow and orphan of thy loyal dead.
The lot of many a one is sad and hard.
  Oh, stand thou in the lost protector's stead,
And let his child or widow be thy cherished ward.

VI.

Our morn and noon are gone and fast the sun
  Of life rolls downward to the close of day.
Oh, may we feel our duties are well done;
  That when the final tattoo sounds, we may
Lie calmly down, conscious an honored name is won.

O, Sun of Peace, shine ever on our land!
O, Freedom, with thy sacred aegis guard!
O, Truth and Justice, rule from strand to strand!
O, Light of Progress, lead us still onward!
O, God! let us at all times feel Thy favoring Hand!

ADDRESS BY

HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

MR. CHAIRMAN, COMRADES AND FRIENDS:

This impressive scene is the homage which a great State renders to its martyred sons. The bidding of 6,000,000 people has sent us here to dedicate their token of love to the memory of their soldier dead. The battle in which they fought was one of the great battles of history; the cause, the highest for which human blood was ever shed. The scenes of bravery and hardship are embedded in the memory of every American; and the victory here won determined the integrity of the Union, and insured the establishment of human freedom in this land. For participation in such a conflict and in aiding the accomplishment of such ends, no homage of a grateful State is too profuse, no mark of appreciation is too generous, no expression of love is undeserved.

But in this presence and amid these hallowed surroundings, as I look upon the scarred faces and maimed bodies among these thousands who accompanied us from our State to be present at these ceremonies, and to visit once more the battle ground they helped to win, I feel that out of her boundless gratitude and generosity our great State could have rendered no more grateful tribute to the memory of those who sleep beneath the sod at Gettysburg, than to send hither, as she has, 7,000 living survivors of that terrible conflict which took place on these hills and in these valleys. You, comrades, of all the living, are most deserving to be here to-day. The great State which I have the honor to represent on this occasion, and which we are both proud to call our home, delights to pay this mark of respect and appreciation to your services. To you, equally with those who sleep around us, belongs the praise and gratitude of your State and Nation. Thirty years ago to-day, 30,000 of you, all from New York, risked your lives, with your countrymen from other States, on this field against the attack of as brave an enemy as ever fought,— ready to pour out your blood to save your country. Over a thousand of that noble host fell in battle and are buried beneath these stones. Some gave up their lives in other battles, and Time, the great reaper, has gathered thousands of others to their last resting place. Only you are left, and many of you are bowed and gray. A few years and you will join your comrades on the other side of the great river. But you have the proud satisfaction of knowing what those of your fellows who went before do not know,— unless from Heaven they look down upon these exercises,— that neither time nor space nor events have effaced from the hearts of your countrymen, or ever can efface, a profound sense of admiration and gratitude for the patriotic service which you rendered

to mankind. The ceremonies of to-day have this double significance — that in commemorating the virtues of the dead they bear vivid testimony to the heroism of the living.

Broad and liberal in her judgment as is the Empire State, tolerant as she is of radicalism in political or religious ideas, her heart has ever beat true to the harmony of the Union, and she has ever steadfastly adhered to the maintenance and preservation of the Federal system in all its original integrity. Her patriotism has never been halting or sparing. Within her borders the first scheme for a Union of the colonies in resistance to the tyranny of Great Britain was formulated. Her territory was the scene of many struggles of the Revolution. Her sons were foremost in constructing the Federal government. So, when Sumter was fired on and disunion threatened the proud nation, which she had done so much to establish and build up, the Empire State was found in the van of patriots, pouring out men and money and inspiration to preserve the Union intact and inviolable. No sooner had the President of the United States issued his proclamation on April 15, 1861, calling on the States for militia, than New York responded with men and arms. The quota assigned to New York was 13,280 men, and on the day following the President's proclamation Governor Morgan ordered all the available organized militia, numbering 19,000 men, to hold themselves in readiness to march to Washington; while, on the same day, the Legislature passed a bill providing for the enrollment of 30,000 volunteers to serve two years, and appropriating $3,000,000 for expenses. Within a week from the firing on Sumter, the Seventh Regiment left New York for Washington, and within three weeks 46,000 armed men had gone from the State to fight for their country. In New York city 200,000 men and women met in mass meeting to take action on the affront to the American flag, and the wave of popular indignation there started swept like a tide through the loyal States. The city of New York appropriated a million dollars toward suppressing the Rebellion, besides the hundreds of thousands subscribed by individual citizens. Nearly a score of the members of the Legislature enlisted and went to the front.

Here was a splendid demonstration of the spirit of the people and the soldierly qualities of the organized militia. Throughout the war this exhibition of patriotism was continued. Under Governor Seymour tens of thousands of men were put into the field,— so many in fact that when the New York riots broke out there were but few companies of militia remaining in the State, and the rioters had their own way for a time. Because Seymour went to the metropolis and in seeking to suppress disorder addressed the disturbers as "my friends," he was maligned by opponents for lack of sympathy with the Union cause. But Seymour's sympathy was demonstrated in a more practical way. He had sent all available State troops to fight for the Union at the seat of war, and was not looking for enemies to fight in his own State. In all, New York furnished for the defence of the Union 400,000 men, or over one-fifth of her entire population. The cost to her in actual outlay of money is conservatively estimated at about $200,000,000, while the loss of human life in actual service comprised 52,933 men. Patriotism is not usually measured by statistics, but figures such as these, the equal of which no other State can

present, must forever stand as a monument of New York's courageous devotion to Liberty and Union.

In the great battle fought on this hallowed ground, New York's part was prominent, and the bravery of her men conspicuous. No small share of the Union victory is hers. Most of the heroes of the struggle were her sons. A third of the soldiers on the Federal side were in New York regiments. In cavalry, artillery, and infantry organizations, equivalent to seventy-three regiments, New York had not much less than 30,000 enlisted men and officers on the field. The battle was opened in the morning of July 1st by videttes and skirmishers of the Eighth New York Cavalry, and Buford's Cavalry, of which the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth New York formed part. They engaged the enemy stubbornly until the infantry arrived, and then effectively supported the latter during the day. The division of James S. Wadsworth, a son of New York, of the First Corps, arrived first on the field, and came to the relief of the cavalry. In this division there were the Seventy-sixth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-fifth, and One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers. The latter regiment lost that forenoon 207 killed and wounded out of 380 men; the Seventy-sixth lost 169 killed and wounded out of 375 men; while the Eighty-fourth and Ninety-fifth Regiments, in a charge with the Sixth Wisconsin, captured nearly the whole of a rebel brigade. About the time this occurred, Gen. Abner Doubleday, of our State, and the Second and Third Divisions of the First Corps, the former commanded by John C. Robinson, also a New Yorker, and in them the Eightieth, Eighty-third, Ninety-seventh, and One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers, arrived on the field, and at once took part in the struggle. In one attack on a brigade of Robinson's Division, the Eighty-third and Ninety-seventh received high commendation, and the latter regiment captured a battle flag. The Eightieth, Ninety-fourth, and One hundred and fourth are also praised in the official reports, and General Robinson says: "Soldiers never fought better or inflicted severer blows upon the enemy." In this day's fighting, Reynolds' Batteries, L and E, of the First New York Artillery, bore their share and earned deserved commendation.

About the time all of the First Corps was engaged, the Eleventh Corps in which were Battery I, of the First Artillery, the Thirteenth Battery, the Forty-first, Forty-fifth, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-eighth, One hundred and nineteenth, One hundred and thirty-fourth, One hundred and thirty-sixth, One hundred and fifty-fourth and One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiments, New York Volunteers, arrived and took position and their part in the engagement. Francis C. Barlow, von Steinwehr, and Carl Schurz, all New Yorkers, commanded the divisions of this corps.

The fighting of this, the first day, was of a desperate character, and those engaged, deserve all praise for their bravery. While they were compelled to give way, they finally held the position at which the battles of the succeeding days were fought.

With the Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, General Meade, there arrived on the field of battle his Chief of Staff, Gen. Daniel Butterfield,

of our State, who had served not only in our volunteers, but also in New York's militia before the war commenced.

By the forenoon of the second day all of the Third Corps, commanded by General Sickles, had reached the field, the First Division arriving there on the evening of the first. In the afternoon it was attacked by a superior force, and a furious conflict began. Our State was represented in this corps not only by its gallant commander, but also by Gens. Joseph B. Carr, J. H. Hobart Ward, and Charles K. Graham, the Fourth Battery, and Battery D, First Artillery, the Fortieth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Eighty-sixth, One hundred and twentieth, and One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiments of infantry. I need not remind you that it was here in this plucky fight our brave presiding officer lost his leg. His courage won for him immortal fame, and the conduct of his troops found deserved eulogy in the reports of the division and brigade commanders.

The Fifth Corps arrived in the forenoon of this day, and with it the Twelfth, Forty-fourth, One hundred and fortieth and One hundred and forty-sixth Infantry, and Battery C, of the First Artillery, of the New York Volunteers. Of its general officers, Romeyn B. Ayres, and Stephen H. Weed were also of New York. In coming to the support of the Third Corps, the Fifth took possession of the Round Top Ridge, a most important position, and maintained their hold. The loss suffered was very severe, and among the killed was General Weed. The corps commander reports that the men of the Fifth Corps sustained their reputation.

The Second Corps arrived on the battlefield on the morning of the 2d, and was placed in position. Its First Division assisted the Third and Fifth Corps in the battle of the afternoon; in fact, nearly the whole corps became engaged in repelling the enemy's attack, made originally on the Third Corps. The Tenth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-first, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-second, Eighty-eighth, One hundred and eighth, One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and twenty-fifth, and One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiments of infantry, Battery B, First Artillery, and the Fourteenth Battery, served in this corps, and Gen. Samuel K. Zook, a New Yorker, was killed in the conflict. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, another New Yorker, also served in this corps.

The Sixth Corps arrived on the afternoon of the 2d, and worthily assisted the Fifth Corps in its struggle with the enemy. In this corps, were the New York Thirty-third, Forty-third, Forty-ninth, Sixty-second, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-seventh, Seventy-seventh, One hundred and twenty-first, and One hundred and twenty-second Regiments of infantry, the First and Third Batteries, and Gens. Joseph J. Bartlett and Alexander Shaler, of this State.

Gen. Henry W. Slocum, whose noble heroism and military skill his country honors equally with the Empire State, commanding the Twelfth Corps on this occasion, had arrived and taken position on the evening of the 1st. On the 2d, in the afternoon, portions of his corps moved to the assistance of the Third and Fifth Corps, and soon thereafter the remainder of the corps, commanded by Gen. George S. Greene, another New Yorker, who is also with us to-day, had a severe engagement of nearly three hours' duration, but, sup-

ported by parts of the First and Eleventh Corps, held its ground. New York's representatives in this corps were, besides Generals Slocum and Greene, the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, One hundred and second, One hundred and seventh, One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and thirty-seventh, One hundred and forty-fifth, One hundred and forty-ninth, and One hundred and fiftieth Regiments of infantry, and Battery M, of the First Artillery.

Gregg's cavalry division, in which served the Second, Fourth, and Tenth New York, arrived on the 2d, and had a severe engagement in the afternoon.

Kilpatrick's cavalry division (Kilpatrick was a New York volunteer before being promoted brigadier-general), in which the Fifth New York served, arrived late in the afternoon of the 2d, and also had a successful engagement with the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 3d, the whole of General Slocum's Twelfth Corps having been united during the night, returned the attack of the previous evening, and the ground lost was fully regained; two brigades of the Sixth and some regiments of the First Corps supported this attack. The Sixtieth New York captured two battle flags.

Soon after noon of this day, the enemy opened a tremendous artillery fire, and the Artillery Reserve, in which were the Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Batteries, and Batteries G and K, of the First Artillery, which had arrived on the 2d, and portions of which were engaged that day, took part with the other batteries in reply to this cannonade, and in the final repulse of the charge which followed it. The report of the chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac speaks well of their work and bravery.

About two hours after the commencement of the artillery fire, the enemy advanced and charged the position held by the Second Corps. They made a gallant charge, but were finally repulsed at all points. Of the troops who directly assisted in the repulse, the Eightieth New York was especially mentioned; the Eighty-second captured two, the Forty-second, one, and the Fifty-ninth, two battle flags. While this charge was made principally on the Second Corps, there were engagements all along our line, and Kilpatrick's Division, with the Fifth Cavalry, had a sanguinary action with the enemy. Victory everywhere rewarded the bravery of our troops.

I make no excuse, before 7,000 veteran survivors, for recalling the proud parts which you and your absent associates took in this great battle. Before you, I need but state the bare outlines of these three days' engagements. At every point, in every action, the men of the Empire State were found in the van, doing their full duty, with credit to themselves and the State. The daring deeds of officers and men, the hairbreadth escapes, the wounds, the deaths, the miseries, the anguish, the courage, the hopes, the despair, the triumphs,— all these your memory recalls more vividly than brush could paint or pen narrate. Sweet to you must be the proud consciousness of having gone down into the Valley of Death for your country's sake. And sweet to you particularly must be the revived memories of this field since you have been spared to witness the fruition of its hardships and sorrows in a restored and peaceful Union.

To us of maturer age, the battles of the Revolution were firmly impressed in our memories as we read their history, not by gas or electric light, but by tallow candle, and as we gazed long and intently at the pictures of the heroes and heroic struggles of those days. The picture of "Old Put." riding down the steep hill, Washington crossing the Delaware, all in steel engraving, are vividly impressed on my mind to-day. But no picture of the past is worthier of an honored place in our memories than this of to-day. Here are Sickles, and Slocum, and Butterfield, and Greene, and other brave officers, and this magnificent background of 7,000 New York veterans — all joint participants in this fight for the Union, and all sharers in its glorious triumphs. Soon they, too, will be in steel plate, and our children will revere and remember those who fought for our freedom and won it 100 years ago.

We are here to-day as New Yorkers, bringing sad but proud associations to the celebration of the deeds of neighbors and kinsmen in a great national battle; but we are on the territory of another State, and we are here to turn over to the custody of other people the monuments which our hands have built and which our acts to-day dedicate. But not to strangers do we confide this token of our love, — not to people indifferent to the sentiment which attaches to our action. The blood of Pennsylvanians is mingled here with the blood of New Yorkers. The memory of the battle is sweetened with the thought of the Christian charity which Pennsylvania's sons and daughters showed toward the dead and injured on this field. Gentle hands bound the wounds, and ministered to the wants of our mangled comrades. Sympathetic hearts sent to many a sorrowing home the last messages of dying soldiers. The deeds of valor in the battle were not more memorable than the acts of self-sacrifice among the sufferings of the wounded. Charity here knew neither state nor section, neither Union nor Confederate soldiers, but suffused its tender mercies among all alike.

This is pre-eminently the battlefield of the nation. Men of nearly every state participated in its action. Nearly every state contributed to the exhibitions of bravery, and no less brave were those who fought in the Union army than those who followed the Confederate flag, and fought behind their superb leader, General Lee. No charge in martial history was ever more daring or courageous than that of Pickett's men. It has an immortal place among military annals.

Around us sleep the dead of nearly every state. The same green sod covers the grave of Union soldier and Confederate soldier, and the firm texture which nature has woven over the dead bodies of those who were once in mortal conflict here, is symbolic of that close feeling of affection, sympathy and respect which now binds together the people of the North and South, and forgets, in one common, fraternal and patriotic impulse, the wrongs and injuries of days gone by. In dedicating these monuments to our own heroes, we do not forget or withhold the praise due to the heroes of sister states, but in our exercises here we merely reflect the attachment and respect which extend to all. We have always —

"Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

Standing here on this ground thirty years ago next November, and consecrating this burying place for the dead, Abraham Lincoln, before the war was yet over, in what has been called the most eloquent speech of his life, gave utterance to these words.

"In a larger sense we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we have highly resolved that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

To this solemn task no man gave truer devotion than the great martyr who uttered this sad and earnest injunction. Before the work was completed, he was taken away. He was only allowed to behold a stricken nation, torn by dissension, wasted by war, its integrity saved, but with the embers of civil strife still burning and complete reconciliation still invisible. You, his associates in this task, have been spared to see its full accomplishment. To-day the Civil War is but a part of history. Time and the fraternal instincts of our people have effaced all bitterness and discord. Great as was the magnitude of the Rebellion, terrible as it was in its effect, the great lessons which it taught us was to future ages worth the teaching, and the memory which it left will be a perpetual warning. For generations to come — let us hope forever — there can never be in this country another civil war. The ties of friendship and love are now too closely knit together to permit the arraying of one section against another in deadly conflict. It would be the everlasting shame of the United States if, advanced as they are in civilization and with the warning of the Rebellion behind them, they should permit any difference of political opinion to lead them to warfare. We are confronted with dangers, but not from sectional conflicts. Peace and order will be threatened, but such outbreaks must necessarily be spasmodic, and the strong arm of the law will be put forth to quell them. For this purpose we must equip and maintain our citizen soldiers, our State militias, in sufficient numbers and proper discipline. They are our mainstay against riot and disorder. They were the first to rush to the defence of the Union, and were the nation's main reliance. They must be maintained and encouraged, not for the cultivation of a war-like spirit, but for the preservation of peace and order. The existence of an efficient militia prevents the engendering of disorder, not by use of weapons, but by the moral presence of military discipline and strength. We need our militia to prevent riots as well as to suppress them.

The real dangers which confront us, however, are not from martial conflicts or clash of arms. They operate more insidiously. They sap our moral strength and warp our political ideas. In the battle against these enemies, we

are all soldiers under the same flag. For our inspiration we come to these historic scenes, and drink anew the patriotism which springs from noble deeds and brave words. If the immediate task in which Lincoln invited your co-operation thirty years ago is done, the banner of Liberty and Union which he carried must still be held aloft, and the nation which he and you defended must be preserved from corruption and decay. In that work, let the memory of Gettysburg cheer us on and make us all true Americans, consecrated to America's highest welfare.

REUNION OF GREENE'S NEW YORK BRIGADE, GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 3, 1893. (NEW YORK DAY.)

ADDRESS OF Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

COMRADES:

I am happy to meet on this historic ground so many men from my own State who fought here thirty years ago. The Empire State did her full share on this field, as she did on every other field during our Civil War. Since the close of the war she has never failed to show her appreciation of the valor of her sons and her gratitude for the services performed by them. In her civil service she has given them preference over all other classes of her citizens. She has established within her own borders a Home where the old veteran can spend his declining years in company with comrades; she has erected on this field a beautiful monument to mark the place where each organization fought; and finally she has wisely and generously afforded us this opportunity to meet here and renew the ties of comradeship on the ground where the fate of the nation was decided.

We have not come here to laud New York, nor to boast of the services of our own corps. We have not come here to rake up matters of controversy. All these matters we can well afford to leave to the historian and the military critic of the future. It is our right and duty to speak of facts known to us, and let others pass judgment upon them.

On June 27th, thirty years ago, our corps was at Middletown, within a short march of Williamsport, the point at which General Lee crossed the Potomac. On that day I received from General Hooker a letter directing me to hold the Twelfth Corps in readiness to march at a moment's notice to Williamsport. General Hooker stated that it was his intention to place the troops at Harper's Ferry under my command, and throw this force and the Twelfth Corps on General Lee's line of communication. In the meantime, he would concentrate the other corps of his army within supporting distance. At 7 o'clock on the previous evening, General Hooker had telegraphed to General Halleck, asking permission to evacuate Maryland Heights and use the garrison at that point in the field. At 10:30 on the morning of the 27th, General Halleck telegraphed a reply, refusing his consent to the removal of the troops from Maryland Heights. At a later hour on the same day, General Hooker repeated his request, saying: "Ten thousand men are at Harper's Ferry, in condition to take the field. At that point they are of no earthly account. All public property could be secured to-night, and the troops marched where they would be of some service." This second request having been refused by General Halleck, General Hooker requested to be relieved from command of the army.

General Lee's report of his operations in Pennsylvania states "that on the 27th of June, Longstreet and Ewell were encamped near Chambersburg. * * * It was expected that as soon as the Federal army crossed the Potomac,

General Stuart would give notice of its movements; and nothing having been heard from him since our entrance into Maryland, it was inferred that it had not yet left Virginia. Orders were, therefore, given to move upon Harrisburg. * * * The advance against Harrisburg was arrested by the intelligence received from a scout on the night of the 28th, to the effect that the army of General Hooker had crossed the Potomac and was approaching the South Mountain. To deter him from advancing farther west, and intercepting our communication with Virginia, it was determined to concentrate our army east of the mountains."

The disposition made by General Hooker of his army undoubtedly saved Harrisburg. Had the request of General Hooker to use the 10,000 men at Harper's Ferry been granted, that force and our corps would on the 28th of June have been on the line of Lee's communication, with ample time to entrench. That we should have been able to hold our position till General Hooker could have brought all the other corps to our assistance, I feel very confident.

On June 28th, General Meade assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. In General Halleck's letter, informing General Meade of his assignment to the command of the army, Halleck says: "Harper's Ferry and its garrison are under your direct orders; you are authorized to remove from command and send from your army any officer or other person you may deem proper, and appoint to command as you may deem expedient. In fine, General, you are intrusted with all the power and authority which the President, Secretary of War, or the General-in-Chief can confer on you, and you may rely upon our full support." With the unlimited power thus granted him, General Meade, without a moment's delay, did the very thing General Hooker had asked permission to do; and before retiring to rest, the order for the evacuation of Maryland Heights was issued, and the 10,000 troops doing guard duty at that point were brought into the field to meet Lee's army.

From Middletown our corps marched via Knoxville and Frederick City, and encamped on the night of June 30th, at a point about one mile from Littlestown, on the road leading to Hanover. On the morning of July 1st, we moved, as ordered by General Meade, to Two Taverns, there to await further orders. On the afternoon of that day, while resting in the fields along the roadside, a citizen came down the road leading to Gettysburg, who reported that a battle was being fought near that village. Maj. E. W. Guindon, of my staff, with part of the cavalry attached to corps headquarters, was ordered at once to Gettysburg to learn the truth of the story. We had not heard a sound of the battle, because of the range of hills between us and Gettysburg, and because the wind was blowing to the north. The troops were ordered on the march at once, and while on the road to this place my staff officer returned, confirming the truth of the story, saying that he had met General Hancock and General Howard, and both desired the Twelfth Corps to be brought to the field as rapidly as possible. The leading division, under General Geary, was placed on the left of a portion of the First Corps, and between it and Little Round Top. The First Division was placed temporarily on the high ground south of Rock Creek, and west of the Baltimore Pike. When General Meade arrived, about 1 o'clock on the morning of July 2d, and decided

to concentrate his army at Gettysburg, the two divisions of the Twelfth Corps were ordered to Culp's Hill, and the line where we now stand was established. The balance of the night and part of the 2d of July was spent in constructing this line of works, which has been so well preserved.

When the attack was made on the left of our line, along Cemetery Ridge, and at Little Round Top, I was ordered by General Meade to move the entire Twelfth Corps to the support of the left. I issued the order, but information came to me from both General Williams and General Geary that the enemy was in their front in strong force. No attack had as yet been made on our right, and General Meade undoubtedly thought these reports exaggerated. I urged that a division be left here to guard the line held by the corps, but as the pressure on the left was very heavy, and as portions of that part of our line had been pressed back, General Meade would not consent to leave but a brigade to defend the position and works of the Twelfth Corps. For this important work, General Greene's brigade was selected. It consisted of five New York regiments — the Sixtieth, under Col. Abel Godard, the Seventy-eighth, under Colonel Hammerstein, the One hundred and second, under Col. Lewis R. Stegman, the One hundred and thirty-seventh, under Col. David Ireland, and One hundred and forty-ninth, under Col. Henry A. Barnum. The brigade had but 1,350 effective men in line. While General Greene was engaged in extending his men so as to defend as much as possible of our line, he was vigorously attacked by a portion of Ewell's Corps. All thought of defending the line of works held by Williams' Division was abandoned. General Greene threw back the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York, so that it protected to some extent his right flank, and it did good work against the enemy occupying the entrenchments of Williams' Division. When the attack commenced, General Greene sent to General Wadsworth, of the First Corps, on his left, and to General Howard, commanding the Eleventh Corps, for assistance. Both these officers responded promptly by sending to him the Sixth Wisconsin, Colonel Dawes; the Fourteenth Brooklyn, Col. E. B. Fowler; the One hundred and forty-seventh New York, Major Harney, all from Wadsworth's Division of the First Corps; also, the Eighty-second Illinois, Colonel Salomon; the Forty-fifth New York, Colonel von Amsberg; the Sixty-first Ohio, Colonel McGroarty of the Eleventh Corps. Darkness closed the contest, and preparations on our part for regaining our position were commenced at once. The First Division (Williams') and the two brigades of the Second were ordered to return to this part of the line. Shaler's Brigade of the Sixth Corps, the One hundred and twenty-second New York, Colonel Titus, and the Fourteenth Brooklyn, Colonel Fowler, were ordered to assist the Twelfth Corps, and all did efficient service. Battery F, Fourth United States Artillery; Battery K, Fifth United States Artillery; Battery M, First New York, and Knap's Pennsylvania Battery were placed in position during the night by Colonel Best, and at 4 A. M., on the 3d, we opened the fight. The task of regaining our line proved to be more difficult than I had anticipated. The explanation is given in the report of General Ewell. He says: "I was ordered to renew my attack at daylight on Friday morning, and as General Johnson's position was the only one afford-

ing hope of doing this to advantage, he was reinforced by Smith's Brigade of Early's Division, and by Daniel's and Rodes' old brigades of Rodes' Division. Just before the time fixed for General Johnson to advance, the enemy attacked him, to regain the works captured by Stewart the evening before."

Both sides had been strongly reinforced; both were ordered to attack at daylight, our side hoping to regain the ground lost on the previous evening; the enemy determined, and expecting to advance to the Baltimore Pike. The battle was fought with great vigor and bravery on both sides, continuing nearly seven hours, and resulting in our regaining every foot of the ground lost by the removal of our troops on the previous day. Speaking of the final result, General Ewell, in his report, says: "Repeated reports from the cavalry on our left that the enemy was moving heavy columns of infantry to turn General Johnson's left at last caused him, about 1 P. M., to evacuate the work already gained, and he (Johnson) finally took up a position about 300 yards in rear of the works he had abandoned."

This closed the battle of Gettysburg, so far as the right of the line was concerned. It was followed on the left by that great artillery duel, the magnificent charge of the Confederates, under General Pickett — an exhibition of bravery on both sides such as has seldom, if ever before, been witnessed on any field.

Upon no battle ever fought were such great results depending. It was the turning point in our Civil War. It was a contest, the history of which is better known than is that of any other great battle. Even before the dead were buried or the wounded removed from the field, the military student commenced his study. Since the close of the war, the field has been visited by the leading actors on both sides, who have located their positions and told their stories. More important still, and far more interesting, is the fact that every official report, every important communication written at the time by the actors, has been preserved, and is to be found in the publications of the War Department. Here are portrayed the designs, the hopes and the fears of all the actors in the great battle fought on this field. During the battle, I knew little of what was done except here on our right; but, if time permitted, I would gladly glean from the reports of Confederate and Union officers a brief history of the events on other parts of the field,— of the scene where the great leader and magnificent soldier of Pennsylvania, John F. Reynolds, gave up his life. I would speak of the fight in the Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield; of the cavalry fight on our right; of the contest for possession of Little Round Top; of the hand-to-hand fight in Devil's Den; of the magnificent charge of Pickett, and its equally magnificent repulse.

But the duty assigned to me to-day was to speak of the operations on Culp's Hill. Every Confederate report shows that on their side it was regarded as of great importance. How near we came to losing it, is shown in the report of General Ewell. Speaking of operations at the close of the first day, he says: "The enemy had fallen back to a commanding position known as Cemetery Hill, south of Gettysburg, and quickly presented a formidable front there. On entering the town, I received a message from the commanding general to attack this hill if I could do so to advantage. I could not bring artillery to bear

on it, and all the troops with me were jaded by twelve hours' marching and fighting, and I was notified that General Johnson's Division (the only one of my corps that had not been engaged) was close to town. Cemetery Hill was not assailable from the town, and I determined to take possession of a wooded hill to my left, on a line with and commanding Cemetery Hill. Before Johnson got up, the enemy was reported moving to outflank our extreme left, and I could see what seemed to me to be his skirmishers in that direction. Before this report could be investigated by Lieut. T. T. Turner, aide-de-camp of my staff, and Lieut. Robert D. Early, sent for that purpose, and Johnson placed in position, the night was far advanced. I received orders soon after dark to draw my corps to the right in case it could not be used to advantage where it was; that the commanding general thought from the nature of the ground that the position for attack was a good one on that side. I represented to the commanding general that the hill above referred to was unoccupied by the enemy, as reported by Lieutenants Turner and Early, who had gone upon it, and it commanded their position, and made it untenable, so far as I could judge. He decided to let me remain, and on my return to my headquarters after 12 o'clock at night, I sent orders to Johnson, by Lieutenant Turner, to take possession of this hill if he had not already done so. General Johnson stated in reply to this order, that he had sent a reconnoitering party to the hill, with orders to report as to the position of the enemy in reference to it. This party, on or near the summit, was met by a superior force of the enemy, which succeeded in capturing a portion of the reconnoitering party, the rest of it making its escape. During this conversation with General Johnson, a man arrived, bringing a despatch, dated at 12, midnight, taken from a Federal courier, making his way from General Sykes to General Slocum, in which the former stated that his corps was then halted four miles from Gettysburg, and would resume his march at 4 A. M. Lieutenant Turner brought this despatch to my headquarters, and at the same time stated that General Johnson would refrain from attacking the position till I had received notice of the fact that the enemy were in possession of the hill, and had sent him further orders. Day was breaking, and it was now too late for any changes of place."

Such was General Ewell's statement about the early occupancy of Culp's Hill. The fact is that the reconnoitering party to which he refers came in contact with a small force sent here to protect our engineers, who were engaged in marking out the line to be occupied by the troops of the Twelfth Corps. The troops of Geary's Division did not commence taking position here till about 3 A. M., and the last of Williams' Division was not in position till after 8 A. M.

In General Lee's report it is stated that General Ewell was ordered, on July 2d, to attack our right simultaneously with the attack of General Longstreet on the left. To the fact that General Ewell's attack was not made till an hour after Longstreet commenced his attack, was due the weakening of this part of our line, and making the task assigned to General Ewell easier than it otherwise would have been; but the delay also prevented General Ewell from realizing the great advantage he had gained. It gave us the night between the 2d and 3d to strengthen our position and prevent his further advance.

Now, comrades, I am glad to meet here so many men of my old corps. My

only regret is that the men from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, who were your comrades in the corps, are not with us to-day.

New York's part on the field of Gettysburg is known to all! Of the Union army on this field, about thirty per cent. were New York men; of the killed and wounded, more than thirty per cent. were New Yorkers.

When the stranger, visiting this field, asks his guide to take him to the places where the hard fighting was done, he will, at every place, have within his view, some of the monuments erected by New York. If he goes to the scene of the first day's operations, where Reynolds fell, he will find it dotted all over with New York monuments; he will find them on the Wheatfield, in the Peach Orchard, and on the scene of Gregg's cavalry fight. If he ascends to the summit of Little Round Top, or goes into Devil's Den, he will find them. All along the crest where Longstreet and Pickett made their greatest efforts, he will find monuments marking the position of New York troops.

Of the 1,350 New York soldiers who, under the skillful management of General Greene, so bravely defended our position on July 2d, only 400 are present to greet their old brigade commander.

I feel thankful that a kind Providence has lengthened out the days of this venerable man, now in his ninety-third year, and has permitted him, after the lapse of nearly one-third of a century, to return to this field on which he served with so much distinction, and here meet the men of his old command. I know you are impatient to greet him, and I will no longer deprive you of that pleasure.

ADDRESS OF MAJ. GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE.

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS:

On this, the thirtieth anniversay of the great battle for the preservation of our Union, which was fought here, it seems meet that I should recite on this hill where the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps — the White Star Brigade — fought, what took place on the night of the 2d, and morning of the 3d of July, 1863.

It is of you that your gallant and distinguished commander, Gen. Henry W. Slocum, has said, " that it is due to the gallant conduct of this brigade that the enemy did not occupy your lines on the right and penetrate to the rear of our army," on the night of the 2d of July, 1863.

On the morning of the 2d of July, 1863, the Third Brigade, with the Second Division, was on the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, at Little Round Top. At sunrise we marched to the extreme right of the army, to Culp's Hill, to which we to-day return in great numbers after an interval of thirty years. We thank God that so many of us are present at this time in health and in vigor, and able to rejoice in a happy and united country.

We were ordered to erect defensive works on the crest of this hill on the line as we here see them to-day. The Third Brigade took position on the extreme left, extending to the first angle. I directed the details of the align-

ment, the men worked vigorously, and in a few hours we had a good breastwork, made with a few trees cut, and with cordwood and loose stones which we found in the immediate vicinity. This was completed early in the day, almost exclusively by the Third Brigade. The One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Colonel Ireland, commenced a traverse on our right, which was extended for about twenty yards, and which was of great value during the subsequent fight.

Next on the right was General Kane, with about 400 men of the Second Brigade; and on his right was the First Division of the Twelfth Corps, under General Ruger, General Williams having been placed in command of the Twelfth Corps, General Slocum commanding the right wing of the army, the Fifth and Twelfth Corps.

After the completion of the intrenchments early in the day, we rested on our arms. Meanwhile the fight was going on our left at the Peach Orchard and Devil's Den, while large bodies of the enemy were seen, as they had been all day, massing on our front, at a considerable distance beyond Rock Creek, at Benner's Hill. Artillery was brought up to the apex of Culp's Hill, and batteries of the enemy located on Benner's Hill were driven under cover or destroyed. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Later in the day, orders came to the general commanding the right wing — General Slocum — to send the Twelfth Corps to the left of the army, then suffering a fierce attack from Longstreet. General Slocum fully understood the importance of occupying Culp's Hill, and instinctively believing that the enemy must be in force in our front, ordered that the Third Brigade remain in their intrenchments, as you have just heard, which order was approved by the General-in-Chief; and it is due to General Slocum's knowledge and foresight that the enemy did not occupy this strong position and penetrate to the rear of the army with a large force.

The First Brigade of the Second Division was reserved for picket duty, and did not occupy the lines of field fortifications on Culp's Hill on the 2d of July, excepting for a short period in the morning.

When the First Division, and the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division left Culp's Hill, the Seventy-eighth New York was brought from the left of the brigade, and sent to the front of the Third Brigade to picket and skirmish, and to relieve the details then on that duty at and beyond Rock Creek.

The Twelfth Corps, excepting Greene's Brigade, moved out about sunset, the Third Brigade extending its lines to cover as much as possible of the division line, attenuating it to a considerable degree and leaving about a foot between each man in the breastworks. The First Division reached its position on the left of the army, while the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division, mistaking the line of direction, moved eastwardly over the Baltimore turnpike, across the bridge over Rock Creek, excepting Kane's Brigade, the Second, which, hearing the firing in attack, returned early in the night to Culp's Hill.

The regiment on picket was attacked by the enemy in force immediately after the Twelfth Corps had left the works, and was driven back to our lines. The

enemy moved on our lines vigorously, their men behaving gallantly, but their great losses forced them to fall back, only to renew their attacks and charges at short intervals. These attacks were continued at short intervals till about 10 o'clock P. M., when they made a strong attack on my front and right, forcing back the One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment which occupied Kane's lines of breastworks, to the traverse on our right, where they reformed in good order and maintained their position. At the same time the enemy attempted to pass my right where I had two regiments from Generals Howard and Wadsworth, resting on their arms, in reserve. I immediately called up these regiments; they quickly advanced, and the enemy did not follow up their attack. At the same time, General Kane, with his brigade, arrived, and made his arrival known by a volley on the enemy. The enemy retired, and their attacks ended.

General Kane, hearing the firing on our lines, while marching east on the Baltimore turnpike, had ordered his brigade to countermarch and return to the point of attack. On marching west on the turnpike, the enemy's pickets, who had crossed over the unoccupied intrenchments of the First Division of the Twelfth Corps, had advanced to the vicinity of the pike and fired on Kane's troops. During this fire, I correctly divined that it was a fire on our returning troops, and sent an officer of my staff down the pike to pilot them to my right, which brought General Kane to my right on the line of the enemy's last attack and repulse.

General Kane's timely arrival tended to secure my right and discourage the enemy. We shall always hold in memory this gallant man who, with the true instincts of a soldier, marched straight to the battlefield on hearing the sound of the guns.

There were no attacks after about 10 P. M., though there were random shots occasionally and volleys at 1 and 2 A. M. The First Division of the Twelfth Corps returned to its position near our lines about 1 o'clock A. M.

On the morning of the 3d of July, as you have just heard, the attack of the Twelfth Corps was made early in the morning on the enemy, and the former position in their lines occupied after a severe fight of seven hours. The Third Brigade was vigorously attacked on their front, four separate charges being made until 10 A. M., when the attacks ceased and the enemy retired.

In this morning fight, the Third Brigade was reinforced by General Lockwood's and General Shaler's Brigades, and also by some regiments of the First Brigade of the Second Division, from Wadsworth's Division, First Corps, and a regiment of the First Division. This fight continued with great energy from daylight until about 10 o'clock, A. M., July 3d. At 1 o'clock, P. M., the men went down our front to Rock Creek to get water. No enemy were seen. They had evidently withdrawn from our front, shattered and beaten.

In the morning fight, July 3d, the Adjutant-General of Gen. Edward Johnson's Division (Maj. Watkins Leigh), mounted, followed an attacking party to within fifty yards of our line. He was killed with five balls in his forehead and breast. About fifty men of the force which he was urging up to our lines got too close to retreat, and running up under our breastworks, threw away their muskets and surrendered. The Adjutant-General was taken up by our

burying party and buried, a proper compliment to the memory of a gallant soldier.

I have thus given you a short summary of the incidents of the gallant services on this line, hoping that it may convey to our posterity some idea of what the Third — White Star — Brigade did for their country in the hour of her greatest need.

REMARKS OF MAJ. GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A.

COMRADES:

This is a very fortunate day for all of us. It is a very remarkable scene — men who fought on this battlefield, listening to General Slocum, their corps commander, reciting the story of the battle in which they participated. You have heard him tell of your movements. You have acquiesced, and thus the facts as he detailed them can be considered the true history of the battle on this part of the line. Let all amateur historians, who hereafter may think that they can write an account of the Twelfth Corps on Culp's Hill, either tell it properly or be silent if they can not!

Governor Flower said he hoped you would each live to be as old as General Greene. I move an amendment — that you may be as good as he is, and as handsome. But you will have to hurry up for the rest of your lives, or you won't succeed.

It always does me good to look in the faces of the men who saved this Union. This country is a joint-stock company in which we all hold shares. Consequently, when our enemies set fire to our property, we all hurried out to extinguish the conflagration. And for over four years they kept igniting the fire and we kept putting it out, until at length we conquered and captured the incendiaries. Now we know that everything is safe, and there is no further need of insurance companies.

I wish to say for the Monument Commission, that if the State of New York is not properly represented among the memorials that grace this great field, it is our fault and not that of the State. Everything we asked for has been freely and gladly given us, and we have been hampered in no way; and to the State, and Governor Hill, and Governor Flower, the veterans are truly thankful.

ORATIONS AND ADDRESSES

DELIVERED AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTS

ERECTED

IN HONOR OF THE NEW YORK REGIMENTS
AT GETTYSBURG.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

10TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

On Cemetery Ridge, Meade avenue. Looking southeast, the Taneytown Road in the distance.

(*INSCRIPTIONS*)

(*Front*)

10TH

NEW YORK

INFANTRY,

(NATIONAL ZOUAVES)

2D BRIGADE,

3D DIVISION,

2D CORPS.

JULY 3D 1863.

(*Reverse*)

MUSTERED IN APRIL 27, 1861
AT N. Y. CITY FOR 2 YEARS
MUSTERED OUT MAY 7, 1863
RE-ORGANIZED AS
10TH BATTALION
NEW YORK INFANTRY
APRIL 26, 1863
MUSTERED OUT JUNE 30, 1865
HELD THIS POSITION
WITH 8 OFFICERS AND
90 ENLISTED MEN AS
PROVOST GUARD
HAYS'S DIVISION
DURING PICKETT'S CHARGE
JULY 3, 1863
CASUALTIES
KILLED 2 WOUNDED 4
PARTICIPATED
IN ALL THE CAMPAIGNS
OF THE ARMY OF THE
POTOMAC

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT

10TH BATTALION INFANTRY — "NATIONAL ZOUAVES."

September 2, 1889.

ADDRESS BY LIEUT. FRANK M. CLARK.

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

By the courtesy of the committee, the distinguished honor has been conferred on me of delivering the introductory address upon this most interesting occasion. I shall not occupy your time with any lengthy description of the momentous events which took place here, and of which you have heard so much during the past two days, told in the most eloquent manner.

Our thoughts naturally revert to the scenes enacted upon this ground twenty-six years ago, when this quiet, peaceful, rural hamlet, almost unknown beyond the limits of this county, suddenly sprang into world-wide distinction; for here was fought during three days, in July, 1863, the greatest battle of modern times. More than 100,000 men struggled for the mastery, of which number 40,000 were placed *hors du combat.* Victory finally came to the Union army, and Gettysburg became historic.

We have met to-day upon this battlefield to dedicate a monument commemorative of the services and sacrifices of the Tenth Regiment, New York Infantry, from Big Bethel to Appomattox; and we thank you all for your presence with us,— beautiful women and brave men, lending grace and dignity to the occasion.

As the presiding officer of the day, I am privileged to introduce to you a gentleman who entered the service of the United States as a commissioned officer in the Tenth New York, upon its original organization, served with you through the entire war, and was finally mustered out at the disbandment of the army. It was his good fortune to command the battalion in the engagement upon this spot twenty-six years ago.

I present to you my friend and comrade, Col. George F. Hopper, Chairman of the Monument Committee.

ADDRESS BY MAJOR CHARLES W. COWTAN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Chosen by my comrades of the Tenth New York Volunteers to formally surrender to the Gettysburg Monument Association that symbol of our four years' service for the Union, so generously and gratefully erected by the great Empire State, it seems proper that, before performing that acceptable and pleasant duty, I should briefly refer to some of the incidents that render this

dedicatory ceremony so sacred to the hearts of the survivors of the regiment, whether present with us to-day, or absent by force of circumstances.

The tidings of the fall of Fort Sumter had scarcely ceased vibrating the telegraphic wires, when the active organization of the National Zouaves was begun in New York city by a body of young men who had, since the previous December, been banded together in anticipation of such a necessity arising. Within three weeks the regiment could have marched to the front if arms had been furnished them, crude in material and formation, it is true, but brave and earnest in purpose and enthusiasm. The three additional weeks that elapsed at Sandy Hook Camp, before marching orders were received, perfected the organization of the regiment, and launched a compact body of more than 800 soldiers upon the soil of rebellious Virginia.

The Tenth New York Volunteers was one of the thirty-eight regiments of New York State troops mustered in for two years' service. Before that term had expired it had experienced the inevitable and always remembered vicissitudes of early and amateur camp life; had served on garrison duty for several months under Regular Army officers; had joined the afterwards historic Army of the Potomac, and under its banners had baptized with the blood of its bravest young heroes the battlefields of that army from Gaines' Mill to Fredericksburg. It is not my purpose to dilate here upon the incidents of bravery and devotion so dear to the memory of the survivors of our regiment and their kindred, nor to enumerate in detail the battle losses sustained. It is the part of history to engrave these facts in indelible characters upon the annals of the Nation.

The two-years regiment as an organization was mustered out of service May 7, 1863, after fitting encomiums from its commanding general. The men who had enlisted after the regiment had left New York in 1861, and whose term of service was construed to be three years, remained in the field under veteran officers. This little battalion, numbering scarcely 100 present for duty, received its first baptism, as a separate organization, at Chancellorsville, only two or three days after the departure of the two-years men for home. Designated by General French to perform the duty of provost guard for his division (the Third, of the Second Army Corps), it was acting in that capacity, though now under Gen. Alexander Hays, as division commander, during the days of battle which drenched the green hills and valleys around Gettysburg with blood, and ultimately turned the tide of rebellion. Doing arduous duty in several positions, with its own and other divisions, after arriving upon the field on the night of the 1st of July, the battalion was posted, on the 3d, directly in rear of its own division, when the gallant and renowned advance of Longstreet's columns was directed upon the front of the devoted Second and Third Divisions of Hancock's Corps. The loss of the battalion upon the field was 2 killed and 4 wounded. General Meade, at the critical moment, had personally directed the little body of soldiers to assemble and advance to the main line to render what assistance they could, and while obeying this order they were met by a wave of nearly 2,000 Confederates, who had dropped their weapons, entered General Hays' lines, and were rushing madly to obtain the shelter from their own artillery which they imagined the depression of the

Taneytown road might afford. These prisoners were taken to the extreme rear during the night by our battalion.

The little band of veterans who, upon this bloody field, so modestly and yet earnestly upheld the glorious record of their old regiment, were to be the nucleus of a battalion which was destined, during the next two years, to leave its dead upon many famous battlefields. Returning to line duty, and reinforced with some of the bravest of veteran recruits, forming a portion of a dauntless brigade that was often summoned by General Hancock in emergent necessity, the battalion of the Tenth left a bloody trail through the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and through the eventful campaigns which led directly to the culmination of the rebellion and the fall of its keystone at Appomattox Court House.

On the 23d of May, 1865, the remnant of the Tenth New York Volunteers participated in the ever memorable parade in the capital city of the Nation, when 80,000 soldiers of the grand old Army of the Potomac passed in review, with worn uniforms and tattered ensigns, a pageant impressed forever upon the minds of those who witnessed it. On the 30th day of June following, the National Zouaves were finally mustered out from the military service of their country after continuous duty of more than four years. Some of us here to-day were with the command from its inception to the end. Most of us bear scars, won while battling under its well-loved colors, and all of us treasure reminiscences of that past which will linger with us while life lasts, and which make the memory of our battles, marches, and privations a sacred heritage to be left to our posterity forever.

Statistics show that the number of commissioned officers mustered into the regiment during its entire service was 96, some of whom, however, were promoted and served in more than one position. Of this number, 6 were killed or died of wounds; 3 died of disease; and 20 were wounded. A close estimate places the number of enlisted men in the regiment at 1,900, of whom 106 were killed or mortally wounded; 66 died of disease, and we have the names of 214 who were wounded in battle, although it is certain that this estimate of the wounded falls short of the actual number. There were also 23 of our comrades who are reported as "missing," and who probably fell unnoticed in battle or perished in captivity. The casualties in the regiment will thus be seen to have been 438, as far as it is able to judge with certainty, and this total does not include a number who were made prisoners in battle, and suffered in the charnel houses, misnamed Confederate prisons. Such, in brief, is the history of one of the regiments from the Empire State.

And now, sir, in the name of the survivors of that command, I turn over to you, as representative of the Gettysburg Memorial Association, this shapely granite. "May it ever stand, an inspiration to American citizenship and valor!"

POEM BY PRIVATE CHARLES H. LUDWIG.

In far distant future days,
When war shall nevermore be known,
And men shall sing the heavenly lays
Of love and peace alone;
And tattered flag and sword and gun
Adorn antique historic halls,
Or hang as curious relics on
The antiquary's walls,
Then as the generations, with untiring tread,
Through the long aisle
Of centuries shall file,
And children shall approach with reverent head,
And ask in wonderment, What means this pile?
Its thrilling words will tell to eager ears
The deeds heroic, wrought in olden years,
Of valiant men, who, at their country's 'hest
When by rebellious hands distrest,
Left home, and wife, and child,
And toiled by day in hunger, heat and cold,
And lay at night wrapped in the chilly fold
Of stormy skies, and tempest wild,
Without a whispered cheer
Of faithful wife, or mother's fond embrace —
So comforting and dear
To men of noble race —
The men who lifted up their good right arm
To shield their land from harm,
And, uncomplaining, bled,
And fell — the conquerors, though dead.
Not they who shout are conquerors alone,
For they who fall before the day is won
Are also victors, and the laurel'd crown
Fitly adorns the warrior smitten down.
No martyr dies
A fruitless sacrifice;
Heroic deeds
Are the immortal seeds —
Nourished by blood and tears —
That grow the fruit of Liberty
And conscience free,
Through Time's unresting years.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Beneath the peaceful skies,

And with the Father's smile,
We dedicate this pile
To sacred memories
Of men of elder as of modern day,
Whose place of burial to man unknown
Is all unmark'd by monumental stone —
To nameless heroes slumbering in the sea,
The sighing winds their ceaseless lullaby,
Who seem, as 't were, to need more care of God
Than they who sleep beneath the churchyard sod;
We dedicate this pile to the dead brave who share
The grassy resting places of the town,
Enwreath'd by loving hands in flowering May
With garlands fragrant, and as Eden fair,
And grander in the Father's eye than monarch's jewell'd crown.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

O land of all the lands by Heaven most blest!
Who strikes at thee doth strike at Freedom's breast.
If she must bleed, let not the blow
Be dealt by children's hand again,
But by a foreign foe.
O North! O South! O East! O West!
Away with jealousy, suspicion, hate!
Joint heritors are ye of one estate,
Forevermore to hold.
Ample and broad, so filled with bread and meat
The recompense of honest toil,
That ye might welcome all the world to eat;
A land whose hills are iron, coal, and gold,
Whose valleys run with oil;
A land of churches, schools, and charities
That heal the mind and give the sufferer ease,
Yea, every ill assuage,
From orphan'd infancy to helpless age;
A land of freedom for right, deed, and thought,
The just and equal law its only King,
Which none may set at naught.
What would ye more?
What lacks your earthly store?
O happy land! to God thank offerings bring;
Let the dead past, and all its curse and scorn
Be buried, with no resurrection morn!
Stand forth, O land, in unity and might,
Loving the truth and valorous for right!
Down to the unreturning depths be hurl'd
All things by truth abhorr'd,
And stand thou everforth a blessing to the world.

ORATION BY PRIVATE JOSEPH KAY.

Ladies, Comrades of the War, and Gentlemen:

Looking back over the more than six and twenty years that have elapsed since the great and bloody struggle which then took place between armed forces, sons of a common mother, on these now sacred hills,— and Gettysburg made a part only of the great work which was necessary to crowd four centuries of progress into four years of cruel and relentless war,— there is much about this field of glory which no American citizen can contemplate without a feeling of just pride in the Union as it is, and especially so in case he was permitted to share in what occurred here in those trying times. Little did the prophet — Lincoln himself — realize when, in yonder cemetery, in language which will be remembered as long as the world shall last, he helped to lay the corner-stone of a National monument to the known and unknown of the Union Army who died and are buried here, what Gettysburg accomplished for Liberty and Union.

But hold! It is said the darkest hour is just before dawn.

When the clouds hung as a funeral pall over this Nation; when disaster had followed quick upon disaster to our armies in the field; when our business people at home were discouraged and disheartened; when the cause of the Union — except among the brave boys at the front, and they never faltered — was considered a failure; when the power of the National Government to successfully conquer rebellion was doubted even by some of the best friends of the Union; when foreign powers were congratulating themselves and each other that the States of the American Republic were to be disintegrated and torn apart, and the permanent success of self-government by a great people be proven impossible,— it was then that Gettysburg, forever glorious Gettysburg, was fought. Here, the silver lining to the cloud on our horizon as a Nation was first disclosed. Here, and at Vicksburg in the West, the inspiration came which led to the final culmination at Appomattox. Each in itself a great victory for the Union, coming nearly together in point of time of concurrence, they became rainbows of promise, finally, grandly fulfilled in 1865, with the armies of treason surrendered, and brothers become brothers again. These events encouraged the armies; they put backbone in the people; they helped make the Union we now enjoy a home of the free in fact as well as in name, and a united country once again a possibility.

And who were they who composed these armies of the Union at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, do you ask?

Unlike myself, on this occasion, they were not substitutes. When these battles were fought there was no hireling in the Union Army or Navy. Every man stood, his body a wall between the Nation and its enemies. He was not a proxy,— he represented American manhood; he represented himself.

They were not conscripts serving against their will. Remember also that they were not wearing the yoke of oppression, nor were under the iron heel of a monarch in such servitude. No. They were the bone and sinew of loyalty, the boys of America. They are, to some extent, the men of to-day. Every

man who served was a monarch in his own right, whether to the manor born or not, because they were patriots and volunteers.

Remember this. They were here for principle. They were here for Union. They were here in the cause of that right which was eternally right, and against that which they knew was as eternally and forever wrong. They were here for America.

Many of us were here then, and that is why we are here now.

Lincoln said, in referring to the men who fought, speaking especially of those who died here:

"The world will little heed nor long remember what we say here. It can never forget what they did here."

A fraternity which means something brings us here to-day. We remember that this field was baptized in the blood of patriots who were our comrades, that it was dedicated and made forever sacred by the immortal words of a martyr. We know also that it is nurtured and guarded by a grateful, loyal people. This spot, for all time to come is the shrine at which will worship all who honor and love America — land of the brave, home of the free.

Here valor and freedom will be commemorated forever, as twin sisters. Here will our posterity receive an inspiration stronger even than that which prompted us, their ancestors, to dare, to do, to die, if needs be, for the perpetuity of the inestimable blessings of a Union restored, now one and inseparable, where all mankind are free.

Our forefathers built a house founded, so long as slavery existed, on sand. We redeem and leave as a heritage to our children and our children's children, free America. It is now a nation founded on a solid rock,— human liberty. Who would change it if they could?

My mission here to-day is nearly ended.

Boys of the war, crowd together. I conjure you to stand by each other until the curtain is rung down on the final act in your lives. These dead have not died in vain: their work is ended on earth, but its results are as eternal as the fixed stars in heaven.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

39TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

On Cemetery Ridge, near the "Angle."

(*INSCRIPTIONS*)

(*Front*)

39TH

NEW YORK

INFANTRY,

(GARIBALDI GUARDS)

3D BRIG. 3D DIV.

2D CORPS.

(*Reverse*)

THIS REGIMENT AT ABOUT
7 O'CLOCK P. M. JULY 2, 1863
BEING ORDERED TO SUPPORT
GENERAL SICKLES' LINE
CHARGED AND DROVE THE ENEMY
RECAPTURING THE GUNS AND
EQUIPMENT OF BATTERY I,
5TH U. S. ARTILLERY
A STONE TABLET MARKS
THE PLACE WHERE THIS
INCIDENT OCCURRED.

(*Left Side*)

THIS REGIMENT
COMPOSED OF
4 COMPANIES
HELD THIS POSITION
JULY 2 AND 3, 1863

(*Right Side*)

CASUALTIES

KILLED	15
WOUNDED	80
TOTAL	95

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT

39TH BATTALION INFANTRY — "GARIBALDI GUARDS."

July 1, 1888.

ORATION OF LIEUT. FRANK M. CLARK.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS:

We have assembled to-day upon this historic battlefield to pay a tribute of honor to the patriotic heroism and unselfish devotion of the gallant heroes who died that the Nation might live.

> "Passed away before life's noon,
> Who shall say they died too soon?
> Ye who mourn, O cease from tears!
> Deeds like these outlast the years."

Twenty-five years have passed away since the embattled hosts, numbering more than 100,000 men, faced each other here. The echoes of the reverberating thunders of grim and ghastly war have melted away, and only its memories, softened by the hand of time, remain. The bitterness engendered by fratricidal strife has been forgotten by the men who met each other in deadly combat, and we now greet our former foes with fraternal embrace, and recount, with lively interest and without acrimony, the grand achievements of the protracted struggle. In extending the right hand of fellowship, we yield nothing of principle, we make no compromise with an unjustifiable rebellion; but we maintain that fraternal spirit which characterized the immortal Lincoln who, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, pressed toward the right as God gave him to see the right."

The grand old Army of the Potomac, in its proud strength, had marched and countermarched. It had left its crimson glories at Yorktown, West Point, and on many another battlefield. It had been in sight of the promised land of Richmond, and yet, like one of old, entered not in. Its veterans had traversed swamps thick with the white, luminous vapor of pestilence. Under midnight skies their bodies drank in foul, heavy mists, while the scorching sun by day told on wasting strength, as one after another of those whom battle had spared fell by disease. Following this, the long and dispiriting retreat bore sadly on many of them. Thousands fell by the wayside, and other thousands lingered for weeks and months and, at last, died miserable deaths. Sometimes defeated, but never discouraged, the Army of the Potomac at no time refused to perform its whole duty. It was a magnificent body of intelligent soldiers, patient, true, brave and obedient; an honor to the country, commanding the admiration of the world.

To you, my comrades, who were a component part of that army, will recur the memory of the four years of terrible war from Bull Run to Appomattox. What pen can fitly describe, or what voice fully express, the details of that heroic struggle? No troops took a more honorable part in the several engagements than the Thirty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, to whom this monument is erected, and whose history it is intended to perpetuate.

The regiment was organized in the city of New York, was mustered into the service of the United States on May 28, 1861, and remained in the service, actively performing field duty, until July 1, 1865, when it was mustered out in pursuance of orders from the War Department. It is entitled to bear upon its colors the names of the following battles in which it took gallant part:

First Bull Run,	Wilderness,
Cross Keys,	Cold Harbor,
Gettysburg,	Totopotomoy,
North Anna,	Petersburg,
Bristoe Station,	Strawberry Plains,
Po River,	Reams Station,
Mine Run,	Deep Bottom,
Spotsylvania,	Appomattox.

It took into the battle of Gettysburg four companies, the remnant of the regiment, consisting of a fraction of over 300 men, of whom 15 were killed and 80 wounded. It especially distinguished itself upon this field by charging the enemy, driving them from their guns and retaking Battery I, Fifth United States Artillery, which had met with great loss of men and horses, and had been abandoned. The regiment conveyed the battery safely to the rear. Lieut. Samuel Peeples, of the Fifth United States Artillery, was with the Thirty-ninth at this time, and, among those who fell, severely wounded, was Comrade Albert E. Seifert, the popular President of the Veteran Association of the Thirty-ninth Regiment.

It is fitting and appropriate that these marks of honor be raised upon this ground; for, very near here, occurred the famous charge of Pickett's Division. A distinguished Union soldier and writer, in speaking of the part taken by the Second Corps (to which the Thirty-ninth was attached), says: "Probably no grander sight was ever seen in the war than when the Confederate line, as if on parade, moved forward to the attack of Hancock's Corps. On they came, while the thundering cannon made great gaps in their ranks; closing up, with the promptness of a drill, they passed on; nearing our lines, the guns were double-shotted with canister, and dealt terrible devastation. On they pressed, until there were hand-to-hand encounters over the guns. Hearts beat quickly, and it seemed almost as if the day was lost; but Hancock was there, with his heroic Second Corps, and, at every point, the charge was repulsed."

Hancock and Gettysburg are inseparably connected. A part of that grand old corps, who were always invincible, was the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, whose monument we this day dedicate.

I cannot refrain from reading, at this time, the grandest and most perfect memorial oration ever delivered, and it is highly proper that it should be read upon this spot; for it was here, on the 19th day of November, 1863, that President Lincoln delivered the original.

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new Nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now, we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to

dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that, from these honored dead, we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the People by the People and for the People shall not perish from the earth."

"Peace hath her victories, not less renowned than those of war." The gratitude of a free people has called some of us to fill high civic stations, and has imposed upon all of us stern responsibilities. The lessons we all learned amid the roar of artillery, the exact and uncompromising teachings of the God of Battles, have made us mindful of our duties as citizens. We were unworthy of the name of patriot-soldiers should we fail to comprehend the necessities of our citizenship. We plowed the furrows in which the seeds of our new liberties were scattered; we would be but poor husbandmen if we should fail to nurture and to tend the fruit of our own planting. And, if to review with pride these evidences of our workmanship shall be esteemed undue egotism on our part, we accept the criticism that may be applied to us; for, while life sends its currents through our veins, while memories of the old flag endure, while comrades live for us to cherish, or while the names of our dead heroes remain engraven upon the tablets of our hearts, we shall meet to rehearse the story of our common dangers, resulting from our common impulses and culminating in our common glories. Thank God for the history we have made! Thank God for the Union Army which, formed from the citizens of the land who moved solely under the inspiration of patriotism, rushed to the defense of an assailed country!

Comrades and Friends: While we glory to-day in the success of the Union Army, which preserved our heritage, while, with uncovered heads and with hearts throbbing with gratitude, we dedicate this monument to our heroes "gone before," let us, gathering instruction and inspiration from the past, bury in the grave all prejudices and passions born of conflict. We are one Nation, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; one Hope beckons us, one Destiny awaits us. The times call for clear heads, pure hearts and loyalty to Truth. In the ranks of loyalty to every interest of our favored land, and, with the cadenced step of fearless virtue, let us march on to the fairest fields of Liberty.

"By few is Glory's wreath attained,
Though Death, or soon or late, awaiteth all,
To fight in Freedom's cause is something gained
And nothing lost — *to fall.*"

UNVEILING OF MONUMENT

July 2, 1895.

Oration of Lieut. Henry Dietrich.

On this spot Battery I, 5th U. S. Artillery, was on the second day of July, 1863, retaken from the Enemy by the 39th Regt. N. Y. Vol.

Kameraden des 39. Regiments und verehrte Anwesende!

Diese wenigen Worte, welche Sie auf den Granitblock vor Ihnen eingemeisselt sehen bekunden den Zweck unserer heutigen Zusammenkunft.

Die Regierung des Staates New York, in Anerkennung und gerechter Würdigung der ehrenhaften Waffenthat, welche an jenem denkwürdigen Tage des 2. Juli 1863 von dem 39. Regiment mit Erfolg ausgeführt wurde, hat jenen Markstein auf demselben Flecken errichten lassen, wo vor 32 Jahren Battery I stand und mit vernichtender Gewalt ihre Geshosse in die Reihen des Feindes sandte, bis sie, der Uebermacht weichend, von diesem genommen, aber durch uns seinen Händen wieder entrissen wurde.

Und zur Einweihung dieses Monuments sind wir, die wenigen überlebenden Veteranen jener denkwürdigen Epoche, hier versammelt.

Kameraden! Wem von uns schlägt das Herz nicht höher, aber wem kommen auch nicht Thränen der Wehmuth und Rührung, wenn wir zurück denken an jene ereignissreiche Zeit, jene blutigen Jahre des Bruderkampfes? Damals jung, kräftig, in der Fülle der Jugend, boten wir trotzig und furchtlos dem Feinde die Stirn, und heute — als alte Veteranen, auf deren gefurchten Wangen und gebleichtem Haupte der Griffel der Natur mit deutlichen Zügen das herannahende Alter gezeichnet, stehen wir mit dem Palmenzweige des Friedens in der Hand auf demselben Boden, der eine unserer schönsten Waffenthaten kennzeichnet; auf die wir mit Recht stolz sein und auf die wir zu jeder Zeit hinweisen können, ohne uns des Selbstlobes und der Selbstüberschätzung schuldig zu machen.

Als wir am Nachmittage des 2. Juli von unserer Position aus in östlicher Richtung dem linken Flügel zu auf dem Höhenzuge im Schnellschritt dahineilten, ahnten wir nicht, was uns bevorstand, und selbst als von unserem braven Brigade-General Willard das Commando gegeben wurde: "Charge bayonet, forward march!" war uns der Zweck unseres Angriffs noch nicht klar; aber mit dem echten Spürsinn des alten Soldaten fühlten wir, dass uns heisse und harte Arbeit erwartete, and vorwärts ging es im dichten Kugelregen, ohne Trommelschlag oder Trompetensignal, aber mit einem Hurrah das wie Brausen des Sturmes in the Reihen des Feindes drang und der nach kurzer Gegenwehr in den nahen Wald zurückdegränkt wurde. Die Battery war unser und die Ehre des Tages gerettet aber nicht ohne schwere Opfer, 15 Todte and 80 Verwundete standen auf der Liste.

Kameraden! Ich kann hier die Einzelheiten des Kampfes nicht schildern, aber das Bild jener Stunde wird Jedem von Euch unvergesslich vor Augen stehen.

Mit lodernder Flamme schwang die Furie des Krieges ihre Fackel und ehe die Sonne zur Neige ging, hatte manches junge Leben den Heldentod gefunden. Zerstampft war der Boden und zerknickt die Blumen des Feldes, auf dem wir standen. Sie waren der einzige Schmuck, den wir unseren gefallenen Kameraden noch mit auf die lange Reise geben konnten und küssten selbst im Welken noch ihren Blüthenduft auf die kalte Stirn der Gefallenen.

Das war vor 32 Jahren. Heute stehen wir auf demselben geweihten Boden. Neues Leben ist der keimenden Flur entsprossen, aber

"Heute stört kein Schlachtenruf die Ruh'
"Und unsre Kameraden die gefallen,
"Deckt lange schon der grüne Rasen zu"

Wären sie doch heute hier, die alten Jungen! Ihnen wurde das Glück nicht zu Theil, das Resultat der Arbeit zu sehen, an der sie so heldenmüthig mitgeholfen haben, und die sie mit ihrem Blute besiegelten. Ihnen wurde die Freude nicht zu Theil, dieses stolze Monument zu erblicken, welches eine dankbare Regierung in Anerkennung unserer Waffenthat errichtet hat.

Aber ihr Andenken wollen wir wahren, und so lange noch ein Veteran des 39. Regiments lebt, sollen ihre Namen in Ehren gehalten werden.

Schauen Sie hinüber nach jenem Monument. Es ist das Geschichtsbuch unseres Regiments und seinem Andenken gewidmet. Es wird da stehen, dem Zahn der Zeit trotzend und späteren Generationen Aufschluss geben über die Thaten des Regiments.

Wir aber, die wenigen Ueberlebenden, die wir in Reih und Glied zusammen gestanden und die Gefahren des Krieges muthig getheilt, uns bindet die gleiche Kette der Kriegskameradschaft für ewige Zeiten, und so lasst uns denn Angesichts dieses Monuments auch fernerhin treue Kameradschaft geloben, bis der Letzte von uns zum Appell in die grosse Armee abberufen wird.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD AND ITS SERVICES.

The Thirty-ninth New York was the first regiment from the State to enlist for three years. The thirty-eight regiments accepted prior to its muster into service were all sworn in for two years. It was, also, the first of the fourteen regiments which the President authorized the Union Defence Committee to organize and equip on account of the city of New York.

The Thirty-ninth was remarkable for its mixed nationality and the large number of European countries represented in its ranks; there were three companies composed of Hungarians, three of Germans, one Italian, one Swiss, one French, and one composed of Spaniards and Portuguese. Many of these men had served in Europe before coming to America, and some of them had experience on the field of battle.

Recruiting commenced at the first call to arms, and on May 28, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the United States service, with the following field officers:

Frederick George D'Utassy,	Colonel.
Alexander Repetti,	Lieut. Colonel.
George E. Waring, Jr.,	Major.

The regiment adopted the title "Garibaldi Guards," as its designation, by which synonym it was known throughout the war. It was provided with a distinctive uniform, by the Union Defence Committee, of dark blue cloth, black leather leggings, and Garibaldi hat with black plume.

Three flags were presented with appropriate ceremonies before it left New York. One was a National flag — stars and stripes — made of heavy silk with gold fringe and tassels, and a golden eagle on top of the staff. Another was a richly embroidered Hungarian standard with red, white and green stripes, bearing within a wreath the motto "Vincere Aut Morire," while over and under the wreath appeared the name of the regiment. The third flag attracted considerable attention, as it was one of the tri-color standards borne by Garibaldi's men triumphantly in the campaign of 1848-49, and which the revolutionary hero once planted with his own hand on the battlements of one of the castles in Rome.

The regiment left New York on May 28th, cheered by the thousands who assembled to witness its departure. It proceeded to Washington, where it was reviewed by President Lincoln on its arrival, after which it crossed the Potomac into Virginia and encamped at Alexandria.

Having been assigned to Blenker's Brigade, of Miles's Division, it was present at the battle of First Bull Run, where the division, which was held in reserve, covered the retreat of the army. The loss of the Thirty-ninth was 2 killed, 5 wounded, and 54 captured or missing; total, 61.

After this battle the "Garibaldis" encamped at Roach's Mills, where they were engaged in drill and picket duty. They also worked on the construction of Fort Blenker and other fortifications. In November, the regiment went into winter quarters near Hunter's Chapel. During the winter it was assigned to Stahel's Brigade of Blenker's Division, a division composed entirely of regiments in which the men were of foreign birth, the most of them being Germans.

When General McClellan's army advanced in March, 1862, Blenker's Division, then in Sumner's (Second) Corps, made a reconnoisance to Warrenton Junction, Va., driving the enemy across the Rappahannock. Upon the embarkation of the Army of the Potomac for the Peninsula, this division was withheld and ordered to join Fremont's Army in West Virginia, where it arrived after a series of long and fatiguing marches, made in stormy, inclement weather, without proper food and supplies.

Stahel's Brigade was hotly engaged on June 8, 1862, at the battle of Cross Keys, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, where the Garibaldi Guard won especial mention in the official report of General Fremont. Lieutenant Jordan was mortally wounded in this action. A few weeks later the Thirty-ninth was detached from Blenker's Division, and assigned to Banks's Corps.

When Gen. Julius White's Brigade, to which the Garibaldi Guard was then attached, fell back from Winchester to Harper's Ferry on September 4, 1862, the regiment accompanied it, and so was included in the subsequent surrender of that stronghold. Previous to the surrender, the Thirty-ninth participated in the fighting on Maryland Heights where 15 of its men were wounded. At the capitulation the entire regiment, numbering 545 officers and men, became prisoners of war.

Having been released on parole, the regiment marched to Annapolis, Md., from whence it was ordered to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, there to await exchange. Notice of exchange being received, the Thirty-ninth returned to Washington, arriving there November 27, 1862. Proceeding to Centreville, Va., it went into winter quarters, where it remained during the ensuing seven months. In the meantime Colonel D'Utassy was dismissed from the service, May 29, 1863, and Augustus Funk was commissioned in his place. While at Centreville, the brigade consisted of the Thirty-ninth, One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and twenty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-sixth New York, Gen. Alexander Hays being in command.

On June 25th the brigade was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, then on its march to Gettysburg, and was assigned to the Third Division, Second Corps. General Hays having been placed in command of this division, Col. George L. Willard, of the One hundred and twenty-fifth New York was given command of the brigade.

Breaking camp on the 25th of June, it overtook the Second Corps near Gettysburg by making a forced march of several days, and on the morning of July 2d, the second day of the battle, the brigade went into position on the right of the corps, on Cemetery Ridge, at a place near Cemetery Hill. The regiment, which had been consolidated into four companies, numbered 322 present for duty, and was under command of Maj. Hugo Hildebrandt.

Soon after its arrival, General Hays ordered the four companies of the Thirty-ninth forward to the skirmish line. The battalion deployed and for over four hours was actively engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy, rendering efficient service, and eliciting the admiration of all who witnessed the movements and courageous bearing of the men. But the skirmishers of the enemy fought well also, and the Garibaldis lost 28 in killed and wounded while holding their line. Lieut. Adolph Wagner was mortally wounded during this affair.

About 4 o'clock the brigade was ordered to the left of the line to assist in the desperate fighting which was raging around the position of Sickles' Corps. Willard formed the three other regiments of his brigade for a charge, placing the Garibaldis on his left to protect his flank. The charge was successful, but the gallant Willard fell from his horse dead at the moment of victory. The men of the Thirty-ninth were not in this charge; but, while guarding the left flank of the brigade, they were asked to retake the guns of Watson's Battery (I, Fifth U. S. Artillery), which had been captured by the Twenty-first Mississippi, of Barksdale's Brigade. Led by Lieutenant Peeples of the battery, the battalion of Garibaldis rushed forward, cheering as they went, and driving the Mississippians from the guns, assisted the batterymen in turning them on the retreating Confederates.

After this affair on the left, the brigade returned to its position near Cemetery Hill, where, on the next day, it lay under the terrific fire of the enemy's batteries during the grand cannonade that preceded the great infantry charge of Pickett's and Pettigrew's divisions. The Thirty-ninth took an active part in the repulse of Pettigrew's Division, losing some more men killed and wounded. During its two days fighting at Gettysburg the regiment lost 15 killed and 80 wounded, including those mortally so; total, 95. There were none missing. Major Hildebrandt was severely wounded; Lieut. Theodore Paush was killed, and Lieutenant Wagner mortally wounded. The loss in the regiment was over 50 per cent. of the number carried into action.

The Garibaldi Guard accompanied the Army of the Potomac in its pursuit of Lee's retreating forces, and, recrossing the Potomac, returned to Virginia. Major Hildebrandt recovered from his wound, and, returning to the regiment, commanded it at the battle of Bristoe Station and in the Mine Run campaign.

On December 12, 1863, the battalion went into winter quarters at Stevensburg, Va., south of the Rapidan River, the main army being in that vicinity and near Brandy Station. During December, 1863, and January, 1864, a large number of recruits were received, in number sufficient to organize six new companies, and the Garibaldi Guard regained its ten company formation. This accession of recruits made a great change in the nationalities represented in the regiment, most of the new men being Irish or Americans.

A reconnoissance in force was made by Hays' Division, February 6, 1864, the troops crossing the Rappahannock River at Morton's Ford. The Garibaldis, under command of Lieut. Col. James G. Hughes, a newly-commissioned officer who had joined the regiment but a short time before, forded the cold and rapid river, then waist deep, and assisted in driving the Confederates from their rifle pits on the opposite side. The regiment carried 18 officers and 390 men into this action, most of them recruits who encountered here their first experience under fire. It was the second regiment of the division to form line on the enemy's side of the river. In this affair the Thirty-ninth lost 21 men killed and wounded, and 15 captured.

The Army of the Potomac was reorganized on March 25, 1864, by the consolidation of some of the corps. Under this new arrangement the Thirty-ninth was assigned to Frank's (Third) Brigade, Barlow's (First) Division, Hancock's (Second) Corps. This brigade, in which it served to the end of the war, was commanded by Col. Paul Frank, and was composed of these regiments:

Thirty-ninth New York,	Col. Augustus Funk.
Fifty-second New York,	Maj. Henry M. Karples.
Fifty-seventh New York,	Lieut. Col. A. B. Chapman.
One Hundred and Eleventh New York,	Capt. Aaron P. Seeley.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York,	Lieut. Col. Aaron B. Myer.
One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York,	Capt. Winfield Scott.

Although two new regiments were added, the brigade remained, as at Gettysburg, a New York brigade, and one of which the Empire State might well be proud.

In the fighting at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, the regiment lost 216 in killed and wounded; also, 49 in missing or captured; total, 265. Lieutenants O'Keefe and McGarry were killed at Spotsylvania. At the Wilderness, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and five line officers were wounded. At Spotsylvania the regiment had the misfortune to lose its colors. Another one of the field officers being wounded here, the command devolved on Capt. D. A. Allen.

After further fighting at Totopotomoy Creek and Cold Harbor, the regiment, under command of Captain Allen, arrived at Petersburg, where it participated in the assault of June 18th, losing 28 in killed and wounded, and 24 missing or captured.

The term of the original Garibaldi Guard having expired, the survivors then in service, about 150 in number, under command of Captain Rasmussen, returned to New York, where they arrived June 10, 1864, and were mustered out of service soon after.

The departure of the old battalion reduced the Thirty-ninth to six companies; but in October, 1864, a company of recruits, composed of one-year men, raised at Malone, N. Y., joined the regiment.

The Thirty-ninth was actively engaged in the trenches during the long siege of Petersburg; also in the battles of the Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, and Reams' Station. In the latter engagement, Capt. Theodore F. Rich, a brave and accomplished officer, was killed.

On March 29, 1865, it started on the final campaign and series of battles which ended at Appomattox. At the battle of White Oak Ridge, March 31st, Colonel Funk was wounded, after which Major Hyde commanded the battalion until the close of the fighting.

Lee having surrendered, the Thirty-ninth, with the Army of the Potomac, returned to Washington, where it marched in the Grand Review with which the army appropriately finished its glorious and successful career. The regiment was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va., on July 1, 1865, after which it returned to New York, where it was disbanded.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

40TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

In Plum Run Valley. Big Round Top in the distance, on the left.

(*INSCRIPTIONS*)

(*Right Side*)

40TH

N. Y. INFTY

(MOZART REGIMENT)

3RD BRIG. 1ST DIV. 3RD CORPS

JULY 2, 1863; 4.30 P. M.

CASUALTIES

KILLED 23

WOUNDED 120

MISSING

7

(*Reverse*)

THIS

REGIMENT

WAS MUSTERED

IN JUNE 27, 1861

MUSTERED OUT

JUNE 27, 1865

COMPANIES B, G, H, AND K, WERE

FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

CASUALTIES IN THE REGIMENT

DURING THE WAR

KILLED, OFFICERS 9, MEN 220.

WOUNDED,

OFFICERS 40, MEN 692.

MISSING, OFFICERS 2

MEN 266.

TOTAL, 1,229

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT.

40TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

July 2, 1888.

ORATION OF CORPORAL JAMES TANNER.

COMRADES OF THE FORTIETH, AND FRIENDS:

An impaired physical condition and a deep sense of the poverty of words on such an occasion as this impel me to brevity of speech.

I count it not the least by far among the honors of my life that I am permitted to stand here on this occasion and at least try and voice your heart thoughts. But no words of yours or mine are necessary to make secure the fame of those whose heroic endeavor is typified in this memorial we meet to formally dedicate to-day. That was secure for all time when twenty-five years ago the rattle of the musketry and the roar of the cannon were hushed on the field of Gettysburg. Here was met and beaten back the topmost wave of rebellion's bloody crest. Here the God of battles thundered forth, "Thus far, and no farther shalt thou go." Among the almost countless memorials which now or may hereafter deck this one time bloody field, our tenderest affections cling to this in memory of our dead. They were our associates in camp and on march, in bivouac and battle. With us, they trod many a hard fought field, shared our defeats and triumphs, 'till some fateful day when, with the hot breath of battle full in our faces, we heard one short agonizing cry, and a glance right or left told us that a dear face, a familiar form was only to be found hereafter in the presence of the patriot host, gone before. How fully this insensate stone tells the story! 1,229 killed, wounded, and missing! Verily, they wrote their record in their hearts' blood.

That was a grand oration we listened to a few moments since from the eloquent lips of the orator of the Excelsior Brigade. The men he spoke of deserve every laudatory word uttered, and I thought, as with you I sat under the charm of that eloquent tongue, how heartily we of the Fortieth could applaud every sentence uttered; for when all has been said of them that can be said, we take our places here by the side of our memorial, and with hearts full of the richness of memory of the grand comradeship it was our privilege to enjoy during those bloody years, we proudly proclaim, "This we dedicate to the memory of those who were the equals of any."

Intimacy of association with the members of the Fortieth, beyond that which came from membership of the same division, was denied me during the war. In my active service I followed the flag of the Eighty-seventh, and it was not till I had done with campaigning that the Eighty-seventh was consolidated with the Fortieth, and those with whom I had touched elbows fell into your ranks. Then to my bed of pain there came loving messages from under your flag, and thus it was that through all your weary and bloody wanderings, my heart, and hopes, and dreams and prayers were indissolubly knit with yours.

I am particularly rejoiced to see so many of the later generation with us on this occasion. I wonder sometimes if it be possible for them to realize the awful responsibility which fell upon us in those days of '61. Life was as fair and beautiful to us then as it is to you in these summer days of '88, young men. Hope was as high in the heart, ambition as fully fired in the brain, business opportunities looked as favorable, woman's eye beamed as brightly, her cheeks were as rosy, her lips as sweet to us then as you will each find your particular hers to-night. Suddenly, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky came the roar of the guns from Sumter, and in an instant these men to whose memory we dedicate this testimonial of their valor and our loving appreciation, realized that they stood face to face with a crucial test.

All unused to the arts of war, familiar only with paths of peace, they were called in an instant in the presence of an enlightened and observant world, with the founders and preservers of the Republic looking down from regions of the blessed, to stand forth and prove whether or no they were worthy sons of honored sires. How well they answered all history tells, and in such a manner that generations yet to come shall shout their acclaim. They came from mill and mart, from court and college, and city's busy ways, and country's quiet walk, down hillside and through valley. Their hastening footsteps left their imprint on the verdure covered plains of the West, their iron clad heels rang out a chorus of patriotic defiance as with swinging rhythm they tramped the stony pavements of our great cities. They belted this country across with a line of blue, and against the swelling, rushing hosts of rebellion they threw up a breastwork composed of their own great hearts.

Ah! those were grand days. Those were grand men. They went out for the Union. "The Union as it was," was the first cry. No talk or thought of interfering with any of the old time institutions of the land or with any part thereof. We fought on that line for some time. Thank God we were licked on that line, and finally it dawned upon the brains of those who sat around the table of the Council of State, it was recognized by the generals commanding our armies — aye, it was canvassed among the humble braves that gathered around our bivouac fires — that God Almighty had His hand upon that row and would not let it still till equal and exact justice had been done to all His creatures without regard to color. Then it was that you could hear our line of march and our camp fires resound with that grand anthem, "As Christ died to make men holy, so we'll die to make men free." By that sign, in that spirit we conquered, and at last there dawned the proud day when that fair flag of ours floated not only over the land of the brave, but the home of the free. We tore the venerable lie from its folds, and all men walked with prouder step 'neath it as we came to know that not on this Republic's soil was there either master or slave.

I lay down as a broad and unassailable proposition this fact, that their spirit of self-sacrifice, gallantry of effort and glory of achievement have never been excelled and seldom equalled except as you match them with the unselfishness of spirit in which they strove. Not for their children alone, not for North, East or West, but for all the Nation did they make their gallant endeavor; and in our time, thank God, we see the broad beneficence of the work they did so

well for all. As the years shall go rolling down the corridors of time, I am happy in the belief that among those who most rejoice that the victory rested with us, will be found the descendants of those whose mad ambition the prowess of our comrades sent to disaster and defeat. I greet with special pleasure the presence to-day on this historic field of so many who have come to the possession of life or years of understanding since this "Valley of Death" reverberated with the roar of battle and the rush of contending hosts.

One result of this presence must be to correct some of the fallacies which to a considerable extent exist. The student of current magazine literature, the observer of the numerous cycloramic exhibitions of the battle of Gettysburg may possibly, and it is to be hoped will, come to understand that Pickett's charge was a thirty minute incident in a three days' contest, and not all of the battle. Heroic it was, but let it be borne in mind that it took equal heroism to meet it and break it and hurl it back in disaster. Gallant it certainly was, and as hopeless and useless as gallant. It was magnificent, but it was not war.

Comrades of the Fortieth, it was a grand experience we had, a rich comradeship which was vouchsafed to us. I trust we are better men therefor. The army was a great school. No crucible ever yet tested metal more thoroughly than army life tested character. How often it was that parties we had almost deified in our mistaken estimate, suddenly, when put to the test, shrunk and withered away; and how often when the great hour of trial came, some modest soul alongside of whom we had been marching, all unconscious of its great worth, was suddenly unfolded before us, and we came to know so often that our association was with those of true knightly character. How tenderly precious those memories are in this hour.

A quarter of a century ago our comrades entered into their last bivouac. To-day we have seen the reaper of the peaceful husbandman trundling its course over these fields where twenty-five years ago the great harvester Death held such fearful sway. Birds build their nests in the mouths of cannon which now for all time shall silently mark the field. The Blue and the Gray, in friendly converse recall "the brave days of old."

The land is at peace and united, thank God. We who survive are on the far side of the hill of life. Heads are whitening, vitality is weakening; soon shall sound the bugle calling us to rest, and each will soon lie down "beneath the low green tent whose curtain never outward swings." When that hour comes, the world will judge in its worldly way whether our lives have been successful or not. Whatever that judgment may be, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we can look back in the years and see a riven Nation which by the hearts' blood of the best and bravest, and with our help was welded together for all time. We see a race enslaved in the past; but we bid good-bye to a Nation of free men as we shall pass on to join the fathers.

Some men seek the selfish success of life; others, in the grand endeavor for the betterment of mankind, grasp enduring fame. Such has been the happy fortune of our comrades. To their memory, on whatever field they fell, we here formally dedicate this memorial. When you and I have long been dust and ashes, this insensate stone, until it shall by the action of time be reduced

to the elements, will tell to all people the story of those who held life so cheap and country so dear that they cheerfully flung away life for country. After its fitful fever they sleep well.

General Sickles, to you, sir, as a commissioner representing in this matter the great State of New York, it is my duty, honor and pleasure, representing the Veteran Association of the Fortieth New York Volunteers, to formally transfer this monument to be, by you at the proper time, handed over to the proper authorities.

TO THE SPIRIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(Gettysburg, July 2, 1888.)

By RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

Shade of our greatest, O look down to-day!
  Here for three suns the awful battle roared,
  And brother into brother plunged his sword;
Here foe meets foe once more in dread array;
Yet, not as once to conquer and to slay,
  But to strike hands, and with sublime accord
  To weep heroic tears for those who soared
Straight from earth's carnage to the starry way.

Each fought for what he deemed the people's good
  And proved his bravery with his offered life,
And sealed his honor with his outpoured blood;
  But the Eternal did direct the strife,
And from this sacred field a patriotic host
Looks up to thee, thou dear majestic ghost!

ADDRESS OF GEORGE E. HARRINGTON.

COMRADES:

We have met together to-day for the purpose of dedicating to our dead comrades this beautiful specimen of the sculptor's art. It is the generous gift of the States of New York and Massachusetts, so many of whose sons offered their lives for the preservation of our glorious Union. I offer no apology for the position I have assumed in appearing as the eulogist of the dead and the mouth-piece of the survivors. I was one of the youngest men of the regiment, and though there are many far more capable of portraying the various scenes and incidents through which we passed while aiding to prevent the dismemberment of our beloved country, the lessons inculcated by the rigid discipline in the school of the soldier have never been effaced. So, when notified that the duty devolved on me to give a brief review of the history of our beloved regiment, I felt that it would be an excess of scrupulousness on my part to hesitate; and that no option remained but to obey the behest. Hence I trust my shortcomings will be overlooked.

When the shot fired at Sumter electrified the country, the loyal youth of the North, South, East and West sprang to arms, eager to wipe out the insult to our flag and sustain its honor in the time of peril. Among these were banded four companies from the State of New York, four from Massachusetts, and two from Pennsylvania, who were subsequently consolidated together under the flag of the "Mozart Regiment," typical of the Union for which they fought.

They were mustered into the United States service at Yonkers, N. Y., between the 14th and 27th of June, 1861, and on July 4th of the same year, left for the front under the command of Col. Edward J. Riley. In conjunction with the Thirty-eighth New York and the Third and Fourth Maine Regiments, they formed the First Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, under command of that sterling patriot, Gen. John Sedgwick. Its history during the following winter was that of all the other regiments — fatigue duty, drill, and picket duty incessantly.

On March 17, 1862, the regiment was in the van of that brave army which heroically struggled through the Peninsular Campaign. At Yorktown it was among the first in the enemy's works, and it was here baptized in the shedding of its first blood for the Union, Company H having left 7 men killed and wounded upon the field by the explosion of a torpedo.

At Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, the regiment was tried on the field of battle. Here permit me to quote from General Kearny's letter to the Governor of New York as to the record they then made. "New York will ever hold her place as the Empire State while represented by such sons as these." Again in his report he says: "The left wing of Colonel Riley's Regiment, the Fortieth New York (Mozart) was then sent for, the right wing under Colonel Riley being gallantly engaged in front. They came up brilliantly, conducted by Capt. G. W. Mindil, chief of General Birney's staff. They charged up to the open space, silenced some light artillery, gained the enemy's rear, and caused him to relinquish his cover. The victory was ours." In his supplementary report he says: "The Fortieth New York performed noble and efficient services. Colonel Riley, with great spirit, held the right wing with half his regiment, after the other half, with the Thirty-eighth New York, had been withdrawn to act under my personal direction. The part of the Fortieth acting on the road against the central pits and abattis, charging down the road into the plain, passed beyond the enemy's flank, and by their severe fire drove off several pieces of artillery, brought expressly against them." General Birney, the brigade commander, also, in his report used the same language almost verbatim, adding: "Captain Mindil and Captain Gesnor, of the left wing behaved well under the terrible fire that greeted them and led the brave officers and men under them gallantly and worthily;" and still further adds: "I ask that Congress by special resolutions authorize the Thirty-eighth New York to place upon its flag the names of Bull Run and Williamsburg, and that the name of Williamsburg be placed upon the flag of the Fortieth New York." He still further remarks: "I trust that the general commanding the division, seeing how well two of my regiments carry out his orders, will never hesitate to rely on my brigade."

At Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, General Birney says: "I led forward the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania and Fortieth New York and succeeded after a sharp contest in driving back the enemy." Colonel Ward, who succeeded General Birney in command of the brigade, says: "As the enemy advanced and their fire increased, I gave the order to fire, and immediately thereafter to charge. This movement was most brilliantly performed, and the terrified enemy driven before them." This feat was accomplished by the Third Maine, Thirty-eighth, and Fortieth New York. Colonel Egan says: "I then ordered my men to charge bayonet, and in an instant they were advancing at double-quick, which the enemy perceiving, and not relishing the cold steel, turned and fled. Here many of my men fell; notwithstanding, not one faltered, but with tremendous cheers continued to advance, driving the enemy from the woods and scattering them in all directions, although resisting desperately." Some idea of the terrible fire of the enemy may be formed from the fact that out of 213 men engaged we lost 96. Every member of the color guard was either killed or wounded. General Birney says: "I take pleasure in speaking of the high state of discipline evinced by the Fourth Maine and Fortieth New York."

It would simply be but a repetition to quote from the various reports wherein the Fortieth is honorably mentioned. Suffice to say that in all the seven days engagements — White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill — from in front of Richmond to the James River, they, in common with the other gallant regiments of Kearny's famous division, did valiant service and received high encomiums from their commander. At the Second Bull Run, when others faltered, they heroically pressed to the front, and endeavored to stem the tide of disaster which had turned against us.

The gallant Kearny in the last report he ever wrote, says: "All my regiments did nobly, and my Fortieth New York suffered most." Again, at gloomy Chantilly, where the thunder of Heaven's artillery exceeded that of war, and the lightning's flash was far more vivid than that of our rifles, the Fortieth stood bravely at the front; and their colors, flaunting defiance to the foe, were the last emblem of his country that the vision of that Bayard of the Northern Army, Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny, saw as he passed on to immortality. When the smoke of the battle had risen from that disastrous field, the regiment in common with the rest of General Kearny's command was reduced to a skeleton, and the gallant division, which had never known defeat in five months of fighting, was reduced from 12,000 to less than 2,000 men. This remnant, together with the Third Corps, was left in the defences of Washington while the army marched away to Antietam.

On the night of the battle of Antietam we were ordered to the Monocacy to prevent the enemy from crossing the Potomac. From here we waded the river and made a raid on Leesburg, where we captured General Longstreet's personal baggage. When General McClellan was superseded by Burnside, the regiment was thrown forward in an endeavor to bring on an engagement at Culpeper. From there, crossing Waterloo Bridge, we marched on to Fredericksburg. Here, again, we were called upon to make another sacrifice; for, as you are aware, although we were said to be in the reserve, when General

Franklin made the assault on the left, and the splendid division of Pennsylvania Reserves were forced back, the Fortieth and the other regiments of Ward's Brigade were thrown forward to check the advancing, exultant enemy, in which effort we were successful. Here some of the bravest of our comrades fell, while the entire loss was more than one-half of the men carried into the fight.

Still, again, at Chancellorsville, when disaster had befallen the Eleventh Corps, and Birney's Division was cut off from the balance of the army, when General Sickles ordered that famous midnight charge where the orders were to "Remove the caps from the guns, fire no shot, take no prisoners, but do all the work with the bayonet," the Mozart Regiment led the van. For this they were duly commended by General Sickles, while General Birney recommended the promotion of our commander, the gallant Col. Tom W. Egan.

On the 13th of June we broke camp in front of Fredericksburg, and passing through the familiar scenes around Manassas, commenced that long and tedious march which ended at Gettysburg. On the evening of July 1st we were at Emmitsburg, guarding the Seminary. In the early morning of the 2d we passed over the Emmitsburg Pike and were soon in bivouac near Gettysburg, in the grove of oaks opposite the Wheatfield. Here we remained until the order came that called us into action. From this point we crossed the Wheatfield, and, passing in the rear of the artillery, moved by the flank through Smith's Battery to a position on the extreme left of the Third Corps.

Hood's Division, which by a movement *en echelon* was endeavoring to gain the crest of the hill, we held there in check for upward of thirty minutes, thereby giving Vincent's Brigade the golden opportunity of reaching Little Round Top, which General Meade says was "the key to his position." I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that but for our presence on this spot at this opportune moment, the day would have been lost to the Union cause. I say this without boasting, and without the remotest thought of attempting to detract from the merits of any other regiment that was with us on this blood-stained field. Nor would I be so recreant to honor and justice as to withhold due credit from our gallant brethren, the remnants of the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-fifth, Eighty-seventh and One hundred and first New York Regiments who were incorporated with us under the same banner, thus forming a glorious unit.

I will quote here a description of this part of the battle from the pen of Capt. James G. Smith, of the Fourth New York Independent Battery. He said: "We had been swept from the crest of the Devil's Den, leaving three of our guns behind, and had opened with the remaining three from a position seventy-five yards nearer Little Round Top. Our fire was directed at the enemy stationed at or near Plum Run Gorge. We were trying to keep up the character of a fight, hoping for help. The enemy were about to charge, in which event our weakness would be discovered, and then our bold front would avail us nothing. All that men could do, the artillerists of the battery were doing. If the enemy would stand off and fight us, the battle would last as long as there was a man left to load a gun; but when it came to a charge, we must fall back or yield. During this critical moment the fate of Little Round Top hung in

the balance. Five minutes more and the battery must retire or fall into the hands of the enemy. The Round Tops were still defenceless. General Warren, who had gone in search of troops for the purpose of defending this important position, had not yet returned. Time was precious. The Nation was greatly in need of men at this point of the Federal line. Brave men had fought over this ground but a few minutes, and left many of their comrades to tell the tale of this unequal contest. Still the harvest was incomplete; more human grain must be garnered before the demon of destruction could be appeased. Help was coming. The Fortieth New York, led by the indomitable Tom W. Egan, had heard the roar of cannon, and, without waiting orders, following the true instinct of a band of heroes, moved at a double-quick and were soon charging through the battery. A new lease of life was given us; in fact, this timely assistance enabled the battery to renew the contest and, with the aid of the Fortieth, secure a longer delay of half an hour from the troops of General Hood, thereby giving the needed succor to the gallant men under the command of Vincent, O'Rourke, and others — just sufficient time to enable them to scale the summit of Little Round Top, together with Hazlett's Battery, and after a short, sharp struggle to repulse the foe."

The importance of Colonel Egan's intelligent and soldierly manner of moving his command to a point of our line where he could do the most good cannot be estimated. As soon as he arrived, he divined the enemy's intentions and made such disposition of his troops as to best delay, if not entirely thwart, his purpose. If, as has been stated by General Meade, the enemy lost Little Round Top by less than five minutes, what can be said of the Fortieth New York's timely arrival and the importance of its fight at the Devil's Den?

Comrades, we stand on hallowed ground, made sacred by the blood of our brave companions. A quarter of a century has passed away, and while gazing into the faces of the small remnant who have met to do homage at this shrine, the vivid scenes of the past pass before me like some vast panorama. In my mind's eye I seem to see the sabre of glorious Tom Egan flashing before me, and ever pointing to the foe. Again do I feel the touch of a comrade's elbow when coming into line, and again hear that soul-stirring cheer as we advance. Again do I hear the resounding din of musketry and cannon. Again can I see the ardor and enthusiasm with which the regiment met the foe. Again, alas! I see a thin line of blue, some silent in death, while others lie wounded and dying, and on the cap of each comrade the proud emblem of Kearny's Division and the number Forty.

Of those who here offered up their lives in their country's cause, some rest in yonder Cemetery; others, cared for by loving hands sleep peacefully among their kindred in the village churchyard or in the more pretentious cemetery of some city. The missing never returned, and must be numbered with the dead. Doubtless they fell unobserved, and possibly, like some poor wounded animal, crawled to some cover where, alone with their God, they passed over to the other and brighter shore, leaving nothing by which they could be identified, and now are resting on yonder hill in nameless graves,— graves bearing upon their headstones that, to a soldier, the saddest of all epitaphs, the one word "Unknown."

Comrades, I have done. My story ends with Gettysburg. Volumes could be written eulogistic of the Mozart Regiment from the date of its entrance into the field until the fratricidal war was over, of which service I have given you but a brief abstract. The regiment was in every engagement that was fought by the Army of the Potomac, with the exception of the battle of Antietam. The soil from Yorktown to Appomattox has been moistened by the blood of its members. Mustered into the service of the United States, June 27, 1861, they were mustered out on the same date in 1865, a period of exactly four years. In this time the loss of officers and men in killed and wounded, and missing was 1,244 as certified to by the Adjutant General of the army. But one regiment from the Empire State suffered more in battle, and but ten regiments in the whole Northern Army exceeded it in point of loss. Our record stands imperishable in the Temple of Fame, with naught to mar or shadow it. And why should it not,— with such commanders as Riley, who moulded the crude material into efficient soldiers, infusing true courage into them by his magnetism and stern discipline until they were ripe to follow the leadership of Egan, whose dash and eclat ever carried him to victory against all odds; and, when he had advanced to a higher command, the gallant Cannon who combined the soldierly qualities of both? What would such a regiment have done without such leaders; and what could those leaders have done without such men?

Their brilliant achievements have passed into History. Our descendants, through generations yet unborn, may proudly exclaim, "My ancestors were members of the band representing three of the original States, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, who at their country's urgent call when in her dire distress, sprang to arms, patriotically rallying together in a generous spirit of emulation under the flag of the Mozart Regiment, and fought to the bitter end for the salvation of our glorious constellation, leaving us that noble heritage, our ever-cherished Union, with

"Freedom's soil beneath our feet
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By LIEUT. JOSEPH MURPHY.

The organization of the Fortieth New York Volunteers dates from April, 1861, when parts of two companies, then known as the "Advance Guards," and one company known as the "Highland Guards," Captain Mason, were quartered at Elm Park, on the Bloomingdale Road, in the upper part of New York City.

After a short stay here, they moved into barracks established in the Althouse Iron Works, corner of Houston and Green Streets, in the lower part of the city, and formed what was then known as the "Constitution Guards," under the command of Col. John S. Cocks, of the Twelfth Militia.

About this time, at the solicitation of the "Mozart Hall Committee," of New York City, it took the name "Mozart Regiment," and although it afterwards received a numerical designation from the State, it was known to the end of the war as the "Mozart Regiment," or Fortieth New York Volunteers.

From this time, until mustered into the United States service, the Union Defence Committee provided for the care and maintenance of the regiment. This committee gave them a munificent outfit, consisting of uniforms, arms (smooth-bore, caliber 69), 200 common and 40 officers' tents, camp equipage, 2 brass 12-pound howitzers, 10 wagons, and 4 ambulances, with teams, and a large quantity of ammunition, disbursing in round figures, the sum of $87,550.

About June 1st the regiment moved to Yonkers, N. Y., on the Hudson River, where it went into barracks in a large brick flour mill and machine shop, on the canal. Here Colonel Cocks, who had commanded the regiment up to this time, was deposed, and Col. Edward J. Riley was put in command.

No more recruits being received from the State, except through the State authorities, the organization was completed by taking four companies from Massachusetts,— B, G, H, and K, and two companies from Philadelphia, Pa., F and A.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service by companies, for three years, at Yonkers, between June 14th and July 1st.

A committee consisting of Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York City, and Messrs. Prosper M. Wetmore, A. T. Stewart, Moses H. Grinnell, and Judge Pierrepont, representing the "Union Defence Committee," presented the regiment with a stand of colors. The men at this time were encamped in a large field on Vineyard Avenue and High Street, the camp being known as "Camp Wood."

On July 4, 1861, the regiment, 1,030 strong, embarked on steamers for Elizabethport, N. J., proceeding thence by rail to Washington, D. C. Arriving at Washington, the Fortieth encamped at the head of Seventh Street, and on July 17, 1861, crossed the Long Bridge into Virginia. It was stationed at Alexandria to garrison that town, and to guard the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. During the battle of First Bull Run four companies held the road until the last of the great rout had passed, and, when peremptorily ordered to retire, brought off from Burke's Station a large quantity of ammunition and stores.

For several months afterwards the regiment was engaged in building Fort Ward, on the Leesburg Turnpike, assisting to build Fort Lyon, on the old Fairfax Road, in road making, and in picketing at Bailey's Cross Roads, on the Occoquan and Accotink Creeks. In September, the regiment moved out on the old Fairfax Road, and encamped opposite the old "Octagon House," the headquarters of Gen. John Sedgwick, who commanded the brigade. This was known as Camp Sedgwick. Here they were brigaded with the Thirty-eighth New York, Col. J. Hobart Ward, the Third Maine, Col. O. O. Howard, and the Fourth Maine, Col. Hiram Berry, all crack regiments with commanding officers who were destined to achieve distinction and promotion in the campaigns yet to come.

The Fortieth was now in the First Division of the Third Army Corps, commanded by Gen. S. P. Heintzelman. In November the regiment, with the

brigade, moved out about two miles nearer the enemy, then at Munson's Hill, on the Leesburg Turnpike, where it remained until March, 1862, doing fatigue and picket duty, drilling, etc.

This camp was known as Camp Sackett, and while here a theatre was built, known as "Sedgwick's Brigade Lyceum," capable of seating about 1,500 people, the actors and actresses coming from Washington to give performances.

On March 17, 1862, the regiment, with the Third Corps, sailed from Alexandria for the Peninsula. At Hampton, the corps awaited the arrival of the whole army, and then moved in the advance towards Richmond, arriving before Yorktown, April 4, 1862. It was assigned to the right centre of the besieging forces, where it was actively engaged in digging trenches, building mortar redans and batteries until May 4th.

On May 4th, with part of the Thirty-eighth New York, all under command of Col. Edward J. Riley, the Fortieth was picketing the front. Having discovered before daybreak that the enemy was evacuating his works, the regiment with others was ordered to charge and seize the forts, and its men were the first to enter. In this advance Company H lost 7 men killed and wounded by the explosion of torpedoes,— the first men killed in the regiment losing their lives here.

After a wearisome march through deep mud and drenching rains, the "Mozarts" arrived before Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, and here occurred their first experience on the field of battle. In this engagement the regiment lost 29 in killed and wounded, their steady bearing under fire and efficient services eliciting the highest praise from the brigade and division commanders.

At Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862, they again distinguished themselves and proved their valor beyond question. The Fortieth, for its conspicuous and distinguished courage was, in general orders, complimented in the highest terms by General Birney, commanding brigade, General Kearny, commanding division, and General Heintzelman, commanding corps. Some idea of the terrible fire of the enemy during the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1st, may be formed from the fact that out of four companies (231 men) engaged with the Fifth and Eighth Alabama regiments, 96 men fell, every member of the color guard being either killed or wounded.

Col. Edward J. Riley, who, on the day previous, was seriously injured by a kick on the head from a vicious horse, was thrown from his horse early in the engagement, and injured so as to be compelled to leave the field. On the 4th of June, 1862, he resigned, and Lieutenant Colonel Egan succeeded to the command.

The many skirmishes and numerous reconnoissances prior to the Seven Days Battle attest the devotion and gallantry of the Mozart Regiment. At the battles of The Orchards, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, and Harrison's Landing, Colonel Egan and the "Mozarts" added new glory to their banners, already resplendent with the deeds of patriotism and devotion, and the Fortieth New York became a synonym of perfection in the Army of the Potomac.

After a stay of six weeks at Harrison's Landing we broke camp and marched down the Peninsula to Yorktown. We proceeded thence by boat to Alexan-

dria, and thence by rail to Warrenton, where we arrived August 23, 1862. Here we had an all night's scout, marching near Greenwich, and thence around to Manassas Junction and Bristoe Station, where the cars and stores destroyed by Stonewall Jackson were still smoking. More marching and countermarching, interspersed with numerous skirmishes, and then we met the enemy in pitched battle at Manassas Plains on the 27th of August, 1862. During a period of three days and nights the Fortieth was almost continuously under arms, or engaged with the enemy. Falling back to Centreville on the 1st of September, the Mozarts participated at Chantilly in the last battle of General Pope's campaign. In this series of actions, known as Second Bull Run, the Fortieth lost 147 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment now sadly reduced in numbers was ordered to Alexandria, where, encamping near Fort Lyon, two weeks were devoted to the double purpose of re-equipment and rest. While here the regiment, owing to its heavy losses and depleted ranks, was consolidated, on September 6, 1862, with the Eighty-seventh New York, and the officers of that regiment were mustered out as supernumeraries; but the men served until the expiration of their terms of enlistment, in the Fortieth.

On the 15th of September, 1862, we were once more en route for a campaign, and a lively march of two days found the regiment at the mouth of the Monocacy River, near Poolesville, Md., where Colonel Egan was placed in command of some troops assigned to him for the defence of the Monocacy Bridge. While occupying this post the Fortieth made frequent raids into Virginia, crossing the Potomac by wading at different fords in that vicinity. In the meantime the main army was engaged on the Antietam campaign.

When the Army of the Potomac moved into Virginia after the battle of Antietam, the regiment was ordered to rejoin the division, and was thrown forward in the endeavor to bring on an engagement at Culpeper. From there, crossing the Rappahannock at Waterloo Bridge, we marched on to Falmouth, and there went into winter quarters November 20, 1862.

On December 13th the regiment was called upon to make another sacrifice. It was the battle of Fredericksburg. We were in the reserve; but when General Franklin made the assault on the left, and Meade's splendid division of Pennsylvania Reserves was forced back, the Fortieth New York and the other regiments comprising Ward's Brigade, were thrown forward to check the advancing, exultant enemy. We were successful, but many of our bravest comrades fell, while the entire loss was more than one-half of the men carried into the fight. The casualties were, 19 killed, 74 wounded, and 30 captured or missing; total, 123.

On March 26, 1863, we participated in a grand review of the Third Corps by Major General Sickles, corps commander, and Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania. On April 8th there was a grand review of the Army of the Potomac on the Plains of Falmouth by President Lincoln and Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, commander of the Army.

On April 28, 1863, we received marching orders, and the men, heavily loaded with eight days' rations, besides their ammunition and equipments, started for Chancellorsville, arriving after a fatiguing march at the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock River, on April 30th. On the morning of May 1st we

crossed the river on pontoons. Here the rebels had some earthworks thrown up, which they abandoned on the advance of our troops. After marching about four miles we were halted in some woods where we remained nearly all day. Towards night the firing became very brisk, and we were ordered to the front. Soon everything became quiet, and we slept in the woods along the Plank Road without being disturbed during the night.

During the 2d of May everything remained quiet until afternoon, when some wagons were seen moving to our right and front. Our division — Birney's — was ordered to advance. We soon made our way through the woods, the enemy leaving as quickly as possible. Here the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment was captured by the Berdan Sharpshooters, assisted by our brigade, the wagon train belonging to Jackson's Corps being captured also. While this was going on in our front, Jackson's Corps attacked and flanked the Eleventh Corps, causing them to fall back. Much to our surprise we were ordered back in double-quick time, arriving on the field where we were in the morning, at a place known as Hazel Grove, but better known to the boys as the "Dark Alley." At about 11 o'clock P. M., Capt. George W. Cooney of the Second Brigade Staff, came with orders from General Sickles to, "Form column, fix bayonets and charge; to take no prisoners, but do all the work with the bayonet." He informed us that we were surrounded and must cut our way through. The Mozart Regiment led the charge, which was successful. It was now after dark, and during the desperate fighting attending this movement Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, the great Confederate leader, was killed.

On Sunday morning, the 3d, the enemy attacked in strong force, and from daylight until 11 o'clock the battle raged with great fury. I never heard such a continuous firing. To my mind the battles of the Peninsula were as nothing in comparison to it. Our army was never in better spirits, and I never saw them fight better. Our troops fell back slowly about a mile beyond the Chancellor House. The enemy did not dare to follow, but threw a few shells at us during the afternoon.

During the 4th, we threw up some rifle pits to protect us from the rebel shells. Skirmishing was kept up all day, and towards night the enemy brought out some artillery and commenced shelling us, but doing very little damage. On the morning of May 6th we recrossed the river, and marching back to our old camp reached there towards dark, wet, covered with mud, and completely used up.

May 29, 1863, the three years' men of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, and the members of the One hundred and first, and Fifty-fifth New York, who had already been consolidated with these regiments, were transferred to the Fortieth New York. From this time they were known and recognized as a part of the "Mozarts," making up to this time the remnants of five glorious fighting regiments which, like the Fortieth, had been reduced by severe and terrible losses sustained in battle, to less than the minimum number required by army regulations.

The regiment broke camp on June 11, 1863, in the afternoon and started on the Gettysburg campaign, passing on the march, Warrenton, Bealton Station, and Catlett's Station, reaching Manassas on the 15th after a very fatiguing march.

Here we lay in the rifle pits along Bull Run doing picket duty until the 17th, when we marched to Centreville, passing over part of the old battlefield of Bull Run, where we stayed until the 19th, when we again took up the line of march. Arriving at Gum Springs, we encamped there until the 25th, when we again broke camp, and after a severe and fatiguing march of more than thirty miles that day, crossed the Potomac River at Edwards Ferry on pontoons. We then marched up the towpath of the Baltimore and Ohio Canal to the Aqueduct Bridge, over the Monocacy River, and halted for the night. The greater part of this march was made in a severe and drenching rain, marching in wet clothes, which made it more trying. Resuming our march on the 26th, we passed through Jefferson, Middletown, Frederick City, Boonsboro, over South Mountain, through Crampton's Pass, and Taneytown, arriving at Emmitsburg, Md., late in the afternoon of June 30th.

In the early morning of July 2d, we pressed forward over the Emmitsburg Pike, and were soon in bivouac at Gettysburg, in the grove of oaks opposite the famous Wheatfield, where we were shelled by the enemy at a lively rate. Crossing the Wheatfield and passing in the rear of the batteries, we moved by the flank through Smith's Battery, into a position on the extreme left of the Third Corps to the support of Ward's Brigade, at what is known as the "Devil's Den," where we held the extreme left of the corps. Here we push in, the fighting being very hot, with the rebels not more than twenty paces off and outnumbering us three to one. But we held Hood's veterans in check long enough to enable Vincent's Brigade to occupy and save the all-important position on Little Round Top.

General Birney, in his official report, says: "The Fortieth New York, Col. Tom. W. Egan, was sent by me to strengthen Ward's line, and led by its gallant colonel they charged the enemy and drove him back from his advanced position."

General Ward says, in his report: "The valuable services rendered by Col. Tom. W. Egan and his noble regiment, the Fortieth New York (Mozart Regiment), at an opportune moment cannot be overestimated. Their steadiness and valor were not unknown to me, I having commanded them on former occasions. They came to me at the right time, and well did they perform their duty."

On the night of the 2d, the regiment was moved to a position a little to the left of the clump of trees, near which General Hancock was wounded, which position we occupied that night and the next day during the time of Pickett's charge. Although not actively engaged, we were under a murderous fire from the enemy's batteries during all the terrible cannonade which preceded the grand infantry charge of Pickett's and Pettigrew's Divisions. The loss in the Fortieth, at Gettysburg, was: 23 killed, 120 wounded (including the mortally wounded), and 7 missing; total, 150.

The next day — the 4th — we were employed in burying the dead and caring for the wounded, and on the 5th again started for Virginia, with the rest of the army, in pursuit of General Lee. From this time on the regiment continued in service with the Army of the Potomac until December 29, 1863, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans almost to a man.

Upon the consolidation of the Third Corps with the Second, the Fortieth New York became a part of Ward's (First) Brigade, Birney's (Third) Division, of the Second Corps, in which command it served during the rest of the war. During the Wilderness Campaign, May 5–31, 1864, the gallant old regiment sustained its reputation for hard fighting, losing in this series of battles 358 in killed and wounded in less than a month. It participated in the assault on Petersburg and in the long siege that followed, during which the men were constantly under fire in the trenches. It fought with honorable distinction in the battles of the Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Boydton Road, Hatcher's Run, and Farmville, ending its services on the memorable field of Appomattox.

Colonel Egan's gallant record was recognized by a promotion as brigadier general, and, subsequently, by a commission as brevet major general. Upon his promotion Lieut. Col. Madison M. Cannon succeeded to the command of the regiment, and Maj. Augustus J. Warner was commissioned lieutenant colonel.

The regiment was mustered out on Hart's Island, in New York Harbor, July 7, 1865, having been in service over four years with a record for gallantry and hard fighting that was second to none.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

41ST NEW YORK INFANTRY.

On northeasterly slope of Cemetery Hill.

(*INSCRIPTIONS.*)

(*Front.*)

41ST N. Y. INFANTRY

1ST BRIG. 1ST DIV. 11TH CORPS.

(DE KALB REGIMENT)

JULY 2, 3, 4, 1863.

(*Reverse.*)

CASUALTIES

KILLED 15, WOUNDED 58,

MISSING 2;

TOTAL LOSS, 75.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT

41ST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

"DE KALB REGIMENT."

July 3, 1893.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

At the first outbreak of the Great Rebellion the German citizens throughout the Northern States rallied promptly and unanimously to the support of the Union, their loyal action in the hour of need doing much to dispel the cloud of doubt and uncertainty that hung over the land. The first three regiments raised in St. Louis were composed of Germans. In New York City thousands of Germans tendered their services at the firing of the first rebel gun on Fort Sumter. During the war fully 175,000 men of German birth or descent enlisted in the Union Army.

In the beginning of the war it was natural and proper that this foreign element should organize into regiments by itself, and select leaders from their own class, choosing men whose military ability and gallantry had made them distinguished in foreign wars. Among these patriots who came to the front at the first call to arms, and around whom his countrymen rallied, was Leopold von Gilsa. He had served in the Schleswig-Holstein war, with the rank of major, but at the close of that war came to the United States and became a citizen. He was engaged in teaching when the Rebellion broke out, but bidding his pupils adieu he tendered his services to his adopted country. He was given the colonelcy of the Forty-first New York Infantry, a regiment which he was largely instrumental in organizing, and which contained a great number of German soldiers who had served with him in Holstein.

This regiment was recruited at Conrad's and Landmann's Parks, in New York City, under special authority of the United States War Department. The recruiting was carried on under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee, R. A. Witthaus, Esq., a patriotic citizen, assisting materially in the work. The regiment was composed almost exclusively of Germans, of whom about 700 had fought in the Prussian Army against the Danes, in the war of 1848-1851. Twenty-three of its thirty-three officers were veterans who had seen service in European campaigns. The choice for lieutenant colonel fell on Emil Duysing, a lieutenant of the regular army of Hesse-Cassel, and fresh from the Danish war.

Eight companies were raised in New York; Company G was recruited in Philadelphia, Pa., and Company H in Newark, N. J. Company F was permanently detached, November 20, 1861, and reorganized as the Ninth New York Independent Battery. Company A, known as the "De Kalb Zouaves," was organized before the war, and the newly formed regiment adopted the name. A fine band of twenty-five pieces, with a drum corps of twenty, were attached to the command.

On June 19th a set of colors, including the National flag, the State flag, and a pair of guidons, were presented by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Witthaus and Miss Pauline A. Witthaus, of New York. The regiment was drawn up in a hollow square and Colonel Von Gilsa, on receiving the colors, replied in behalf of his men with a feeling and patriotic speech. The ceremony was participated in by the donors of the flags, Hon. George Folsom, Hon. George Bancroft, Frederick Kapp, Esq., and the Liederkranz Society, in the presence of members of the Union Defence Committee, other distinguished guests, and a vast crowd of enthusiastic friends and spectators.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service, June 9, 1861, and a month later left New York, 1,041 strong, for Washington. It arrived there July 10th, and on the 16th crossed the Potomac into Virginia, encamping at Fort Runyon. It was assigned to General Runyon's Division, with which command it was present at the Battle of First Bull Run, though not actively engaged. The division rendered important service, however, in covering the retreat of the army from that disastrous field.

After serving in various brigades the Forty-first was assigned in October, 1861, to Stahel's Brigade, of Blenker's Division. This division was detached from General McClellan's army in April, 1862, and ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, where it was to join General Fremont's command; but it did not arrive there until May 9th. The condition of the men when they arrived, according to General Fremont, "was not such as could have been desired. They were worn and exhausted by hardships scarcely credible, and in spite of efforts to supply their wants, a large proportion were without articles of first necessity for service in the field. Of shoes, blankets, and overcoats there was especially great need." In fact, the German regiments which composed Blenker's Division, had been shamefully neglected by the War Department. These loyal troops had no friends at court; but, though overlooked and neglected, they endured all without a murmur, and throughout the battle summer of 1862 fought as readily and bravely as if every requisition had received attention.

At the Battle of Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862, Stahel's Brigade was hotly engaged, the Forty-first New York acquitting itself with honor in this its first battle under fire. In June, 1862, the troops in the Shenandoah Valley and West Virginia were reorganized into three corps, and designated as the Army of Virginia, those formerly under the command of Fremont forming the First Corps of that army. This corps was placed under the command of Gen. Franz Sigel, and the army under Major General Pope. Under this new arrangement Stahel's Brigade found itself in Schenck's (First) Division, First Corps, A. V.

Under command of Lieutenant Colonel Holmstedt the Forty-first fought at the Battle of Manassas, August 29 and 30, 1862, where the regiment lost 103 in killed and wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. Richard Kurz, who fell in the action on August 30th.

After this battle Sigel's Corps was assigned to duty in the defences of Washington, with headquarters at Stafford Court House, Va., where it remained until the Chancellorsville campaign, in May, 1863. In the meanwhile the corps designation was changed to that of the Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac, and General Sigel was succeeded in command by Gen. O. O. Howard.

On April 28, 1863, the Forty-first broke camp at Stafford Court House, and marched away to Chancellorsville. The regiment numbering 371 present for duty was under the command of Maj. Detleo Von Einsiedel, Colonel Von Gilsa being in command of the brigade.

The Eleventh Corps held the right of the Union line at Chancellorsville, being in position in the woods along the turnpike. Von Gilsa's Brigade held the extreme right of the corps, and the Forty-first New York the right of the brigade. On the afternoon of May 2d, Von Gilsa advanced his pickets, who sent in word that large masses of the enemy were forming on the right flank of the Union Army and were preparing to attack. Von Gilsa transmitted this information promptly to his superiors in command, but unfortunately no attention was paid to it. No reinforcements were sent to the threatened point, and of the troops on that part of the field no disposition was made to meet the impending attack. The Eleventh Corps remained in the position which it had taken, faced to the south, while Stonewall Jackson's troops were marching to attack its flank from the west.

When the attack came, Von Gilsa and his regiments were not surprised. They knew it was coming and were calmly awaiting it, although they were aware that through the neglect or incompetency of some one they were in a false position. Lieutenants Searles and Boecke of the Forty-first were stationed on either side of the pike with a detachment of sharpshooters, at some distance beyond the termination of the Union line. As Jackson's skirmishers advanced they struck these sharpshooters who, falling back slowly as they exchanged shots, gave the alarm.

Jackson had seventy regiments of infantry and several batteries of artillery. His force numbered fully 28,000 men. His troops were formed for the attack in three lines, the first line being over one mile long. Opposed to this veteran army was the Eleventh Corps alone, which, owing to the absence of its strongest brigade — Barlow's — did not number 9,000 men,— and was out of position at that. Even had they been in position to meet this attack, Jackson's line, one mile long, would have reached around them on either flank.

And yet the Eleventh Corps made a sturdy fight. These troops did not fall back until over 1,800 of their number had fallen and 600 had been captured. Retreating slowly through the forest, their muskets flashing defiantly through the gloom of the nightfall, they retarded Jackson's victorious advance so that two hours elapsed before the Confederates reached the Twelfth Corps' position at Fairview.

The Forty-first New York, on whom the first attack fell, fired three well-directed volleys, and then retreated, stopping from time to time to rally with other regiments at various points and deliver their fire. Some of the men joined in the stampede, usual under such circumstances, but the body of the regiment moved steadily, and in company with the brigade formed again at General Hooker's headquarters where it protected three batteries. General Devens, who commanded the division, speaks highly, in his official report, of Colonel Von Gilsa's resolute exertions in rallying the retreating columns and checking Jackson's advance. The casualties in the regiment aggregated 61 in killed, wounded and missing.

On June 12, 1863, the Eleventh Corps left its camp at Brooke's Station on the Aquia Creek Railroad, and started on the Pennsylvania campaign. The nine companies of the Forty-first were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Von Einsiedel, the brigade being still under the command of Colonel Von Gilsa. The corps arrived at Emmitsburg, Md., on June 30th, and was engaged the next day in the battle of the First Day at Gettysburg. But the Forty-first was not engaged in this fighting on July 1st. The regiment, its nine companies now numbering 14 commissioned officers, 187 enlisted men and 17 musicians, did not arrive at Gettysburg until 10 o'clock in the evening of the first day. It went into position on Cemetery Hill where it was engaged during the fighting on the Second and Third Days, sustaining a loss of 76 in killed and wounded. Lieut. Reinhold Winzer was killed in this battle.

In August, 1863, the brigade was transferred to the South Carolina Coast where it was assigned to Gordon's Division, Von Gilsa still retaining command of the brigade. The regiment remained in the Department of the South one year, during which time it was engaged in the affair at John's Island, S. C., February 11, 1864, where it lost 14 in killed and wounded.

The term of enlistment of the original members of the regiment expired June 10, 1864, whereupon Colonel Von Gilsa, with 360 men and officers, sailed from Hilton Head to New York, where, on the 20th, they were met and received by a deputation of German citizens and a committee of the Common Council. In their march through the city they were escorted by the Fifth Regiment, New York Militia. This part of the Forty-first Regiment was then mustered out.

The Forty-first had received during the war about 800 recruits or substitutes, of whom 520 remained in the field under command of Lieutenant Colonel Von Einsiedel, having been consolidated into a battalion of six companies. One entire new company of recruits — F — joined the regiment in November, 1863. In August, 1864, this battalion embarked at Hilton Head and proceeded to Washington, where it was assigned to the Twenty-second Corps; and, subsequently, in September, to the Army of the Shenandoah. In December, 1864, the battalion was ordered to Bermuda Hundred, Va., where it was placed in Ferrero's Division, Army of the James. It was mustered out December 9, 1865, under command of Capt. Alfred Theinhardt, at City Point, Va. Colonel Von Einsiedel died, August 23, 1865, of disease. He was a gallant officer and had commanded the regiment in nearly all its battles.

HISTORICAL NOTES

FORTY-FIRST NEW YORK INFANTRY

By LIEUT. CHARLES BORNEMANN.

Our regiment — the Forty-first New York — encamped during the night of June 30th at Emmitsburg, Md. About 2 o'clock in the morning of July 1st, we received an order to detail 200 men, fully equipped, under command of Capt. Clemens Knipschild, to arrest all the farmers and civilians in the vicinity of Emmitsburg. At that time I was sergeant major, and received the order personally. By a mistake the 200 men were allowed to leave the camp without blankets and knapsacks. About 7 o'clock in the morning of July 1, 1863, the regiment was ordered to march to Gettysburg; but at this time the 200 men had not returned.

Colonel Bourry, commanding our brigade, to whom the facts were reported about the absence of the 200 men, ordered the regiment to the rear guard to wait for them, and at the same time to escort an ammunition train to Gettysburg. We arrived at Gettysburg about midnight, July 1, 1863, and took position behind a stone fence, near Cemetery Hill. In the morning early, July 2d, the regiment was ordered to move near the entrance or gate of the Cemetery to cover the batteries on Cemetery Hill. While doing so the batteries of the enemy shelled us, the regiment losing several men killed and wounded. On the afternoon of July 2d, we were ordered to advance to a stone fence again, about 300 or 400 feet in front of our batteries, as we could plainly see the enemy advancing in three lines. Between each line was a distance of about 500 feet or more. We were in our new position when the battle commenced. During the attack the enemy broke through our regiment, and four companies of the Second Battalion were driven nearer to Gettysburg. Our line then had the form of a triangle as far as I could observe. As we had lost several officers killed and wounded, I was ordered to take charge of a company on the evening of July 2d. During this battle of July 2d, the enemy made a charge on the batteries in the rear of us,— on Cemetery Hill,— and a cannon came hurling down the hill in our ranks and killed or wounded a man.

In the morning of July 3, 1863, heavy firing was heard on our left, and many shells exploded in our line, wounding several of our men. On this day I was ordered to look for the four companies of our regiment, which were pushed back July 2d, and found them right in front of Gettysburg. Capt. Henry Arens, who took command of these four companies, told me that he had lost several men by the enemy's sharpshooters, July 3d. On July 4th the regiment was together again, and marched into Gettysburg. It took a position in the public square where it remained for some time; but towards evening the regiment was ordered back to its old position on Cemetery Hill.

On July 5th, about 6 o'clock, P. M., we started from Gettysburg in pursuit of the enemy to Williamsport, where we could see the rear guard of the enemy crossing the river. From there we marched to Alexandria, Va., and em-

barked for Charleston, S. C., where the regiment remained until mustered out of service in August, 1864.

The Forty-first New York was mustered into service on June 6, 1861, and left New York City July 8, 1861. It was at the First Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, but not in action, after which it marched back to Washington, and stayed there four days. Crossing the Long Bridge again into Virginia, it moved to the heights opposite Georgetown or Chain Bridge, where our men built Fort De Kalb. From here we were transferred to Blenker's Division, then encamped at Hunter's Chapel. On March 10, 1862, we broke camp and started towards Richmond; but at Warrenton Junction we received orders to march through Manassas Gap, and report to General Fremont. We went up the Shenandoah Valley as far as Mount Jackson, then came back and were engaged at the Battle of Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862. We had more fighting at Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, and Rappahannock Station. We marched to Culpeper Court House on our way to Cedar Mountain, but we arrived too late for the battle. Then we went to the Rapidan. From there we marched to the Second Battle of Bull Run, August 29-30, 1862. After the battle we retreated and passed through Chantilly; came nearly to the Potomac, and marched to Centreville; there we remained in camp about four weeks, and then marched to Gainesville, Aldie Gap, Chantilly, Fairfax Court House and Station, Dumfries, and to Fredericksburg, December 15, 1862, arriving there at the close of the battle. From here we marched to Stafford Court House where we encamped for about four weeks. Leaving Stafford we marched to Aquia Creek, and thence to Brooke's Station, where we remained in winter quarters till April 26, 1863.

We then started on the Chancellorsville campaign, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. At Chancellorsville, we were engaged in battle on May 2 and 3, 1863. We recrossed the Rappahannock again at United States Ford, and marched back to Brooke's Station.

We left there June 12, 1863, and marched to Centreville, Leesburg, and Goose Creek, crossing the Potomac June 24, 1863, at Edwards Ferry; thence to Burketsville, Middletown, Frederick City, Adamsville, and along South Mountain to Emmitsburg and Gettysburg.

We left Gettysburg July 5, 1863, marching back to Emmitsburg, Frederick City, Middletown, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, Sharpsburg and Williamsport; thence to Hagerstown, Middletown, Marysville, and Jeffersonville to Berlin where we recrossed the Potomac. From here we marched to Leesburg, New Baltimore, Warrenton Junction and Alexandria, where we arrived August 6, 1863. Here the regiment embarked for Charleston, S. C., where it arrived August 13, 1863, and encamped on Folly Island. On September 7, 1863, we marched to Morris Island, near Fort Wagner, where we witnessed the bombardment of Forts Sumter and Moultrie by our fleet. On the 9th we returned to our camp at Folly Island. September 16th-18, we were under arms early every morning fearing an attack by the enemy. September 22d the regiment passed in review before General Gordon, our new division commander, and on the 25th we were reviewed by General Gilmore, the department commander. November 13, 1863, the regiment was ordered to go to Kiawah Island, where

we camped on Vanderhorst's Farm. We crossed a muddy creek with the intention of attacking a sugar mill during the night; but by some delay of the troops the attack was postponed, and we returned to Folly Island.

On November 26th we received 337 recruits, and on December 2d, 119 recruits. December 24th, 3 officers and 100 men of our regiment were ordered to Legareville on the Stono River. The next morning (Christmas) we were attacked by the enemy, but the war vessels, Pawnee, Marblehead, and C. P. Williams took part in the fight, and the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. February 5, 1864, the regiment was reviewed by General Terry. On the 6th we marched again to Kiawah Island, to Vanderhorst Farm, to Seabrook Island, to the Sugar Mill, and thence to John's Island where we had an engagement with the enemy in which the regiment lost several men killed and wounded. On the 12th, having burned the Sugar Mill, we returned to Folly Island. February 22d at 5 o'clock, P. M., the regiment broke camp and marched to Pawnee Landing, on its way to Florida, but receiving counter orders returned to its camp on Folly Island.

April 21st the regiment went again to John's Island on picket duty, but returned the same day at 9 P. M. April 23d, 150 men went to Cole's Island on picket duty and returned to camp April 26th. April 29th the regiment was again on picket duty at Cole's Island, returning to camp May 1st. May 21st, an expedition went to John's Island and returned May 22d. June 6th, the regiment left Folly Island for Hilton Head to be mustered out of service, which finally took place at New York City, August 27, 1864.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

42D NEW YORK INFANTRY.

On Cemetery Ridge, near the "Clump of Trees."

(*INSCRIPTIONS.*)

(*Front.*)

42ND

NEW YORK

INFANTRY.

3RD BRIGADE,

2ND DIVISION,

2ND CORPS.

TAMMANY

REGIMENT

(*Reverse.*)

THIS REGIMENT WAS RAISED
AND ORGANIZED BY COLONEL
WILLIAM D. KENNEDY UNDER
THE PATRONAGE OF THE
TAMMANY SOCIETY, AND
OF THE UNION DEFENCE
COMMITTEE OF
NEW YORK CITY.

(*Left Side.*)
MUSTERED INTO U. S.
SERVICE, JUNE 22, 1861.
TOTAL ENROLLMENT 1,210.
PARTICIPATED
IN 19 BATTLES.
KILLED 92,
WOUNDED 328,
MISSING 298.
MUSTERED OUT
JULY 13, 1864.

(*Right Side.*)
JULY 2, 1863.— WENT TO
SUPPORT OF 3D CORPS,
ABOUT 5 P. M.
HELD THIS
POSITION JULY 3, AND
ASSISTED IN REPULSING
THE ASSAULT OF
PICKETT'S DIVISION.
CASUALTIES:
KILLED 15, WOUNDED 55,
MISSING 4.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT
42D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

September 24, 1891.

ORATION BY MAJ. GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A.

The Forty-second New York Infantry was raised and organized by the Tammany Society, in the City of New York, in May and June, 1861. The regiment was taken to the field by the Grand Sachem of that year, Col. William D. Kennedy, who died a few days afterward in Washington, in July. Colonel Kennedy was succeeded by Capt. Milton Cogswell, an accomplished officer of the Regular Army. Among the Sachems of Tammany who were conspicuous in their efforts to raise this famous battalion, I may mention Elijah F. Purdy, Daniel E. Delevan, Isaac Bell, Thomas Dunlap, Smith Ely, and John Clancy.

Early in the same year, 1861, several other Tammany leaders raised regiments and brigades for the war. Among them were the Chasseurs, organized by Gen. John Cochrane, the brigades of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, and General Corcoran, and the brigade of General Sickles, which was composed of five regiments.

Meagher's and Nugent's Sixty-ninth Regiment lost more men in battle, killed and wounded, than any infantry regiment from the State of New York. Sickles' First Excelsior lost the most men killed and wounded in one battle, having lost at Williamsburg, 79 killed and 168 wounded, including 7 officers killed and 22 wounded out of 33 officers present. At Antietam, 8 color-bearers of the Irish Brigade were shot down at Bloody Lane, but the brigade carried the position. At Fredericksburg the color sergeant of the Sixty-ninth was found dead with his flag concealed and wrapped around his body, a bullet having pierced the flag and his heart. At Antietam, the Forty-second, then in Dana's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division of the Second Corps, charged with Sedgwick into the woods around the Dunker Church, where it lost 180 out of the 345 who were engaged. Maj. James E. Mallon, afterward colonel of the Forty-second, is especially mentioned by General Howard and Colonel Hall, the brigade and division commanders, for his efficient and fearless services in keeping the men in ranks under fire, and for his daring in recovering the fallen colors of his regiment in the face of the advancing enemy. Col. Edmund C. Charles, of the Forty-second was left wounded, supposed mortally, at Nelson's Farm, one of the Seven Days' battles.

In the Chancellorsville campaign, the Forty-second, under Mallon, was present at the assault and capture of Fredericksburg; and here again the regiment is especially commended by the brigade commander, Col. Norman J. Hall, not only for its coolness and steadiness in battle, but also for the admirable discipline that under the most trying circumstances saved its position from the effects of a panic, created by a false alarm in the night. Again, at Gettysburg, the Forty-second, under Colonel Mallon, was distinguished for gallant conduct in the second and third days of this battle. In the final charge of Armistead's Brigade of the enemy, Sergt. Michael Cuddy, the color bearer,

was mortally wounded. Already distinguished at Fredericksburg for daring courage, this heroic soldier, a moment after he fell with his colors, rose in the face of the advancing enemy, and triumphantly waving the flag he so dearly loved, this flag I now hold, dropped dead — his body covering the standard. At Bristoe Station the brave Colonel Mallon, then commanding a brigade, was killed at the extreme front while rallying his own regiment under a heavy fire.

At Ball's Bluff, in 1861, under Cogswell; in the Seven Days' Battles, in 1862, under Charles; at Antietam and Fredericksburg, in 1862, under Bomford; at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Bristoe Station, in 1863, under Mallon; in the Wilderness Campaign, in 1864, under Lynch, this intrepid old regiment gained fresh honors in every conflict, until its term of enlistment expired July 13, 1864, when it was mustered out of service, transferring a number of its men who re-enlisted, together with the recruits, to the Eighty-second New York.

The Forty-second took part in 36 battles and engagements. The largest losses of the regiment were in the great battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, in which it lost in killed and wounded 18 officers and 223 enlisted men; and considering the total number of men present in the line of battle in the regiment, this record gives the Forty-second the right to be included, as history has already included it, among the great fighting regiments of the war.

The history of the Tammany Society which raised this regiment at the outbreak of the war, dates from the foundation of our Government. This historical organization was conspicuous among the founders of the great political party with which it has always been identified. Among its illustrious roll of Sachems are included the names of George Clinton, Philip Schuyler, Walter Bowne, Brockholst Livingston, Samuel Osgood, Daniel D. Tompkins, Garret Sickles, Stephen Allen, Michael Ulshoeffer, John A. Dix, Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus Schell, John Van Buren, Churchill C. Cambrelling and John T. Irving.

Jefferson, Madison, Clinton, and Jackson found their strongest supporters in its ranks. Established as a bulwark against the aristocratic traditions and tendencies inherited from British ancestors, it supported Jefferson and his policy of shaping our institutions and customs according to the maxims of the Declaration of Independence. In the War of 1812 with England, the Society of Tammany sustained President Madison and Governor Tompkins in all the war measures that brought that memorable conflict to an honorable peace. It resisted the efforts of secessionists and the treasonable overtures then for the first time heard in the East. It supported Jackson in his measures for the suppression of nullification in South Carolina; and it sustained him in his long struggle against the money power, which, under the leadership of the Bank of the United States, assumed to control the financial policy of the Government. It supported Polk and Marcy in the War with Mexico, in the annexation of Texas, and in the acquisition of California, which established our boundaries on the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico.

When the Civil War of 1861 followed the election of Lincoln, the influence of Tammany Hall was instantly shown in the patriotic action of the Common Council of our city, where its power was supreme, pledging to the President

all the resources of the municipality, in men and money, for the support of the Government, in the enforcement of the laws, and to maintain the Union.

Let me here recall the concluding resolutions of the series, unanimously adopted by the New York Common Council at a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, convened on the 19th of April, 1861, while the echoes of Sumter were still heard. These resolutions I had the honor to draft.

Resolved, That we invoke in this crisis the unselfish patriotism and the unfaltering loyalty which have been uniformly manifested in all periods of national peril by the population of the City of New York; and while we reiterate our undiminished affection for the friends of the Union who have gallantly and faithfully labored in the Southern States for the preservation of peace, and the restoration of fraternal relations among the people, and our readiness to co-operate with them in all honorable measures of reconciliation, yet, we only give expression to the convictions of our constituents when we declare it to be their unalterable purpose, as it is their solemn duty, to do all in their power to uphold and defend the integrity of the Union, and to vindicate the honor of our flag, and to crush the power of those who are enemies in war, as in peace they were friends.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of the State of New York.

I well remember the words of President Lincoln, referring to this action of our city government, a few days afterward, when I called upon him for instructions touching the command I had undertaken to raise on the invitation of Governor Morgan. He said: "Sickles, I have here on my table the resolutions passed by your Common Council appropriating a million of dollars toward raising men for this war, and promising to do all in the power of your authorities to support the Government. When these resolutions were brought to me by Alderman Frank Boole and his associates of the Committee, I felt my burden lighter. I felt that when men break through party lines and take this patriotic stand for the Government and the Union, all must come out well in the end. When you see them, tell them for me, they made my heart glad, and I can only say, God bless them."

This action of the Common Council of New York made the great city a unit for national defence; it united all parties for the Union. Men and money were given without stint for the war; gold flowed from Wall street to the National Treasury like the stream of another Pactolus; every house and every shop was a recruiting station.

The electric flash that brought the news of Sumter to the North was not quicker than the martial current that sped from man to man and from woman to woman, transforming our people from civilians to soldiers. The flag lowered at Sumter was unfurled everywhere on spires of church and cathedral, in Wall Street, in market place, in every village and every schoolhouse, and over the homes of the rich and poor, far and near. The newspapers, like mirrors, reflected the universal war movement of the people. Public meetings were as spontaneous as the April leaves that fill the woods, and Union Square could not hold the thousands poured into it from every avenue and street, like unloosened streams hurrying to the sea. Go where you would, there was but one theme to talk about — the impending war. Traffic lost its thrift, industries

were tedious, amusements lacked zest, and it was only the sound of the drum and the bugle that won every ear. The flag so long without meaning, unless seen far away from home, on some distant sea, or in a foreign land, all at once had a new charm; it filled our eyes and stirred our hearts. We counted its stars; it stood for the Union. For the rich, it meant their wealth; for the poor, who have only a country and a home, it meant everything they held dear; for the slave, it meant freedom. We saw the colors proudly carried by the battalions hastily summoned to Washington; and among the multitudes that filled the streets, gayly decked with a thousand banners, there were not many who did not wish themselves in the ranks.

The State of New York raised 400,000 men for the Union armies. Of these vast numbers, 53,000 died in service. Our State has erected 76 monuments on this battlefield, commemorating the heroic services of its battalions and its batteries. Of the 300 renowned battalions in the army, whose losses in battle, in killed and wounded, as shown by Fox, were the greatest — 59 were New York troops. In this number are included 4 of the 5 regiments of Sickles' Brigade.

From 1861 to 1865 the State of New York expended $125,000,000 in raising and equipping its troops. The New York regiments and batteries took part in more than 1,000 battles, engagements, and skirmishes. Of the 250 regiments of infantry, cavalry, and engineers raised in our State, 127 of them were organized and mainly recruited in the city of New York. The very large enlistments for the navy, besides, were mainly drawn from our city. The municipal authorities and our citizens never faltered a moment in their efforts to advance the cause of the Union. The City Hall Park was filled with barracks; the families of the city volunteers received an allowance toward their support from the city treasury, a bounty nowhere else given. Millions were voted by the city to equip the municipal regiments. And afterward we supported enthusiastically the heroes of Antietam and Gettysburg for the highest honors in the gift of the Republic. This is the honorable war record of our patriotic metropolis.

There are nearly 400 monuments on this battlefield; all but two of them commemorate the services of the soldiers who fought this battle. I have seen many monuments in other countries erected in honor of commanders of armies, but it was reserved for us to signalize in this manner the heroism of the rank and file of our battalions. Apart from this battlefield, a hundred of these memorials are already placed in as many towns and cities. There is no better way to prepare for the next war than to show your appreciation of your defenders in the last war. No nation can long survive the decline of its martial strength. When it ceases to honor its soldiers, it will have none. It cannot be said of our Republic that it has been ungrateful. We give more than a hundred million dollars a year, in pensions, to the soldiers of our wars. We recognize their right to share in the grand result of their achievements. Our people help the helpless survivors; we try to save their families from want; we erect monuments to the men who fell in battle. The military power of this country rests in the ranks of its reserves, the 6,000,000 of citizens ready to volunteer to take up arms whenever the exigency demands their services.

There is a day and an hour in the annals of every nation when its life hangs on the issue of a battle; when it stands or falls by the sword. Such a battle was Gettysburg. You are now standing on the field where the destiny of this Republic was decided. Right here, are some of the brave soldiers, veterans of the Forty-second, who helped to win the decisive victory for the Union. You stand, right here, on a spot that was a vortex of battle; man to man, steel against steel, rifle and cannon and sword, shot and shell, the hoarse voices of desperate combatants, the smoke and flame and the clash of arms. Right here, near this clump of trees the resolute onset of the veteran divisions led by Pickett and Pettigrew and Trimble met the solid front of Hancock's Corps as the ocean wave strikes the rock, and like the wave, was dashed into spray as the advancing lines of the enemy broke into fragments against the wall of Hancock's bayonets.

Right here, in the thickest of the combat stood your own gallant Forty-second, under the eye of the young and gifted Mallon. He says in his official report: "I formed the regiment in line, facing the decisive point; the line was but fairly established and but just started in the direction of the contested point, when Colonel Hall, our brigade commander, with words of encouragement cheered us forward. With the impetus conveyed by these words, the regiment vigorously advanced, and in that charge which rescued our batteries from the hands of our foe, which saved our army from disaster, which gave to us glorious success, this regiment was foremost and its flag in the advance."

Right here, too, the brave Michael Cuddy fell with his flag, this very flag, and here he rose once more, as Mallon says, "and waved his flag in the face of the enemy not ten yards distant — that flag he loved so well, of which he was so proud, and for which his precious life without a murmur was freely given up." All honor then to Meagher, O'Rourke, Kelly, Corcoran, De Lacy, Mallon, and Cuddy — glorious types of the Irish-American soldier.

Of the effective force of 80,000 men, on our side, engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg, 27,000, fully one-third, were New York troops. And of the total loss in the Union Army, 23,000, our loss was 6,707.

The day is not distant, I trust, when the War Department will establish a military post here, at Gettysburg, which shall include the battlefield among its dependencies, so that all of the topographical features of the ground may remain unimpaired, and the numerous monuments erected by eighteen States on this field, may be properly guarded and preserved. Such a military post should be garrisoned by at least one company of artillery, with its appropriate equipment, to the end that the morning and evening gun may forever salute the flag of the Union which was so heroically defended on this consecrated ground.

To-day Europe is a camp. The soil trembles with the tread of millions of armed men that listen for the command that will begin a conflict such as the world has never seen. Happily, here we enjoy the tranquillity of perfect peace. Our battles are fought; fraternity at home and good will abroad are stronger guarantees than armies. France, Germany, Austria, and Russia are now disciplining their vast armies in sham battles, the school of war. We spend our money in teaching our children the arts of peace, and while you enjoy its

blessings you have chosen a fit moment to commemorate the men who won this boon for us at the cost of precious sacrifices.

The soldiers of 1861 were not enlisted in a war of conquest. They did not follow an ambitious usurper; they were not tools of kings to rivet chains on unwilling hands. They took up arms for the people, of whom they were a part, to save the people's government, and to maintain the people's Union. The volunteers of 1861 were the flower of our young manhood. If they were poor in purse, they had at least a home and a country, and for these they gave all they had to give — their time, their services, and their lives. For their homes and country and for you they risked wounds, disease, privations, and poverty. Compare the situation of this country in 1861 with its position now, and you will all comprehend why it is that so many States and cities and towns have erected soldiers' monuments. The same comparison helps us to understand why it is that we give a hundred million dollars a year in pensions to soldiers and sailors. These proofs of public appreciation and gratitude mark the estimate put by our citizens on the services rendered to the country by the Army and Navy from 1861 to 1865. In our time no ruler will be chosen in this country who will take a dollar away from the bounty given by a grateful nation to its defenders.

Standing near the magnificent tomb of Napoleon in Paris, some years ago, my son, then a boy of six or seven years, said to me, "Father, does Napoleon know what a beautiful monument he has?" This question, like many others asked by inquisitive boys and girls, was not easy to answer. I trust that the brave and faithful soldiers of the Republic who fell in the great conflict, far away from home and kindred, now see and know what is done for their memory by the men and women of this generation. I trust they know something of the splendor and the strength of the Republic they died to save. Let the presence of your own heroic dead consecrate this monument. Let it stand for uncounted years, to tell the story of Tammany's devotion to the country in time of war, and of her love for her soldiers who fell in the great conflict. American from head to foot in its beautiful design, graceful in form, impressive in its grand proportions, let this memorial remind the coming generations, as long as bronze and granite lasts, of the debt they owe to the Tammany Braves of 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC DEAD.

Dedicated to the Veterans of the Tammany Regiment, at the Unveiling of the Monument at Gettysburg.

By WILLIAM GEOGHEGAN.

Gaze on this spot! 'Tis sacred ground
We tread upon to-day;
The mould that forms each sacred mound
Is loved and honored clay.
For here within its breast reclines
The dust of those who died,—
Who met the foe in serried lines
On many a green hill-side.

Pause! for the brave are sleeping here.
And war's wild trumpet roar
Can wake them not with hope or fear;
The battle's strife is o'er,
The tumult and the fight have passed,
And brothers, we, to-day,
Unmindful of the gory past,
All hail the blue and gray!

We raise a column o'er the brave
Who died that we might be
A ransomed people, and the slave
Might bask in liberty.
We honor those who fought and bled,
The first in Freedom's van,
When Tammany to glory led
Its great and fearless clan.

"On to the front!" the order came;
They echoed prompt the battle-cry,
And each walked forth with heart aflame
In battle line to fight or die!
"On to the front!" and every man
Leaped to his post as freemen should,
Careless of race, or creed or clan,
And only as a freeman could.

"On to the front!" They met the foe —
What reck we now — the past is gone;
In every heart a burning glow
Flames for the flag of Washington!
"On to the front!" That shout no more
Can rouse the soldier from his sleep;
His toil, his pain, and strife are o'er;
And by his grave his comrades weep.

Down where the rolling river
Runs out to meet the sea,
Where willows and the aspens quiver,
And daisies deck the lea;
Where mountains frown in glory
Above the eddying wave,
There, shrined in song and story,
Repose our patriot brave!

As onward the river dashes
Resistless to the sea,
As deep in the soul there flashes
The fire of the brave and free,
Of those whose fearless daring
Shone bright as the summer sun,
Who of life and fame uncaring,
Remember Washington,—
They died for the cause of Freedom,
In field, on mount, in glen,
With Tammany men to lead them,
And all were Tammany men!

Raise high the storied column
Above the patriot dead!
It tells in silence solemn
How well they fought and bled.
And let it tell that when the foe
To shreds our flag would tear,
To guard its fold through weal and woe
The Tammany men were there.

Our buried braves in slumber rest;
Peace to their souls to-day!
They are commingled with the blest,
Though they have passed away,
Their patriot spirits move each heart
With hope, and joy and pride,
To act, like them, a brave man's part,
And die as they have died.

ADDRESS

By GENERAL MARTIN T. MCMAHON, U. S. V.

During the century of existence of the Tammany Society there has been no event more full of interest to those of us who assemble here to-day, under the name and the auspices of the Columbian order, than that which brings us together. The dedication of this monument to the memory of those brave men who gave their lives to prove that they firmly believed in the motto of the organization,—" Civil Liberty and Glory of Man,"— is the purpose and motive of our assembling.

When the first signal of civil strife was sounded in the land, the banner of the Tammany Society was raised aloft, and the Forty-second Regiment of New York Volunteers was organized under its folds. This regiment served throughout the war, achieving a record excelled by none.

Later, after the unfortunate suspension of recruitment, at a time when the soldiers were more than ever needed, when our armies had been depleted by the casualties of war, the Tammany Society surrendered its ancient building to the uses of the Government, and converted the Wigwam and its Council Hall into a recruiting depot under the gallant soldier who stands as the most conspicuous officer who served and bled upon this field — Winfield Scott Hancock. We are proud that the name of the old order is thus associated with the illustrious Hancock, who, under the skillful generalship of another great soldier, George G. Meade, made this gathering to-day a possibility, and the Union which we love an immortal thing.

In the early days of the Civil War many of you who served under the matchless leadership of McClellan, on the Peninsula, may remember a circumstance connected with the Chickahominy. Of the several bridges over the treacherous river that were built by the almost incredible labor of the troops, through those long weary days and nights, but one alone remained in the hour of trial and tribulation. During the battle of Fair Oaks, when it was necessary to send troops immediately to the assistance of the left, on which the whole of Johnston's army had been hurled, one after another, as the mad river rose, the bridges were swept away. One alone remained, and over this the gallant Sedgwick with his division of the Second Corps, including the Forty-second New York, passed to the relief of the left and turned what might have been a defeat into victory. This bridge which alone resisted the rushing waters of the river, lashed as it was by cables to the trees on both sides, had been constructed by the strong hands of the Forty-second New York Volunteers, under the gallant Maj. Peter Bowe, and was known throughout the army as the " Tammany Bridge! "

Brothers of the Columbian Order, you are here to-day to do honor to the illustrious dead. Let their memory and example be ever present in your minds, to the end that the high principle of pure American patriotism which is the foundation stone of your organization and which was the light that guided them to honorable and necessary death for their country and for liberty, may never fade from your hearts nor be absent from your councils. Your vener-

able Society stands as the connecting link between the days that followed the successful Revolution of our fathers and the present hour. Faith in your country and its institutions, fidelity to the American Union, even unto death, are deeply imbedded in your Constitution. May you be for unending years a patriotic bond, uniting the generations as they succeed each other in loyal fraternity, holding them as the Tammany Bridge held our broken army, united against the rushing waters of fanaticism and all the evil purposes of men.

ADDRESS

By General Ely J. Parker, U. S. V.

Mr. Chairman, Survivors of the New York Tammany Regiment, and Comrades:

Twenty-eight years ago last July, many of you were here under different circumstances, and for a totally different purpose than that which recalls you here to-day. Then you came to maintain the doctrine of the indivisibility of the Union of the American States, whose organic law was the liberty and equality of all men. You came to maintain the integrity of the American flag, and the right that it alone should float over this free country, extending from the icy regions of the north to the tropical climes of the south, and east and west from ocean to ocean. But then you came here more especially and directly to repel an invasion that was being made into this State by a hostile army, whose avowed object was the dissolution of the Union you were seeking to preserve, and to perpetuate the institution of slavery which your success would abolish and destroy forever.

Here, by your courage, skill, bravery, and heroic determination, the rebel schemes were defeated, and to-day you have returned to commemorate the sad but important event by the erection and unveiling of a monument to the honor of your comrades whose dust mingles with the dust of this ground.

I can hardly comprehend how or why I am honored with the privilege of addressing you on this occasion, for I can say nothing but what has been better said before by somebody else, except it is, that one of the prominent features of your monument is the figure of Tammany, the Delaware Indian chief, who is said never to have had his equal as such. During the Revolutionary War his enthusiastic admirers among the whites dubbed him a saint, and he was established under the name of "St. Tammany, the Patron Saint of America."

The Delaware Indians, of whom Tammany was chief, were once a numerous and powerful tribe and were masters of, and occupied the whole territory lying between the Hudson and Susquehanna Rivers. They were a warlike race, and, like all other primitive peoples who ever existed on the face of the earth, were at perpetual war with their neighbors, and were ever ready to battle for the lands they claimed and for the graves of their ancestors.

They and all other Indians of this continent, whether living in the dense forests, on the vast prairie plains, or in the fastnesses of the mountains, enjoyed

liberty in its largest and most liberal sense. They loved their freedom, and believed that when the Great Spirit made this country, He made it free, and placed His red children here to enjoy it.

The power of the Delawares was finally completely broken and the people subjugated by the more powerful and proud Iroquois of New York. I am not here to give you a lecture on the Indian problem, the solution of which agitates so many great minds at the present day, or to enumerate the causes which have led to their extinction, or to excite your sympathy by rehearsing the wrongs, cruelties and many violations of faith they have endured and suffered at the hands of the pale face, although, as one of them, I, naturally and emphatically sympathize deeply with them.

The two races have ever been antagonistic, though all writers agree that the Indians always received the new comers with most open handed hospitality. At first the Indian looked upon the pale face as a God from another world. Soon, however, the antagonism of the two races revealed itself, and pure friendship and brotherly confidence at once ceased to exist, and deadly hostilities commenced, continuing ever since, almost without cessation. In the Indian bosom was then planted, and growing fiercer with time, that implacable and unconquerable aversion, amounting almost to hatred, to the civilization and Christianity of the new comer. Their hostility was so persistent that it soon became apparent that their continued presence constituted an almost insurmountable barrier to the advancement of the eastern progressive and aggressive civilization and the successful planting and dissemination of that religion which teaches "Peace on earth and good will toward all men," but which, alas, was not to extend to the Indian until the lamp of National life was nearly extinguished.

To the doomed race did the chief, Tammany, belong. He was a brave warrior, a mighty hunter, and a wise counsellor. Very little indeed is known of him; yet, it is written of him that "he was in the highest degreee endowed with wisdom, virtue, prudence, charity, affability, neatness, hospitality,— in short, with every good and noble qualification which a human being may possess." He was supposed to have an intercourse with the great and good Spirit, for he was a stranger to everything that was bad.

It is not known when, or where, or how he died, but presumably in one of the wars in which his people were constantly engaged. His memory was ever reverenced among his people, and his name is still perpetuated among the whites of the powerful Society in New York which bears his name. I believe that if ever there was a good Indian, he was one; and that too before he was a dead one.

This monument, too, while it transmits the memory of heroes who fell here, also perpetuates his name in this beautiful monumental field, where was fought perhaps the most earnest battle of the war, and one which nearly decided the fate of the Union. This field and this beautiful valley was indeed the Thermopylae of America, defended not by the Spartan king and his unconquerable heroes, who never turned their backs to the invading millions, but by American patriots, as brave, daring, and as fully imbued with a healthful, lofty, and patriotic, martial spirit, as any warrior band that ever marched to a field of

slaughter. Their watchwords were Union, Liberty, and the starry flag forever; and they contended stoutly, with masterly constancy and unyielding tenacity, for the maintenance of the principles enunciated in the imperishable Declaration of Independence, the god-like truths which their fathers had established after many years of doubt and suffering and many hard-fought battles. These wise fathers had electrified and horrified the civilized world when they announced their political belief, unheard of before, "that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

On this field upon which we this moment stand, not only were the lives and liberty of the immediate participants in danger, but the lives and liberty of millions of human beings not here; and what was more important than all, the life and liberty of the Nation was imperilled and at stake. Here, and yonder, and yonder, you stood like walls of adamant, and resisted the vast horde who would have done all this wrong. At every point you met them with a firm, unshaken determination to do or die. Your serried ranks were thinned and broken by the savage minie, and the howling, shrieking and screeching shot and shell, whose infernal noise mercifully deafened the cries of the wounded and dying around you. The earth moaned and groaned as it swallowed the blood of the contestants; yet as if Mother Earth had here a plantation of the mythical dragon's teeth, other soldiers and comrades seemed to spring out of their bosom, refilling your depleted ranks and reforming your shattered lines, reviving your nearly exhausted energies and strengthening your hopes for final success. But so oft repeated were these scenes of bloody carnage on that eventful day, that it appeared at times as though every man must march into the jaws of Death before the dreadful contest could be decided. Physical endurance has its limits. Bright hopes had almost succumbed to black despair, liberty was about to shriek even louder than when Kosciusko fell, when the Supreme Arbiter of Nations and the God of Battles dropped his wand and gave to you the field of battle. Praise be to Him, forever.

Cannot someone now paraphrase on some monument erected in this valley to the honor of the men who died here in the cause of liberty and a righteous government, the couplet on the monument at the pass of Thermoplyae, and say:

> "Stranger, the tiding to the world tell
> That here, obeying our country's command, we fell."

The Battle of Gettysburg has been written up by many as the most important of the war. Perhaps it was; I cannot judge. But on the same day that you were executing on this field such wonderful and unparalleled feats of military strength, courage and dauntless heroism, equally as important and exciting transactions were being enacted in and about the Gibraltar of the West on the Mississippi. There, the invincible, strategic warrior, General Ulysses S. Grant, was closing his anacondian coil on the city of Vicksburg, which resulted the next day, the ever-memorable Fourth of July, in the surrender of Lieutenant General Pemberton, with his entire army and the city of Vicksburg. Then, as has been beautifully expressed, "the waters of the Mississippi again

flowed unvexed by hostile forces from its sources to its mouth." The would-be Confederacy was severed, and the field of future operations circumscribed. This too was vitally important; yet neither Gettysburg nor Vicksburg closed the war. The battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Nashville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Five Forks, Petersburg, and Sherman's March to the Sea, were yet to be executed, ere the field of Appomattox Court House could loom up to witness the closing act of the gigantic conflict. At many of these points you, my comrades, were actively engaged. Upon many of these fields you have left companions who had stood shoulder to shoulder with you in battle, or shared with you the dangers of the picket line, tented and bivouacked with you in winter and summer, in storm and sunshine, and who did not return with you, when the war closed, to the homes they had left. It is to their memory and honor, and to their unselfish, patriotic virtue, that these monuments are properly erected, dedicated, and consecrated. To the survivors on any field they are reminders of struggles endured, not for glory, but for their country's good; of the principles they contended for, and of the necessity burdened upon them of indoctrinating into the minds of their children, as they grow up around them, and of their neighbors who come from other lands, the sacredness of the charge and the inestimable inheritance they had left to them at so great a cost of life and treasure.

I have a foolish belief that all true and honest patriots, whether they labor in the civil or military service, who die in their career, do not cease their connection with the onward march of their country; hence, as a matter of honor and justice to all such, I would that every American child could be taught thoroughly the history of his country from its discovery and settlement onward. They should be taught to comprehend and understand, how first the pioneers and early settlers grappled in deadly conflict with the aborigines of this continent, to wrest from them their country and to make it a land flowing with "milk and honey," and the "wilderness to blossom as the rose." How, again, while yet in the infancy of their growth toward a national manhood, they battled with their own mother country for the causes so eloquently and clearly set forth in the immortal Declaration of Independence, to which I have already referred, and for the maintenance of which declaration, they placed their "reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, mutually pledging to each other, their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor."

Passing from that time through minor, though important wars, we may bring them to the last struggle in which you, my comrades, were prominent actors to preserve the unity of the Republic, maintain the sanctity of the Flag, save the life of the Nation, and make a truth of the theory long since announced to the world that all men are created equal; for you freed 4,000,000 of slaves who were held in bondage to their fellow men, and made them citizens, equal with you.

Fully understanding and comprehending all this, it will be their plain duty to preserve the country and government you helped to save, and by their wisdom to carry forward its aims by every means consistent with justice and the general constitution.

The present commercial, industrial, and agricultural prosperity of the whole country, the universal spread of education and the consequent diffusion of general knowledge, the freedom of speech and of the press, the free and untrammeled discussion on all political subjects and theories of government, the unprecedented development and growth in every branch of the arts and sciences, and the unrestrained and unrestricted exercise allowed in all civil and religious liberties, unknown to any other country of the world, are so many safe guaranties that these United States will never again seek to deluge themselves in fratricidal blood.

I will now close by repeating, with your permission, a few lines written of Tammany a long time ago:

"Immortal Tammany, of Indian race,
Great in the field and foremost in the chase;
No puny saint was he, with fasting pale,—
He climbed the mountain, and he swept the vale,
Rushed through the torrent with unequalled might;
Your ancient saints would tremble at the sight;
Caught the swift boar and swifter deer with ease,
And worked a thousand miracles like these.
To public views he added private ends,
And loved his country most, and next his friends;
With courage, long he strove to ward the blow;
(Courage we all respect ev'n in a foe.)
And when each effort he in vain had tried,
Kindled the flame in which he bravely died.
To Tammany, let the full horn go round;
His fame let every honest tongue resound;
With him let every generous patriot vie,
To live in freedom or with honor die."

ADDRESS BY BARTOW S. WEEKS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

After listening to the eloquence of those who have preceded me I realize more fully than ever that I am invited to address you, not because of any merit of my own, but as the representative of that body of 60,000 young men of this great Republic, which for the time being, I have the honor to command.

Standing upon this historic ground with the memorials of so many brave soldiers on every hand, and in the shadow of this beautiful tribute of our own brave ones, I feel still prouder of the Order of Sons of Veterans, and more deeply impressed with the propriety, aye, the necessity, of its existence.

We are organized to perpetuate the memory and history of those to whom this monument is erected, and to assist the survivors of that memorable conflict. It

is our proud privilege to point to their achievements as the highest example of the best qualities of American citizenship. In the tattered folds of Old Glory, now waving over a united country, we read the lessons taught by the struggles and sacrifices, the trials and battles of those whose memory we are assembled here to honor. We see in that emblem the symbols of our Order,— the red recalling to our minds the patriotic blood which flowed so freely that the country might be saved, that bond of friendship dearer and closer than all others; the white, the purity of motive which impelled our heroes to lay aside all personal interests at their country's call and which symbolizes that greatest of virtues, charity; the blue, the true blue of loyalty which, never wavering, never faltering, forms a firmament in which are gemmed the stars of our Union.

And here to-day upon this field which marks the beginning of the end of that great strife where hissing ball and bursting shell and the heavy smoke and carnage of battle have given place to the unbroken quiet of blue skies and grassy swards, we feel that, as we keep alive the fires upon our 3,000 altars by the memory of their noble deeds, we are inculcating the best principles of citizenship.

Nor are we unmindful of the debt we owe; for to them is due not only our national existence, but our national prosperity.

Many years ago, so runs the legend, there stood in silent grandeur an old cathedral, whose dim aisles echoed with the sacred strains of divine harmonies, mingled with the prayers of the penitent, where the still air was filled with mellowed memories of martyrs flickering through the stained glass windows, and from whose Heaven pointing spire rang out the silvery chimes.

As time went by a new bell was to be cast and swung up high in the tower to call the faithful to their devotions, and to echo forth the solemn vespers.

All preparation had been made, the mould was set, the fires were lighted, and around the glowing furnace stood priests and people watching for the molten flood to be let loose.

All was joy and glad anticipation.

The flashing stream was loosed and sped swiftly, smoothly toward the mould, when suddenly the joyous crowd was hushed.

Some great impending trouble stilled their songs — a paralysis of fear seemed to seize them.

The cast was not yet complete, and the supply of metal was almost exhausted.

Something must be done, or all would be lost.

A moment of hesitation, an instant of indecision, and then moved by one grand impulse all rushed to the great crucible. Women tore from their fingers their rings, from their arms, their bracelets; men brought from their houses their silver vessels and hoarded stores; the priest brought the plate from the sanctuary and flung them into the seething, boiling caldron, and the bell was saved.

Far up in the tower it was hung, and no bell all the world over had a sweeter sound. The sacrifices of the faithful made its notes of silver and of gold, and its throbbing voice seemed to echo some divine melody.

The bell that proclaimed liberty in Philadelphia has been replaced by this new casting; and now above the struggle and the strife, the tumult and the

turmoil, we hear the silvery notes of peace, the golden melody of prosperity; and let us not forget that it owes the richness of its tone to the purity of purpose and the noble self-sacrifice of those whose memory we are gathered here to honor.

No words can add to their glory, no work of man can render more sacred this hallowed ground or more enduring their fame; but we erect to-day this memorial in grateful appreciation of their services.

Their work is done — the glorious results are ours. Freedom's new birth baptized in the life blood of the Nation and blessed by the approval of the Almighty is our priceless heritage.

Let us then in the dedication of this monument dedicate ourselves to that sacred trust, the preservation of their memory, and the perpetuation of the Union which they died to save.

PRESENTATION REMARKS

By Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A.

Colonel Buehler and Gentlemen of the Battlefield Association:

In behalf of the State of New York, and of the Tammany Society, which has contributed a very large addition to the State appropriation for the erection of this monument to the regiment it raised for the support of the Government at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and in the name of the survivors of the Forty-second New York Infantry who are present here to-day, I have the honor to place this memorial in the custody and care of your Association. I cannot fitly perform this duty without giving expression to the surprise and indignation felt by the veterans of this famous battalion when they see their monument standing on a rear line, from which they advanced and repulsed the approaching enemy, while troops that refused to advance in obedience to the repeated orders of their brigade commander, are permitted to place their monument on a line much farther to the front than they ventured to march, until after the victory was won. I know that the trustees of the Battlefield Association are in no sense responsible for this outrage upon history. You, sir, and all your associates, resisted this proceeding by all the means in your power; and it was not until you were constrained by your respect for a judicial decree that you desisted from your opposition to this injustice. My duty is discharged when I protest, as I do solemnly protest, in the name of history, and truth, and equity, against a judgment that awards honors to a battalion that failed to earn them on this field, and denies to the Forty-second New York Infantry the recognition it received from its brigade, division, and corps commanders.

ACCEPTANCE OF MONUMENT.

By HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

You will all understand that my duty on this occasion is merely formal. It is to accept on behalf of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association the custody of this beautiful monument. Our Association dates from the close of the Battle of Gettysburg. It was then conceived, and the next year it came into being. From that day to this, its directorship has been assiduously devoted to the gathering of the multitudinous facts which have been required for the accurate marking of these extensive lines of battle. This work has been pressed with ardor and industry, with the result that the field of Gettysburg has been marked to an extent and with an accuracy surpassing that of any other of the great battlefields of the world.

As you will observe, it is easy for the visitor now to go to the spot occupied by every regiment, battery or command, and to see the precise field lines on which it moved. This now all seems simple, but the labor of preparation and of execution has been enormous. In the pursuit of these duties the Association has had but one thought — fidelity to truth. It has sought to ascertain the facts, and has then fearlessly stood by them. It is to the credit of the Association that its plans have been carried out with absolute impartiality, and that the field, as a whole, has been marked upon a simple, clear, distinct and comprehensive plan. Every regiment has its monument upon the line of battle occupied by it, with the single exception alluded to by General Sickles — that of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania Infantry. According to the view of the Association, that monument is not properly located, because it is not upon the line of battle of the regiment, but is upon an advanced position occupied by it. As all other regiments were restricted, in placing their monuments, to positions on their lines of battle, the decision which permitted this regiment to advance its monument from its battle-line to an advanced position temporarily occupied by it with other regiments, operates as a discrimination in favor of the one and against the other. As such discrimination between meritorious comrades is unnatural, it is to be deeply regretted; and, with the subduing influence of time, its correction may reasonably be expected to be made with the consent of the parties themselves. The field affords glory enough for all who were actively engaged upon it; and every regiment can afford to stand and ought to be willing to stand by a just rule equally applied to all.

What has been said by General Sickles of the history of the Society which the Forty-second New York Regiment especially represents, is noteworthy. Its identification with partisan affairs for a period of a century is an interesting and significant fact in this country of change and unrest, where it is much the rule that the institutions of to-day rest upon the foundations of the overthrown institutions of yesterday. It is certainly something in the life of a man to have membership in a society which dates back to the beginnings of our Government, and which has had a virile existence during those momentous years. Whatever may be said of the policies of the Society during the century of its life, com-

ing generations, it appears to me, will certainly regard as the greatest achievement of the Tammany Society, the alacrity with which, when the issue was forced upon it, it sprang in 1861 to the side of Abraham Lincoln in maintenance of our threatened Union, and in defence of a common country. That service was a commanding one; for the issue then tendered by the Confederate Government was the weightiest ever addressed to the American people, and most heroically was it met. Upon this field that issue was practically decided in favor of progressive liberty, protected by an indissoluble Union of indestructible States. Here, amid roar and smoke and blood, the American Union received a new baptism and a new consecration.

It remains for me to simply say that the Association, which I have the honor to represent, will care for and protect from harm, while it has authority and existence, this tasteful and elegant memorial of the glory and valor of the Forty-second Regiment of New York.

(*INSCRIPTIONS.*)

(*Front.*)

43D NEW YORK INFANTRY,

3D BRIG. 2D DIV. 6TH CORPS.

ARRIVED ON FIELD 4 P. M., JULY 2, 1863.

HELD THIS POSITION FROM THE MORNING

OF JULY 3D UNTIL CLOSE OF BATTLE.

(*Reverse.*)

THE STATE OF NEW YORK ERECTED THIS MONUMENT IN HONOR OF THE FORTY-THIRD REG'T NEW YORK INFANTRY. ORGANIZED AT ALBANY, N. Y. MUSTERED INTO THE U. S. SERVICE SEPT. 22, 1861. SERVED WITH THE 6TH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THROUGHOUT THE WAR. MUSTERED OUT JUNE 27, 1865. BORE A PART IN THE ENGAGEMENTS OF YORKTOWN, WILLIAMSBURG, THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLE, CRAMPTON'S PASS, ANTIETAM, FREDERICKSBURG, MARYE'S HEIGHTS, SALEM HEIGHTS, GETTYSBURG, RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, MINE RUN, WILDERNESS, SPOTSYLVANIA, NORTH ANNA, TOTOPOTOMOY, COLD HARBOR, PETERSBURG, 1864, FORT STEVENS, WINCHESTER, FISHER'S HILL, CEDAR CREEK, PETERSBURG, 1865, SAILOR'S CREEK, APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

43D NEW YORK INFANTRY.

On Wolf Hill, the extreme right of the Union line.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT

43D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

September 17, 1889.

ADDRESS OF CAPT. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

COMRADES:

Six and twenty years have come and gone since last we stood together on this same spot at Gettysburg. How changed is everything! Then, in the midst of war and the Nation's deadly peril; now, surrounded by peace and the Nation's wonderful prosperity. The youth and enthusiasm we owned that day are pretty well gone, my friends, for we have sobered down into middle age and are beginning now to wear the gray. But the loving memory of the past remains with us, and has brought us together once again to dedicate by simple services this handsome monument erected to mark the spot where the old Forty-third stood shoulder to shoulder in line of battle a quarter of a century ago. A brief review of our history through those four years will not prove uninteresting, I am sure.

The Forty-third New York Regiment was organized in the City of Albany, and consisted of seven companies from that city and three from the City of New York. On the 22d of September, 1861, they were called to the front, and under the leadership of their first gallant colonel, Francis L. Vinton, were mustered into the United States service for "three years, or during the war," being almost the first of the three-year regiments. They were assigned to Hancock's Brigade, then stationed at Lewinsville, Virginia, and spent the winter (with the rest of the young and growing army) in learning the details of a soldier's duties.

Early in the following spring the regiment advanced with McClellan's army upon the Quaker guns of Manassas, its first real taste of an active soldier's life. Then on to our never-to-be-forgotten experiences upon the Peninsula — first, on the 16th of April to Lee's Mills, around whose fatal swamps we left many of our beloved comrades, brave fellows, who died fighting — not an open, living foe, but the secret deadly malaria. On from there, through Yorktown, into the fierce fight at Williamsburg, with the gallant Hancock; into the morasses of the Chickahominy; up to the hot fight at Golding's Farm, and our first tussle with Gordon's famous Georgians; and then those seven days and nights of fighting and retreating that brought us, torn by battle and worn by hardships, through Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill, into a haven of rest at Harrison's Landing on the James. Here our shattered ranks were made compact again by consolidation, and we took our march along the Peninsula once more to Fortress Monroe, thence by transport to Alexandria and out to the fatal field of Second Bull Run, to the support of the unfortunate and struggling army of General Pope. Back from there to the defences of Washington, and then into fair Maryland, whose friendly citizens greeted us with cheering words and well-cooked food, and bade us "God speed" as we tramped cheerily to check the advance of the north-bound rebs, into the battles at South Mountain and Crampton's Pass; and then, on this day twenty-seven years ago,

the old Forty-third did its full share toward the glorious and hard won victory at Antietam. On that field our brave brigadier, Hancock, won his second star,— and well deserved it too. A few days later our thinned ranks were swelled by the arrival of five full companies from Albany, and we became, again, in fact as well as in name, a regiment.

The retreating army of Lee we followed back into "old Virginny," and at New Baltimore we bade farewell to our first commanding general "Little Mac," and to our dashing Colonel Vinton. Then on with our new commander, Burnside, to the Rappahannock and to Fredericksburg, with its desperate fighting and its wearisome mud marches. Then into winter quarters near Falmouth, during which period "Fighting Joe Hooker" took Burnside's place, and "Uncle" John Sedgwick came to us as a corps commander. Here, also, we had allotted to us our distinctive corps badge, the simple Greek cross. That grand old emblem — though plain, unornamental and severe in pattern to our eyes at first — took new beauty as the days rolled on, and each new peril passed rehallowed it to us. We love it still, I think, and should be proud, my comrades, to remember that we bore it to the end with honor.

At Falmouth, we became part of the famous "Light Division," and with Sedgwick and the good Sixth Corps stormed and carried Marye's Heights, capturing guns and prisoners, but losing in the action 200 men and 11 commissioned officers. Then came Lee's second attempt to invade the North, and our long marches in pursuit, that last most wonderful march of all, from Manchester up to this historic field, o'er-topping all that the Forty-third and Sixth Corps had ever done. Thirty-six solid miles were covered between midnight and the early afternoon with scarce a halt, thirty-six miles under the hottest of hot suns and over the dustiest of dusty roads; into position here, and holding our position until the beaten Lee was forced to turn in his tracks again and seek more southern climes. In yonder woods that brave young officer, Gilfillan, fell, sword in hand and face to the foe.

Closest to the pursuit of the retreating rebs was our brigade,— on across Berlin Ford, through the Blue Ridge until the enemy were hunted out of sight, and we settled down at Sulphur Springs near Warrenton. Then in the early November, we rushed into the thick of the brilliant victory at Rappahannock, and from there to camp at Brandy Station. (Don't let us mention "Mine Run," comrades; the simple recollection of that well-avoided spot is dreadful enough.) At Brandy Station came the general order giving the boys the chance to re-enlist, and nobly did the Forty-third respond, the veterans taking their well-earned furlough. Then, on May 4, 1864, under General Grant, began the greatest campaign of the war — forward into the Wilderness where our old regiment received its most stunning blow, but where it made its bravest fight — where we lost our entire staff, almost a score of our line officers, nigh upon 300 of our enlisted men, our regimental colors and color guard entire — everything almost except our reputation; where we made a stand, in fact, that needed but daylight and the historian to have become world famous. From there to Spotsylvania (where the loved and lamented Sedgwick fell), into the fierce charge there; then a part of that literal hell at the "bloody angle;" on to the North Anna and Totopotomoy; through the terrible scenes at Cold Harbor, and

finally crossing the James River to face the intrenched rebs in the front of Petersburg.

Soon came the call for help from Washington, and the wearers of the Greek cross were hurried to the rescue. A sharp fight and a complete victory at Fort Stevens; then we were off to chase Jubal Early through the Valley of the Shenandoah. Do you remember those grand days there? How thoroughly we thrashed them at Winchester and Fisher's Hill (under that fighter among fighters, Phil. Sheridan), and how we wiped out old Jubal entirely at Cedar Creek? From there, back we went to the front line at Petersburg, where we remained with promiscuous fighting and endless picketing until the morning of April 2, 1865, when the old Forty-third fitly rounded out its glorious career by its prominent work in forcing the enemy's lines, and breaking at last the tough and hitherto unbreakable backbone of the Confederacy. Our brave battalion had suffered much and fought its best all through the weary years. Privation, wounds, captivity, and death had fallen to its lot; but our reward had come, and we who stood in the ranks through those early days of April, 1865, can never forget the fullness of the joy that poured up from our hearts and burst forth in glad hurrahs from our lips as the full realization came of a final victory.

After that, little needs to be told. There came hard marches in pursuit; then Sailor's Creek where the Sixth Corps fired its last gun; then to Danville; the final march back to Washington, that farewell tramp along Virginia's familiar roads; the grand review before disbandment; and our final muster out on the 27th of June, 1865, bringing us who had survived the perils of that long conflict back again to home and citizenship.

HISTORICAL SKETCH BY MAJ. JOHN L. NEWMAN.

At the Battle of Gettysburg the Forty-third New York Infantry, Neil's Brigade, Sixth Corps, occupied an important position on the extreme right of the Union line, at Wolf's Hill. In company with the Sixth Corps the regiment marched from Manchester, Md., on the night of July 1st, and arrived on the field in the afternoon of the 2d, having made a forced march of 36 miles. For this unparalleled effort the Sixth Corps received its reward; for by its arrival the Fifth Corps, which had been held in reserve, was enabled to go to the relief of the Third Corps on the left, where the latter had been fighting at fearful odds with Longstreet's forces; and, soon, the Sixth Corps was also ordered to that part of the field to support the wavering Union line. But Neil's Brigade was sent to the right to reinforce General Slocum and the Twelfth Corps.

An attack was made by Slocum on the morning of the 3d for the purpose of retaking the rifle pits which Johnson's Confederate Division had captured on the previous evening. The rebels fought furiously to retain them, for they hoped to turn General Meade's right flank and rout his army. But Neil's Brigade, passing to the right of the Union line, attacked Johnson's left, who, finding his troops thus outflanked, vacated the breastworks and withdrew to the farther side of Rock Creek. Ewell's Corps was thus prevented from

working around the right of the Union line and gaining the Baltimore Pike, where General Meade had parked his wagon trains and ammunition and located his hospitals. If Johnson had succeeded, the result would have been most disastrous.

The loss of the Forty-third at Gettysburg was small as compared with most battles in which it took part with the Army of the Potomac, particularly in comparison with Second Fredericksburg, where a few weeks before it had come out of the fight with a loss of 19 killed, 62 wounded, and over 100 missing. But its loss at Gettysburg was keenly felt when Captain Gilfillan fell in the charge of July 3d at Wolf's Hill. A gallant officer, he met death bravely, and "fell with his face to the foe." He had been mentioned in general orders for gallantry at Fredericksburg only a short time before.

Of the ten companies in the Forty-third, five companies were recruited at Albany; one in Otsego County; one in Montgomery County; one in Washington County; and two in New York City. The regiment, under command of Col. Francis L. Vinton, left Albany September 17, 1861, and arrived in Washington on the 22d, where it was mustered into the United States service and assigned to Hancock's Brigade. Before starting on the Peninsular Campaign, the regiment exchanged its smooth bore muskets for Austrian rifles.

The first engagement in which the Forty-third participated was at Lee's Mills, near Yorktown, Va., in which the first man killed in the regiment met his fate, on the 28th of April, 1862. On June 27th occurred the fight at Garnett's Hill where the regiment lost 2 killed, 40 wounded, and 29 missing. In this affair the Forty-third held an important position on the extreme right of the line.

At Harrison's Landing, in July, 1862, the regiment was consolidated into five companies, and a detail was sent home to Albany to recruit five new companies if possible. This was speedily effected, and in September five new companies, composed of superior material, marched down State Street in Albany, on their way to the front, almost equaling in numbers the original regiment. They carried a beautiful silk flag, a present from the ladies of Albany, to replace the tattered but honored colors which the regiment had carried up to that time.

These five new companies, after a short stay in a Camp of Instruction at Alexandria, Va., joined the Forty-third immediately after the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. The regiment, now encamped at Hagerstown, Md., presented a finer appearance than ever before in its existence. Its ranks were well filled with excellent material. Albany justly and proudly claims the Forty-third as an Albany regiment, ten full companies having been raised there to complete its organization.

Soon after the Battle of Fredericksburg, in which the regiment was engaged, the famous "Light Division" was formed to do skirmishing, outpost duty, forced marching, and similar duty in the Sixth Corps. The regiments chosen for this purpose were the Thirty-first New York, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Fifth Wisconsin, Sixth Maine, and Forty-third New York. The command was intrusted to Gen. Calvin E. Pratt, former colonel of the Thirty-first New York. The "Light Division" went into camp at Belle Plain, Va., for the winter, where it underwent a thorough drill to fit and prepare it for its peculiar duties.

On May 3, 1863, the Light Division was assigned the task of storming Marye's Heights, a line of hills south of and near the City of Fredericksburg, Va. The assaulting column was led by the Sixty-first Pennsylvania and Forty-third New York, the latter being the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works. The assault was successful, the troops capturing the entire line of intrenchments, together with some guns belonging to the Washington Artillery. The Forty-third lost about 65 men in this attack, including Captain Knickerbocker and Lieutenant Koontz. Pushing on to Salem Church, on the road to Chancellorsville, where the main army was fighting, the Sixth Corps encountered there a strong force of the enemy. Unable to dislodge them, Sedgwick withdrew his corps across the river at Banks' Ford. Through the negligence of a staff officer, the Forty-third was not notified of the movement, and extricated itself from its perilous position with difficulty, losing a large number of prisoners in the movement. Capt. Douglas Lodge was killed here while on the skirmish line. General Sedgwick complimented the regiment for the gallantry and soldierly qualities displayed in rejoining the corps under such trying circumstances.

The Light Division was disbanded soon after, and the Forty-third was assigned to General Neil's Brigade, on the special application of that officer. With this command it participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and, on November 7, 1863, in the brilliant affair at Rappahannock Station where the Sixth Corps added fresh laurels to the many already won. In this engagement the regiment lost 10 men, killed and wounded, including Sergeants Moorhead and Christopher, two worthy and efficient officers.

The Forty-third shared in the Mine Run campaign, after which it went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, Va. While there four companies re-enlisted, December 24, 1863, and received the usual furlough of thirty days.

In the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, Getty's Division of the Sixth Corps, to which the regiment belonged, held the right of the line. In the terrific flank attack made by Gordon's Georgians the right was driven back and doubled up, throwing it into great confusion. In the melee that ensued, Color Sergeant Hackett and the color guard were captured and taken to Andersonville Prison. Some of Hackett's fellow prisoners maintain that he never surrendered the colors to the enemy, but that he wore them concealed about his person, and that the flag was thus buried with him when he died in the prison pen. Corporal Davis who carried one of the guidons when he was captured, preserved it in the same way, and before his death sent it to Albany by a fellow prisoner who was paroled. It was in this battle that Colonel Wilson, Major Fryer, Captain Wallace, and Lieutenant Bailey were killed.

Col. B. F. Baker, of the Forty-third, in an address at the reunion of the regiment, in speaking of Colonel Wilson and Major Fryer said that they were men of exceptionally noble character. Each one was an only son of a widowed mother, and each entered the service of his country at the first call for troops. They served honorably, without a blemish on their record from the beginning of the war to the moment of their death, honored, beloved and admired throughout the whole corps. They resembled each other strongly in personal appearance. Both were tall and commanding in stature; both were gentle in manner,

modest, unobtrusive, and conscientious gentlemen. They loved one another like Damon and Pythias, and whenever release from the care and duties of their position made it possible, they sought each other's society. They tented together, and almost every interest was held in common. In their lives they were lovely, and in their deaths they were not divided.

At the battle of Fort Stevens, July 12, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Visscher fell while leading an assault on that memorable field, within sight of the dome of the Capitol, while the men of his gallant little regiment, fighting under the eye of President Lincoln and inspired by his presence, won fresh honors and renown.

While passing to Washington on its way to Fort Stevens, the regiment received a beautiful silk flag which was sent to them as a present from the Albany Burgess Corps. The flag was carried by the regiment during the rest of the war, and was brought home in honor to Albany.

In the spring campaign of 1864, the Forty-third became so depleted by casualties in battle and loss from disease, that it only numbered 4 officers and 76 men when the fighting ended at Spotsylvania. Some recruits were received while in front of Petersburg, prior to starting for the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. But the regiment was still small in numbers, and when the officers and men, who had not re-enlisted, left for home September 21, 1864, the Forty-third was consolidated into a battalion of five companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Milliken.

The battalion was actively engaged in all of Sheridan's battles in the Valley, suffering a severe percentage of loss in the hard fighting which fell to its lot in that bloody campaign. On the field of Cedar Creek the men, acting under orders, succeeded in picking up enough good Springfield rifles to arm the entire battalion, after which their old Austrian rifles were turned over to the Ordnance Department.

The regiment was mentioned on many occasions in general and special orders, while the rank and file, in many instances, were honored by the State and by Congress with brevet commissions for service in the field. At Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, the men captured three cannon from the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans. At Spotsylvania Capt. Daniel Burhans captured two rebel flags, and when last seen was cheering on his men to the second line of works where he fell.

Anthony Knifer, of Company E, captured the colors of the Forty-fourth Georgia Infantry, May 10, 1864, at Spotsylvania, and delivered them to Colonel Bidwell, the brigade commander. Private James Connors received a personal letter from General Sheridan and a Medal of Honor from the Secretary of War for the capture of a Confederate flag in the fight at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864. Sergeant Frank Shubert captured two flags in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, for which he received a Medal of Honor from Congress. The regiment captured a flag at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, the staff of which they used for their own flag, their own staff having been shattered by a shot at Petersburg, while in the hands of the color bearers. The flag of the Forty-third on the rebel staff is now in the Bureau of Military Records at Albany.

In General Orders, No. 53, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 19, 1863, the following officers and enlisted men were especially mentioned for gallantry and distinguished conduct in the battles of Marye's Heights and Salem Church:

Lieut. Col. John Wilson,	Maj. John Fryer,
Adj. C. A. Milliken,	Capt. John L. Newman,
Lieut. W. H. Gilfillan,	Sergt. Maj. E. B. Goodyear,
Color Sergeant Sands,	Sergt. John J. Davis,
Priv. James Rogan,	Priv. George W. Smith,
Priv. Edward Casey,	Priv. Philip Miller.

At the Battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, Sergt. W. H. Stebbins was mentioned for distinguished bravery, and, also, at the Battle of Opequon, September 19, 1864.

Sergt. George Anderson, a color bearer, distinguished himself in the battles at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

The United States Congress issued brevet commissions for "gallant and meritorious service" to Col. B. F. Baker, Lieut. Col. C. A. Milliken, Adjt. Thomas Lynch, Lieut. Col. William H. Terrell, and Maj. Richard L. Annesley.

Col. William F. Fox, in his book, "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," says:

"The Forty-third New York was a fighting regiment, and was known as such throughout the corps and at home. It was assigned to Gen. W. S. Hancock's Brigade, and participated with that command in its brilliant manoeuvre at Williamsburg. It was selected as one of the five crack regiments to form the famous 'Light Division' of the Sixth Corps, the division which took such a prominent part in the successful storming of Marye's Heights. The three field officers, Colonel Wilson, Lieutenant Colonel Fryer, and Major Wallace were killed in the Wilderness campaign. At Spotsylvania the regiment, though thinned and shattered, was one of the twelve picked battalions which General Upton led in his historic charge, and in which the Forty-third with its usual dash captured some of the enemy's flags. The Third Brigade bore the brunt of the battle at Fort Stevens, Washington, D. C., where the Forty-third fought under the approving eye of the President, and helped save the Capital from Early's invading army. Lieutenant Colonel Visscher commanding, was killed in this action."

Colonel Fox also says: "The loss of officers in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps" — to which the Forty-third belonged — "was without a parallel in the war, the five regiments losing 72 officers, killed in action."

The loss of the Forty-third in officers killed or mortally wounded was as follows:

At the Wilderness, Col. John Wilson, Lieut. Col. John Fryer, Maj. William Wallace, Lieut. John M. Dempsey, Lieut. Richard Castle, Lieut. David Meade, and Lieut. Theodore S. Bailey; at Fort Stevens, Lieut. Col. James D. Visscher; at Marye's Heights, Capt. Hugh B. Knickerbocker, and Lieut. George H. Koonz; at Salem Church, Capt. Douglas Lodge; at Gettysburg, Capt. W. H.

Gilfillan; at Spotsylvania, Capt. David Burhans; and at Winchester, Lieut. John B. Carter.

The regiment participated with the Sixth Corps in all its battles in the Army of the Shenandoah, and shared in the final glorious consummation at Appomattox. The official records show that during its campaign the regiment sustained a total loss in battle of 692 in killed, wounded, and missing. It was mustered out of service, July 27, 1865.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

12TH AND 44TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

On Little Round Top.

(*INSCRIPTIONS.*)

(*Front.*)

12TH N. Y. INFANTRY,

OR SOME PART OF IT WAS

PRESENT AT ALL BATTLES

OF THE 5TH CORPS.

ARMY OF POTOMAC,

FROM

HANOVER COURT HOUSE,

MAY 27, 1862, TO

APPOMATTOX, APRIL 9, 1865.

12TH N. Y. INFANTRY,

D AND E. COMPANIES

LT. COL. H. W. RYDER, COM'D'G.

3D BRIGADE.

1ST DIVISION,

5TH CORPS.

ON DUTY AT 5TH CORPS

HEADQUARTERS

JULY 1, 2, AND 3, 1863.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT
12TH BATTALION INFANTRY

July 3, 1893.

REMARKS BY GEN. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, CHAIRMAN.

It is proper that I should say in presenting the Commissioners of the State of New York, that we have acted upon the suggestion that nothing should be said here that would give rise to any comment or controversy. As I shall not speak again or go into any details, I must make this answer to those who have requested me to speak here upon certain matters, that I shall not tell you why this field was not occupied earlier. I shall only tell you that it was not the fault of General Sickles. He insisted upon its occupancy at the earliest hour in the morning. I shall not allude to other things in connection with the remarks of General Slocum. But I shall ask you to thank the Governor for his presence here, and the honor he has thus conferred on us.

GOV. FLOWER.— I am glad to be with you on this historic ground to-day. As I look over this valley I am reminded of the Spartans of old, who taught their sons to till the ground and to be fighters at the same time. The Macedonians, on the other hand, taught their sons to fight, and used their slaves to till the ground. The Southerners, like the Macedonians, had slaves to cultivate their farms and raise their crops. They taught their sons to be gentlemen, and to fight if necessary. The Northerners were tillers of the soil, and were educated to believe in the institutions of this country, and this method of government. We know the valor of the Southerners, and they respect ours. We are bound together by commercial interests, and by ties cemented on the battlefield.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.— Comrades, every soldier in the Forty-fourth and every veteran from the State of New York, owes a debt of gratitude to the Gettysburg Monuments Commission. They have honored you; they have honored the brigade; they have honored me in acceding to my request that they should be here. The Chairman of the Commission, General Sickles, earned our gratitude and deserves the thanks of the people throughout the United States. Whatever criticism has been made upon his position on this field, was answered by General Longstreet when he said that if Gettysburg was the decisive battle of the war, General Sickles was the man that decided it: I call this to your mind in introducing him to you as the Chairman of the Commission that erected this beautiful monument and the State monument here upon this battlefield. The Commission has shown to your committee the greatest consideration and kindness in allowing you to postpone the completion of your monument until the funds could be raised to make it perfect. I take great pleasure in introducing General Sickles.

GEN. SICKLES.— General Butterfield has kindly referred to the Board of Commissioners, of which I have the honor to be Chairman, and to our task assigned to us by the State in erecting monuments here on this field in honor of her heroes in battle. An expression of the sentiments of my

colleagues, as well as my own, is that it has been a labor of love. We have given some years of time and study and diligent labor to the execution of our task. It seems now to be done, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us to be told during the last two or three days that you and your comrades are pleased.

Reference has been made by your eloquent orator to the Forty-fourth in its early days. He has told us that you were a fine body of young men, gathered from all parts of the State, and judging from your good looks to-day, I can well understand how handsome you must have been; and as good looking young people always like to have their pictures taken, I think it quite natural that you should have that desire. I think you might have your pictures taken once more on this historic ground, and I think the photographer could do no better than to get in position now.

I know a little more about the Twelfth than I do about the Forty-fourth. I used to belong to the Twelfth when I was a youngster. I was associated with that regiment when it was organized by my friend, Col. Henry G. Stebbins. It consisted of several of what we called the crack companies of New York. We adopted a uniform proposed by Col. Stebbins, which he copied from the Austrian army; a very handsome uniform. I recollect a little incident about that uniform that might amuse you. I was a captain in the Twelfth when I was invited by Mr. Buchanan to go to England as Secretary of the Legation. I took my uniform with me. I was rather proud of it. We had some trouble about that time in regard to the American diplomatic uniform. It was abolished later. We had to go to Court in what was called the plain dress of an American citizen. We found that the plain dress of an American citizen was exactly like that worn by the Queen's servants. There was a great risk of somebody asking me to bring a glass of water, or something. I didn't fancy wearing that dress, and so I consulted the master of ceremonies, and asked him if my uniform would be acceptable. "Oh, yes," he said, "the Queen likes to see all her guests who are entitled to wear uniform, in full dress." The next occasion when we were invited to attend the Queen, was at the opening of Sydenham Palace. All the Diplomatic Corps were requested to accompany Her Majesty on that occasion. Perhaps 200,000 people were assembled in various parts of the palace. It was during the Crimean war, and any one looking like a German or Austrian was very unpopular. As I was seen walking at the side of Mr. Buchanan and our associates of the Diplomatic Corps, the mob recognized the Austrian uniform which I wore, and there was hooting and howling and hissing,—"Put him out!" I had felt very proud in my uniform up to that moment, and I never suspected for an instant that I was the object of all this criticism. But Mr. Buchanan discovered that I was the victim, and of course felt somewhat uncomfortable. When we reached the end of our walk, and were surrounding the Queen, she called me to her side and expressed her regret that one of her guests should be treated so badly by the crowd, and had caused messages to be sent through the palace explaining to the multitude their error, when I had the satisfaction to receive, in the uniform of the Twelfth Regiment, as hearty a cheer as any American ever received when the crowd discovered their mistake.

Comrades, reference has been made to my presence on this field on the 2d of July, 1863. It is true that I was assigned to a position by the commanding general, on the left of the army. But perhaps I can recall an incident that will explain why that position was assigned to me. On the afternoon of the 1st I reached this field in compliance with the request of General Howard, sent me at Emmitsburg, ten or twelve miles away. We made a forced march down here with our first division, and here we met General Slocum, and General Hancock, and General Howard, and we reconnoitered this field. I rode around from Culp's Hill on the right to Cemetery Ridge in the centre, to Round Top, here where we are now, on the left; in other words, visiting all the commanding heights and positions on the field. After conferring with General Slocum, and General Hancock, and General Howard, and finding that we were agreed that this was a good place to fight a battle, I sat down and wrote General Meade, expressing these sentiments. But it occurred to me, as I find from the records, that while it was a good battlefield, it was vulnerable on the left, in my judgment. That impression I got from looking around from Round Top here, seated in the saddle, and perhaps it was in consequence of that that it is now on the records of the War Department. And I am not sure whether it is printed in the Official Records or not, but I have a copy taken from the files of the War Department.

It may have been in consequence of that suggestion that General Meade said, "Well, Sickles, do you think that the left is a vulnerable and a dangerous place? Suppose you go over there and look after it." I asked General Meade, in view of my apprehensions about the left, and the opportunities it afforded for a flank movement by the enemy, to place here a division of cavalry, which he did, and sent Buford's Division of cavalry here. As my flank was covered by that noble division, I felt very comfortable. I knew I would have plenty of notice for anything I had to do, and that Buford would entertain the enemy as he had done the day before, giving me notice and ample time to make my dispositions. But unfortunately I was obliged to go over to General Meade quite early in the morning of the 2d, and call his attention to the fact that Buford's Division, after staying here two or three hours, had moved away, and that our left flank was entirely uncovered, and that this position was unoccupied; that it was quite impossible for me to extend my line from Hancock's Ridge to Round Top, and leave any force to protect this important and commanding position; and asked for reinforcements, and asked that if Buford could not be sent back here, that another division of cavalry be sent here to protect this place; and a promise to that effect was given me by the commanding general, that an ample force should be sent here at once. General Meade did not expect an attack from the enemy on this part of the field. His attention was then occupied with the contemplated assault that he expected to instruct General Slocum to make on our extreme right, Culp's Hill. For good and sufficient reasons presented by General Warren, endorsing the views of General Slocum, that attack on the right was not made. Later in the day, having discovered that the enemy was massing a very large force to attack this flank of the army, again urgent requests were made by me in person; again and again I sent them over to headquarters calling attention to the fact that double our numbers were already massed for the attack in this direction.

Now more than that I do not care to say. I choose to say it here and now because I say it in the presence of Tremaine and Moore and Butterfield, Butterfield being Chief of Staff, and Tremaine and Moore my principal staff officers, and can confirm what I state. I quite agree with General Butterfield in his desire to avoid on this occasion any remarks calculated to provoke controversy or ill feeling.

And here we are, alive by the grace of God! And I believe it to be our duty to tell the truth and state the facts as we know them to be, for the benefit of the historian, not intending criticism upon anybody. As Lincoln said, "There was glory enough at Gettysburg to go all around, and cover everybody," and I am not here to take a leaf from the laurel that wreaths the brow of anyone who fought here, or commanded here. I say, God bless them all, and God be with them all!

Now, comrades, this is the last time I shall ever have the privilege of meeting any of you upon this field.

Your orator has well pointed out some of the features that distinguished the American volunteer. Governor Flower has eloquently pointed out the features that characterize our Republic and American soldier. Bounties certainly did not entice the men of the Forty-fourth, for they had to pay $100 apiece for the privilege of taking up a musket in defence of their country. You took up arms because you belonged to a large joint stock concern that owns this country. You took up arms in defence of what was your own property, your households, your firesides, your farms, your institutions; and when misguided men came forward to set fire to your homes, you took means to put the fire out, and to arrest the incendiaries, and to preserve your homes from misguided hands, and to make your liberties imperishable forever, and you performed that duty. God bless you for it!

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.— We are honored by the presence of a member of the Monuments Commission, one who has added to the services and honors won on this field as commanding the right wing of the army, on Culp's Hill. It gives me great pleasure to present to you General Slocum.

GEN. SLOCUM.— Comrades, I had made up my mind to return home this morning, but when General Butterfield invited me to come up here, my long acquaintance and friendship prompted me to attend.

We have had a good many soldiers on this field during this reunion, but there is no other man that could have gotten us up and moved us around in such perfect order as General Butterfield has done.

I listened with great interest to your orator. If he was as good a soldier as he is a speaker, there is no wonder that he was an officer in your regiment. It was a good choice. There is one part of his address that he might have omitted, because it was something that we would have all known. He says that when General Butterfield was drilling his regiment, he made them get up and take their meals at the sound of the bugle. The only wonder is to me that he did not order them to go to sleep at the sound of the bugle.

Comrades, if I had come up to this field a stranger, and had been taken up into the vicinity of that monument and asked who designed it, I should have known that it was Butterfield, because there is so much nice detail about it. So much attention has been paid to transcribing the names of the officers and

men. Those names will stand for all time. The choice of the site and the formation of the monument is simply perfect. It is not excelled by any monument of this field, for the place on which it stands; and I think you will agree with me that our State monument is not excelled in this country.

Now, what I say here will be forgotten. You all want to go up there and have your photographs taken.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.— Comrades, we are honored and gratified by the presence of the oldest living participant in this battle. He has nothing but glory and honor in his record. His services on this field in command of his brigade on the night of the 2d at Culp's Hill, and on other fields where he served with me have not been surpassed in ability and gallantry. He has been spared to enter his ninety-third year. He is the oldest living member of the Military Academy, and it is an honor to have him here present, as it was to have him yesterday as an honorary Grand Marshal.

GEN. GREENE.— Soldiers, I am glad to be with you here to-day. I am glad to see this noble monument erected in honor of your services and those of your comrades who have gone before you, and I can only say that it is the greatest pleasure that I have in seeing that monument, that it will bear your names and carry your memories as long as this government stands, which I hope will be forever.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.— Comrades, we are further honored by the presence here of the highest official of the Episcopal Church of the State of New York in the person of its Bishop, who gave us the magnificent and careful address of dedication at the New York Monument, and as we propose to close this meeting now, and have a further meeting afterwards for discussing some business details of the regiment, I take the liberty, without consulting him, of asking my personal friend, the Bishop, to invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon us.

Benediction by Bishop Potter.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

THE TWELFTH NEW YORK, S. M.

"Independence Guard."

Due credit has never been given to the New York City regiments which went to the front in 1861 during the first week of the war. The country saw and applauded the thrilling display of patriotism and willingness to face the perils of the field, but took little note of the sacrifice of personal interests and business prospects incurred by the marvelous promptness with which these men responded to the first alarm of war. History has accorded ample recognition to the glorious deeds of the volunteer regiments in the Great Rebellion; let it also point out plainly the noble record and valuable services of the militia organizations.

The Twelfth New York Militia will always hold a conspicuous place in the history of the war on account of the promptness with which it moved to the

front and the efficient aid which it rendered at the outbreak of hostilities, those trying, anxious days which formed so critical a period in the Great Rebellion.

Organized in 1847, the regiment has had a long as well as an honorable record. Its rolls bear the names of many who have attained national prominence, men of both civic and military renown. It never failed to respond to the call of duty, and in the Mexican War it was represented by the First New York Volunteers, in which a large portion of the officers and men were furnished by the Twelfth. At the time of the Astor Place Riots in New York, May 10, 1849, the regiment was called out and rendered honorable service. At that time it was commanded by Col. Henry G. Stebbins and Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor.

The colonelcy was held by various incumbents until December 7, 1859, when Col. Daniel Butterfield succeeded to the command. Under his direction the regiment attained such a high state of efficiency that, on the occasion of the parade of the division, October 11, 1860, in honor of the Prince of Wales, a most notable event at that time, Major General Sandford detailed the Twelfth to receive the Prince and act as his escort.

When the war clouds first began to lower in 1861, a meeting of the officers was called, on February 22d, at which they requested Colonel Butterfield to offer the services of the regiment to assist in maintaining order at the inauguration of President Lincoln; but the tender was declined by General Scott with thanks.* At a subsequent meeting held April 5, 1861, before Sumter was attacked, the services of the regiment were again tendered, "for the expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter," and again declined.

When the first gun was fired, Colonel Butterfield renewed his offer, but received a response that the regiment was not strong enough in numbers. He answered promptly that he would bring one thousand men to the front on twenty-four hours' notice. The regiment was accepted, and Butterfield, who was then in Washington, telegraphed in cipher to Lieutenant Colonel Ward to open a recruiting office immediately and make the necessary preparations to march. In twelve hours the regiment was recruited to a thousand men and made ready for a start. In the meantime Colonel Ward raised $10,000 in subscriptions from friends in Wall street for the further equipment of the command.

On Sunday, April 21st, the regiment paraded in Union Square, where it received its colors from the hands of a former commander, Col. John S. Cocks, and then with Butterfield at its head, marched down Broadway amid the tumultuous cheering of the thousands who in dense crowds lined the route to the wharf.

One of the companies, as was customary in the militia organizations of that day, was designated as an artillery company, and was equipped with two "prairie" howitzers. Another company served as an "engineer corps," leaving eight companies of infantry.

Embarking on the steamer Baltic, the regiment sailed for Fort Monroe, where, on their, arrival, they could plainly see the smoke of the conflagration at the Norfolk Navy Yard, a reminder that grim visaged war was abroad in the land. Thence the steamer proceeded to Annapolis, where, after two days of tedious

*For this and some other interesting statements the author is indebted to an address delivered by Gen. William G. Ward, April 21, 1893, and a historical sketch by Col. John Ward.

a locomotive was found which had been disabled by rebel sympathizers and thrown off the track. After a thorough search the missing parts were found. Some skilful machinists in the regiment, under the direction of Private Schutte, put the engine in order, cleaned and oiled its parts, and in four hours had it on the track with the fire lighted. It was then sent back to Annapolis, from where it returned with a train of provisions and the howitzers of Company I.

The regiment arrived at Washington on Sunday evening, April 28th. After a brief stay in temporary quarters with the usual discomforts, suitable barracks were erected at "Camp Anderson," in Franklin Square, under the supervision of Captain Fowler, an experienced builder. On May 2d, the men were mustered into the United States service for a term of three months by Maj. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A. — afterward Major General McDowell and commander of the Union army in Virginia.

The stay at Camp Anderson was improved by a thorough course of daily drill — squad, company, and regimental — under the competent direction of Colonel Butterfield, whose watchful eye took in every detail and noted every error. He was assisted by some West Point cadets of the class just graduated, who instructed the different companies and drilled the officers in skirmishing. The band and drum corps attained commendable proficiency. The evening dress parades attracted daily a large throng of spectators, while the general appearance, drill and discipline of the regiment elicited hearty praise from the regular officers on duty in Washington.

The movement into Virginia across the Potomac and over the famous Long Bridge occurred on the night of May 24th. The Twelfth New York had made such a good impression by its superior drill and general efficiency that it was honored by General Mansfield with an assignment to the head of the column, and was the first regiment to enter Virginia, the first to receive a challenge from the enemy's pickets, which were encountered as soon as the bridge was crossed.

After a stay of ten days at Roach's Mills, a place about six miles from Washing, the Twelfth returned to the city and reoccupied Camp Anderson. Having been ordered to join General Patterson's army at Martinsburg, W. Va., the regiment left Washington on July 7th, and moving by rail through Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Hagerstown, marched to Williamsport, Md., where it forded the Potomac on the 9th and pushed on to Martinsburg. Here it was brigaded with the Fifth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-eighth regiments of New York Militia, with Colonel Butterfield as acting brigadier, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Ward in command of the Twelfth.

During the ensuing three weeks of the campaign the regiment was actively engaged in field service connected with the movements of General Patterson's forces. In the course of its marches and reconnoissances, it occupied important positions at Bunker's Hill, Charlestown, Harper's Ferry, and Loudoun Heights. It did picket duty in the face of the enemy, and participated in a foraging expedition into the enemy's territory. The regiment in the course of the campaign was present at several skirmishes, but without sustaining any loss.

The term of service for which the Twelfth enlisted expired on July 16th; but Colonel Butterfield tendered its services until August 2d, an offer which was

promptly and gladly accepted by the War Department. On its return to New York the regiment was greeted with an enthusiastic reception that plainly showed the favor with which it was regarded by the populace. The march up Broadway was through vast crowds that at times impeded its progress, but who cheered long and loud at the sight of the sun-browned ranks that swept by with even step and perfect alignment.

But the services of the Twelfth New York were not to end here. It was destined to serve in other campaigns, while a portion of it, in a different command, but under the same regimental number, was to fight on historic fields, and fill many a soldier's grave.

Colonel Butterfield's valuable services were recognized at the War Department by a commission as lieutenant colonel in the regular army, and a promotion to the rank of brigadier general, after which his connection with the regiment ceased, and Lieut. Col. William G. Ward succeeded to the command.

Upon the muster out of the Twelfth, Henry A. Weeks, who at one time was a lieutenant colonel of the regiment, received authority to reorganize it for a term of three years' enlistment. The old regiment, however, maintained its existence, although the new one thus organized was recruited largely from its ranks. Captains Boyle, Huson, Ryder, Cromie, and Fowler, and Lieutenant Hoagland each raised companies from the old Twelfth for this new organization, which was also called the Twelfth Militia to distinguish it from the Twelfth New York Volunteers, an Onondaga County regiment that was already in the field.

Colonel Weeks raised eight companies, which were mustered into the United States service for three years. In January, 1862, Company A was transferred to the One hundred and second New York Volunteers; and the seven remaining companies were consolidated into five, B, C, D, E, and F. Company G was merged into Company B, and K into E. This battalion of five companies, under command of Colonel Weeks, left the State, February 5, 1862, and on the 8th was consolidated with the five company battalion of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, thereby completing the organization of that regiment. The five companies from the Twelfth Militia preserved their company organizations, and each retained its company letter. Colonel Weeks was placed in command of the regiment thus organized, but the designation of the Twelfth Volunteers was adopted to distinguish it from the old Twelfth Militia, which still preserved its organization and subsequently served two more terms of enlistment at the front. From this time on the record of these five companies was identical with that of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, a history of which appears farther on in the pages of this sketch. The regiment was assigned to Butterfield's Brigade, and thus the men were again to follow the fortunes of their former commander.

But the war was not over. The patriotic services of the old Twelfth Militia did not end with its first enlistment.* On May 27, 1862, the regiment having reorganized and recruited, was ordered to the front, and left New York on June 6th, with Col. William G. Ward in command. At this time it contained nine companies, numbering 750 officers and men. It was stationed first at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, where some time was spent in drill and guard duty.

* Neither did it end with the War of the Rebellion. The Twelfth served in the Spanish war of 1898.

Leaving Company A on duty at the fort, the regiment moved to Harper's Ferry, where it joined Colonel Miles' command, then a part of the Eighth Corps. This corps was under the command of Gen. John E. Wool, with headquarters at Baltimore. By daily, unremitting drill and faithful instruction, the Twelfth soon established a reputation for efficiency second to none in the garrison. When its term of enlistment expired, the men were asked to remain for the defence of that important post during the Antietam campaign, and they gallantly volunteered their services for the exigency. With Lee's invasion of Maryland, Harper's Ferry was surrounded and besieged by Stonewall Jackson's forces. Colonel Ward was assigned to the command of the brigade, leaving Lieutenant Colonel Satterless in charge of the regiment. In the fighting that ensued during the siege, the Twelfth was stationed on Camp Hill in support of a battery. Two howitzers were gallantly served by a detachment under Captain Acorn of Company I. During the prolonged, heavy shelling of the place the men evinced a gallantry and steadiness under fire which elicited praise from all who observed their conduct. When the capitulation occurred the Twelfth was included in the surrender, and 30 officers and 530 men marched out as prisoners of war. The regiment having been paroled was mustered out at New York, October 12, 1862, and declared exchanged on January 12, 1863.

In the Gettysburg campaign, when the news came that Lee's Army was marching through Pennsylvania, the Twelfth was again called upon to respond to the emergency. On June 18, 1863, it was ordered to Harrisburg, and, under the command of Colonel Ward, left the city on the 20th with ten companies, 820 strong.

On arriving at the front the regiment was assigned to Yates's Brigade, Dana's Division, Couch's Corps, a command made up entirely of emergency troops. Brigaded with the Twelfth were the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Forty-seventh New York Militia. In Lee's retreat from Gettysburg the Twelfth was in the column which pressed closely on the rear of the defeated Confederates. After marching to Chambersburg and Greencastle the news of the draft riots in New York was received and the regiment was recalled hurriedly to the city, where it rendered valuable and timely assistance during those perilous days. On July 20, 1863, it was mustered out, and re-entered the State service. Its campaigns in that war were over.

During the many years of peace which have since elapsed the Twelfth has preserved its organization and its efficiency. Whenever, in time of riot and disorder, the safety of the community has required its services it has always responded promptly. The past record of the regiment is a long and honorable one. May the future add to its laurels!

TWELFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The first call of President Lincoln for troops, in April, 1861, met with a ready response from the patriotic young men of Onondaga County, who hastened to enroll themselves for the defence of the National Government and the

flag. The Fifty-first Militia, an Onondaga County regiment, immediately tendered its services to Governor Morgan for three months, but the governor, under the Act of April 16, 1861, was not authorized to accept militia, and so the men proceeded to organize a regiment of volunteers.

Seven companies were recruited immediately in Onondaga County, six of which were raised in Syracuse. The regiment was completed by the addition of three companies which came from Canastota, Batavia and Homer. The ten companies were accepted by the State Military Board for a term of two years, after which they were ordered to Elmira, N. Y., where they arrived May 2d. Comfortable quarters were assigned them in barracks, which had formerly been used as a barrel factory. On May 8th, the organization was designated by the State authorities as the Twelfth New York Volunteers, and on the 13th it was mustered into the service of the United States for three months by Capt. W. L. Elliott, U. S. A.

Two days after the arrival at Elmira an irregular election was held at which Ezra L. Walrath was chosen colonel, James L. Graham, lieutenant colonel, and John Lewis major. This choice of officers was subsequently approved by the State officials and commissions were issued accordingly. At this time the total strength of the regiment was 785 officers and men.

The Twelfth left Elmira, May 29th, and proceeding by the Northern Central Railroad, throughWilliamsport, Harrisburg, and Baltimore, arrived at Washington the next day. It marched to East Capitol Hill, where it erected quarters which received the name of Camp Onondaga. The ensuing six weeks were spent in drill, instruction, guard duty, and in preparation for the active campaign which all knew must soon commence. The men were armed with the old-fashioned United States percussion muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69, and wore a gray uniform.

Having been assigned to Richardson's Brigade, of Tyler's Division, the regiment marched, July 10th, to Chain Bridge. Leaving Vienna on the 17th, the brigade started on the march which culminated in the memorable battle of Bull Run. On the 18th it was engaged in the preliminary action at Blackburn's Ford, an affair which was confined to the troops of Richardson's Brigade.

During the course of the engagement the Twelfth New York was ordered to advance through a piece of woods and drive out the enemy. In executing this movement it suddenly encountered a severe fire of musketry and artillery from the Confederate troops which were posted in a concealed and advantageous position. The most of the Twelfth was driven back by this fire and retreated some distance in confusion; but, two of the companies, A and I, remained on the line and gallantly maintained the unequal contest. In this, the first battle of the Army of the Potomac, the Twelfth New York sustained a loss of thirty-four in killed, wounded, and missing. Three days later the battle of Bull Run was fought, but in this engagement the regiment supported a battery and was not actively engaged.

The thirty-eight infantry regiments first organized in New York were all mustered into the United States service for two years, except the Twelfth which was sworn in for three months only, the same as the militia regiments. In August, 1861, at the expiration of the three months, many of the soldiers insisted

upon their discharge. But the regiment when organized had enlisted in the service of the State of New York for two years, and so the governor issued a special order (No. 321, August 2, 1861) by which the men were held at the front for the remainder of that term. This arrangement created much discontent among the men.

Colonel Walrath resigned September 26, 1861. Lieutenant Colonel Graham had already resigned in June. In October, Major Lewis was killed by a fall from his horse. The regiment, which never had been recruited to the maximum required by army regulations, had decreased rapidly in numbers through sickness and discharges granted for disabilities. On February 3, 1862, it was consolidated into a battalion of five companies,— A, C, H, I, and K. Lieut. Col. Robert M. Richardson, a gallant and capable officer who succeeded Graham, was placed in command of the battalion. Maj. Henry A. Barnum who succeeded Major Lewis on the death of that officer, retained his position.

On February 8th the battalion of five companies recruited from the old Twelfth Militia, under command of Col. Henry A. Weeks, was added, and the Twelfth New York Volunteers became once more a ten company organization and with full ranks. It now had an aggregate strength of 1,040. Colonel Weeks was placed in command.

During the winter of 1861-62, the Twelfth was stationed in the vicinity of Washington, where it occupied Forts Ramsay, Tillinghast, Craig, and Buffalo. On March 13, 1862, it was assigned to Butterfield's Brigade, Porter's Division, Heintzelman's (Third) Corps, and many of the men, who had served in the Twelfth Militia, found themselves again following the fotrunes of their former commander.

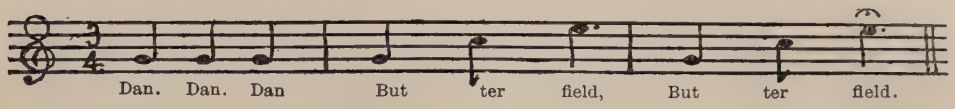
On the 22d the regiment embarked at Alexandria for the Peninsular campaign. Landing at Fort Monroe the next day, it marched to Yorktown where it participated in the siege operations around that place. On the evacuation the brigade embarked on transports and sailed up the York River to West Point where the troops landed and remained a few days. Then came the march through mud and rain to the White House, on the Pamunkey River, a movement long remembered for its toil and discomfort.

On May 18th (1861), the Fifth Corps was formed by taking Porter's Division away from the Third Corps, and uniting with it Sykes's Division of regular troops. The Twelfth New York thus became a part of the Fifth Corps in which it remained during the rest of its service. Butterfield's Brigade, now the Third Brigade of Morell's (First) Division, was composed of the following regiments:

12th New York,	Col. Henry A. Weeks.
17th New York,	Col. Henry S. Lansing.
44th New York,	Col. Stephen W. Stryker.
16th Michigan,	Col. T. B. W. Stockton.
83d Pennsylvania,	Col. John W. McLane.

Colonel Butterfield was a strict disciplinarian, and, at times, the men were disposed to grumble over the thoroughness with which he enforced the rules and regulations. At the same time they admired and respected their briga-

dier as was plainly evinced by the good-natured way in which they sang their accompaniment of



when his bugler sounded the peculiar call of the Third Brigade. Sometimes the call interfered with their wishes or comfort, and then the sturdy fellows would change the letter n in Dan's name to an m, and sing it accordingly.

The army moved nearer Richmond, and on May 26th Porter's Corps rested on the Chickahominy near Gaines's Mill. Here Porter was ordered on an expedition to cut the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, and disperse the Confederate troops concentrated at Hanover Court House under command of General Branch. In the course of this movement Morell's Division fought a bloody battle on May 27th, in which Butterfield's Brigade was prominently engaged.

Maj. Thomas E. Morris in his interesting article, "From Hanover to Malvern Hill," gives an account of the fight near Hanover Court House, and in the course of his narrative says:

"General Morell, commanding the First Division, comprising the brigades of Martindale, Griffin, and Butterfield, was to move from New Bridge and attack the enemy in front, while General Warren from Old Church, moving by the Hanover Road, was to strike his flank and rear. Late on the evening of the 26th, after tattoo, regimental orders were received to march with three days' cooked rations, forming on the color line the following morning at 3 o'clock. The rain falling in torrents made cooking almost impossible; so, when the men fell in, their haversacks were but scantily filled. Promptly at 3 a. m., on the 27th, the lines were formed in full marching order, standing hour after hour in cold downpouring rain, awaiting the tardy movements of the First Brigade. At 7 a. m., leaving tents standing and camp in order, under proper guard, the division moved out. The roads were nearly impassable from the heavy rains, but the men toiled on through drenching torrents, water, and mud. At 10 o'clock the rain ceased, the sun breaking through the clouds with intense heat. Soaked blankets, overcoats, and shelter-tents were cast off to lighten the load and make marching more endurable. Numbers overcome by heat and fatigue dropped by the wayside utterly exhausted. At noon the distant booming of the cannon told that General Emory was engaged. As the Third Brigade approached the junction of the Ashland with the New Bridge Road, the increased roar and crashing of shells among the trees announced that we were in the presence of the enemy. The wounded of our advance were being carried back to the field hospital, a mile from the junction. The Third Brigade, with the exception of the Forty-fourth New York, which, with a portion of Martindale's command, had been left to guard the rear, was immediately ordered forward to attack the lines of battle in Kinney's Field.

"General Butterfield moved the brigade across the road to the woods, halted them, threw off blankets, knapsacks and shelter-tents, advanced through the woods 400 yards and beyond a fence at its farther border, in full view of the

enemy, again halted, and carefully formed for attack in two lines, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Seventeenth New York in first line, the Sixteenth Michigan and Twelfth New York in close column by division in second. This formation and advance with fixed bayonets was almost an exact repetition of our field drills on Hall's Hill in the fall of '61. It flashed across the minds of many of us instantly,— here we are with the real thing. The bugle call, "Forward," was sounded by General Butterfield in person, and, in perfect order, ranks dressed with all the precision of dress parade or review, the right and left general and color guides taking direction, in exact time, with cadenced step, the lines advanced. The enemy's fire opened at short range, plunging shell and canister in the close ranks. Silently, and in accordance with the orders and directions personally given by General Butterfield, without firing a shot in return, the lines moved grandly on, with no check or falter, the perfect formation never for a moment broken, with eyes directed to the front, every step in exact time, flags flying, the sunshine flashing from thousands of glittering bayonets, and with all the 'pomp and circumstance of war,' the glorious line swept fearlessly on.

"It was a grand and glorious spectacle of war that will never, never be forgotten by any soldier that participated. With his black moustache seeming to be larger and more fierce than ever, his rosy cheeks, his erect and martial figure, our young general looked the very picture of delight and eagerness, as with his sword he pointed at the glistening line of bayonets and the flash of the enemy's cannon in front, and commanded with his clear, strong, firm voice, heard above the roar of the enemy's fire, 'Steady, men; forward.' Over the stiffening forms of the dead skirmishers, lying with pale, upturned faces; on, passing wheat-stacks, down one slope and up another without a pause, to where the enemy's lines of battle and the battery stood in the uncut wheat beyond, their guns glistening in the sun; but without waiting to receive the mighty blow, the enemy abandoned his artillery and falling back, was now in full retreat. Our brigade then halted to secure prisoners and guns, the first and only artillery captured in the field and under fire by the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign,— a glorious trophy and reminiscence for Butterfield's Brigade. Again, pressing forward, no halt was made in the pursuit until Hanover Station was reached."

The battle, however, was not over, and the men had scarcely time to rest when the brigade was ordered to the assistance of Martindale's command which was being hard pressed by an attack from the rear. Butterfield's troops gallantly re-entered the fight and contributed materially to the victory which followed. In this second period of the battle the Forty-fourth New York, which was assisting Martindale's Brigade, suffered a severe loss. The Twelfth, under command of Colonel Weeks, conducted itself with steadiness and gallantry during the entire action; but, owing to its position it did not encounter any severe fire, and hence sustained but few casualties.

General Butterfield won his spurs in this battle in a double sense. The field officers of his brigade, in testimony of their appreciation of the courage and generalship displayed by him at Hanover Court House, presented him with a pair of gold spurs, Lieut. Col. Strong Vincent, of the Eighty-third, making the presentation speech.

The day following the battle was spent in gathering the fruits of the victory and burying the dead, after which the division returned to its camp at Gaines's Mill. The ensuing month was passed in drill and picket duty, and then the movement of the army to the James River commenced.

At the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27th, the Twelfth New York, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Richardson was hotly engaged, and acquitted itself with honor, receiving high commendation in the official reports. For three long hours the brigade withstood firmly the repeated attacks of superior numbers, retiring only when nearly surrounded by the enemy. The regiment carried 538 officers and men into action, of which number it lost 11 killed, 66 wounded (including the mortally wounded), and 54 missing; total, 131. Many of those reported missing were killed, as was subsequently ascertained. Among the killed were Lieutenants Henry C. Birton and Edward M. Fisher. The latter was an aide on the brigade staff, and received the fatal shot while he was in the act of delivering an order to the colonel of the Eighty-third.

General Butterfield, in his official report for Gaines's Mill, makes honorable mention of Lieutenant Colonel Richardson and Major Barnum. In his regimental report Richardson says: "The whole battle and all the movements of our regiment were under the immediate supervision of the general, whose soldierly, confident bearing as he rode along our lines gave encouragement and spirit to my entire command. The officers behaved handsomely and were constantly encouraging their men to a vigorous fight. The gallantry of Major Barnum gave life and spirit to all. Captains Randall and Hoagland, though sick in camp, hearing the firing, joined the regiment and did good service in the engagement and retreat. Captains Wood, Huson, and Fowler, Lieutenants Estes, Behan, Auer, and Smith acted bravely. There were many instances of real bravery exhibited by the non-commissioned officers and privates, but I cannot mention them by name now, but will do so when appointments are to be made. Allow me here to mention with approbation the conduct of Quartermaster Sergeant Hilton, who, after riding up and down the ranks encouraging the men, dismounted, took a musket, went into the ranks, and did good service as a soldier."

For his heroic and able services in this battle, General Butterfield was awarded a Medal of Honor by the War Department.

Four days later, on July 1st, the regiment participated with the brigade in the battle of Malvern Hill. In this action it numbered 407, all told, and was still under command of Lieutenant Colonel Richardson. Marching to a point on the left where some heavy fighting had occurred, the Twelfth relieved the Fourth Michigan, and then, at 6 in the evening, made a gallant charge up a steep slope, from whose summit it drove the enemy back into his rifle pits at short musket-range beyond, the Michigan men cheering them on and, with some of their number, joining in the charge. The regiment held this position, continuing its fire about an hour, and then, darkness coming on, it was withdrawn. In this famous battle the regiment lost 11 killed, 55 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 70.

Lieutenant Colonel Richardson wh ocommanded it so ably and gallantly in this fighting, says in the course of his official report: "On the summit of the

hill the gallant and lamented Barnum fell, mortally wounded, while cheering on our men to victory. The color bearers of the enemy fell four times during the engagement from our fire, and at one time he displayed the American colors. Our officers and men exhibited great coolness and courage during the fight. Captains Wood, Fowler, Root, Hoagland, and Huson rendered important service, and seemed to redouble their efforts after the fall of the major, who was the life of all. Captain Fowler aided me very much in encouraging the men, continually passing along the lines from right to left. Captain Root was wounded during the action. Lieutenants Ludden, Stanton, Behan, Clark, Bates, Smith, and May behaved handsomely, and were constantly at their posts. Blackburn's Ford had fixed a stain upon the reputation of the regiment, and every one was determined to wipe it out. The same general that censured there, commended here."

Major Barnum's wounds were not fatal as supposed at the time. He was reported as dead, and many sincere regrets were expressed in the official reports and elsewhere at what was deemed an irreparable loss. But he survived to fight again and win high honor on other fields.

The Army of the Potomac remained in camp at Harrison's Landing, on the James River, during the ensuing six weeks, in which the regiment had an opportunity to rest and recuperate. On August 14th the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsular commenced. Marching through Williamsburg and Yorktown, the brigade reached Newport News on the 19th, where the troops embarked for Aquia Creek. From there they moved by rail to Fredericksburg and thence to Manassas Junction, arriving there on the 28th. A general engagement had already commenced in that vicinity between the armies of Pope and Jackson, and on the 29th Morell's Division went into position on the left flank of the Union forces.

Leaving its place of bivouac at daybreak of Saturday, August 30th, without supper the previous evening or breakfast that morning, the regiment marched seven miles to the old battlefield of Bull Run, where one year before it had fought in the first battle of the war, and where before night it was to pass through a still more terrible and bloody ordeal. The division marched on the battle-ground at Manassas early in the morning, and, passing to the front of Sigel's Corps, deployed its lines. General Butterfield being temporarily in command of the division, Colonel Weeks, who had returned to the regiment, assumed charge of the brigade, as the senior and ranking officer present.

During the forenoon the regiment was under a severe artillery fire, but with little injury as the men lay in a sheltered place. In the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the brigade advanced through a piece of woods and went into action, where it maintained various positions until forced to retire on account of the withdrawal of the supporting troops on its flanks. In this fighting the Twelfth encountered a severe fire from the enemy's infantry which were protected by a ridge while it was occupying an exposed position in an open field. At the close of the battle the brigade fell back to Centreville, where it covered the retreat of Pope's army to Washington. In this engagement the regiment lost 143 in killed, wounded and missing, out of 16 officers and 336 men present for duty that morning. Colonel Weeks was among the wounded. He was

shot through both legs, and received also a severe concussion from the explosion of a shell. He was carried from the field, and Colonel Rice, of the Forty-fourth, succeeded him in command of the brigade.

Captain Root, of Company K, who commanded the regiment, was wounded early in the action, whereupon his duties devolved on Captain Huson, who led it fearlessly during the battle. In his official report the latter praises Captain Fowler who was wounded, but refused to leave the field, and commends, as "examples of bravery and coolness," Adjutant Watson, Lieutenants Oliver, Estes, Bates, Behan, Auer, and Smith, and Color Bearer Fairnie.

After a few days of much needed rest the regiment started, September 8th, with McClellan's army on the march through Maryland to the battlefield of Antietam. In that engagement the Fifth Corps was held in reserve and was not actively engaged. In the pursuit of Lee's defeated army the regiment participated in the skirmish at Shepherdstown Ford, on the 19th, where it sustained some loss.

The Fifth Corps accompanied the Army of the Potomac on its marches and subsequent movements through Virginia to the occupation of Falmouth Heights on the Rappahannock River. The corps was now commanded by General Butterfield, the division by General Griffin, and the brigade by Colonel Stockton, of the Sixteenth Michigan. The brigade had in the meantime been increased by the accession of the Twentieth Maine, a fine regiment under command of Col. Adelbert Ames, an officer who in later campaigns became one of the renowned generals of the war.

On the afternoon of December 13, 1862, the Twelfth New York, under Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, crossed the river with its brigade over the lower pontoon bridge and marching into Fredericksburg formed line of battle in rear of the town. Just before sunset the brigade bugler sounded the advance, and the line moved forward, up the slopes, a distance of half a mile or more, under a heavy fire of bursting shell and musketry, taking the position as ordered. Darkness soon followed, but the brigade held the position during the night and the following day. On the 15th the army recrossed the river and the troops returned to their camps.

In this battle the Twelfth, though small in numbers, behaved with commendable spirit and helped sustain the gallant reputation of the old brigade. They suffered a severe loss in the death of Capt. William D. Hoagland, who was killed in this battle. He had served with conspicuous ability from the commencement of the war, having been a member of the old Twelfth Militia. During the severe shelling on the 13th he was lying down with the reserves, but raising his head to give some instructions to his men a bullet struck him under the eye inflicting a mortal wound. His last words were, "How beautiful the sun goes down." He was buried on the field, but his body was exhumed a few days after and sent to his relatives in New York.

Throughout the winter of 1862-63 the Twelfth was encamped with the rest of the brigade at Stoneman's Switch, near Falmouth, Va., engaged in an uneventful round of camp and picket duty. Lieutenant Colonel Richardson resigned February 6, 1863. On his return he engaged in the work of raising

the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, a regiment in which he served as colonel during the rest of the war.

The Twelfth had now become so reduced by disease, wounds, and death, that it numbered only 317 present for duty, with 268 absent. On May 1, 1863, the five companies, containing the two-year men of the original Onondaga regiment, left the field, their term of enlistment having expired, and returned to Syracuse, where they were greeted with an enthusiastic and flattering reception.

Of the five remaining companies left at the front, one ("E") had been detailed as provost guard at corps headquarters, its commanding officer, Capt. Henry W. Ryder, being provost marshal of the corps. The four other companies, under Captain Huson, marched away to Chancellorsville with the Fifth Corps, which was now commanded by Gen. George G. Meade, Butterfield having been designated as chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac.

The brigade left its camps near Falmouth on the morning of April 27th. Crossing the Rappahannock on pontoons at Kelly's Ford and wading the Rapidan at Ely's Ford it arrived at Chancellorsville about 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 30th. The four companies of the Twelfth Battalion were sent to the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock, to disperse a small force of Confederates on picket there, and open communication with the opposite side of the river. This service having been performed the battalion returned to Chancellorsville the next day. The Third Brigade occupied various positions during the battle which ensued, rendering effective assistance, but without becoming seriously engaged, and on the 6th acted as rear guard of the army in its retreat. Marching through rain and mud the tired and defeated columns recrossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford, and returned to their camps.

The five companies of the Twelfth, owing to their reduced numbers, were now consolidated into two, D and E. Captain Huson was mustered out May 17, 1863, at the expiration of his term of service, and Captain Ryder succeeded to the command of the two companies, which were assigned to duty as a provost guard at Fifth Corps headquarters.

These two companies were present at the battle of Gettysburg, where they rendered meritorious services in their line of duty. Though they sustained no loss during the battle, they were exposed to the enemy's fire in the course of their movements much more than some commands that appear in the report of losses.

And yet, the Twelfth New York was well represented in the casualty lists, for there were three generals on that field who had previously served in the old Twelfth, each of whom was wounded,— Generals Sickles, Butterfield, and Barlow; and on Culp's Hill the gallant Barnum, formerly major of the Twelfth Volunteers, was doing some grand fighting as colonel of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York. The Twelfth New York was at Gettysburg in more capacities than one; and in the brilliant, soldierly qualities displayed by these famous officers, one naturally recurs to their early service in the training school of the old Twelfth Militia.

The battalion was held in such high favor at corps headquarters that it was retained on that duty during the rest of its service. Its efficiency was further

recognized by the promotion of Captain Ryder to the rank of major. The two companies participated in the Wilderness campaign under General Grant, and were present at the battles of Spotsylvania, North Anna, To topotomoy, Bethesda Church, and Cold Harbor.

On June 2, 1864, the battalion was transferred to the Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, after which its history is merged in the record of that command. Major Ryder was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the Fifth with rank from date of transfer. The officers and men of the Twelfth Battalion served with the Fifth New York until the close of the war and shared in the honors of Appomattox. Capt. William S. Woods, who commanded one of the companies in the headquarters battalion, fell at the battle of the Weldon Railroad, a hotly contested fight, in which he was killed by a bayonet thrust.

The Fifth New York was mustered out August 21, 1865, and the little remnant of the Twelfth, part of whom had fought from Bull Run to Appomattox, returned to their homes to enjoy the honors due their long and eventful service. The battle-stained colors which had waved amid the smoke of so many historic fields were furled, and the veterans laid aside their arms confident that history would accord an honored place to the name of the Twelfth New York.

(*INSCRIPTIONS.*)

(*Front*)

44TH N. Y. INFANTRY

3RD BRIG. 1ST DIV.

FIFTH CORPS.

(*Reverse.*)

THE 44TH N. Y. INFANTRY, LIEUT. COLONEL FREEMAN CONNOR, COMMANDING, HELD POSITION ABOUT 100 FEET IN ADVANCE OF THIS MONUMENT, DESIGNATED BY A MARKER, FROM ABOUT 5 P. M. JULY 2, TO ABOUT 11 A. M. JULY 3, 1863.
NUMBER ENGAGED 313.

CASUALTIES.
KILLED,— 2 OFFICERS, 24 ENLISTED MEN.
WOUNDED,— 5 OFFICERS (OF WHICH ONE DIED) 75 ENLISTED MEN (OF WHICH TEN DIED).
TOTAL LOSS, 106.

AT NOON OF JULY 3, WAS PLACED IN RESERVE TO THE RIGHT OF LITTLE ROUND TOP WHERE IT REMAINED UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE BATTLE.

THE 44TH NEW YORK INFANTRY WAS ORGANIZED AT ALBANY, N. Y., AUGUST 8TH--OCTOBER 21, 1861. NUMBER ENLISTED, 1096. ASSIGNED TO BRIGADE COMMANDED BY GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD — SUBSEQUENTLY KNOWN AS 3D BRIG. 1ST DIV. 5TH CORPS, A. P. IN OCTOBER 1862, TWO FULL COMPANIES, ONE OF ALBANY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, AND THE OTHER FROM YATES CO., N. Y. WERE ADDED. TOTAL ENROLLMENT, 1585.

ENGAGEMENTS.
YORKTOWN, HANOVER COURT HOUSE, GAINES' MILL, MALVERN HILL, GROVETON, ANTIETAM, SHEPHERDSTOWN FORD, FREDERICKSBURG, CHANCELLORSVILLE, MIDDLEBURG, GETTYSBURG, JONES' CROSS ROADS, RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, MINE RUN, WILDERNESS, SPOTSYLVANIA, NORTH ANNA, BETHESDA CHURCH, COLD HARBOR, PETERSBURG, WELDON RAILROAD, POPLAR SPRING CHURCH.

CASUALTIES.
KILLED, 3 OFFICERS, 122 ENLISTED MEN.
WOUNDED, 35 OFFICERS (OF WHICH ONE DIED), 504 ENLISTED MEN (OF WHICH SIXTY-TWO DIED).
DIED OF DISEASE, 2 OFFICERS, 145 ENLISTED MEN.
MISSING IN ACTION, 50 ENLISTED MEN.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT

44TH REGIMENT INFANTRY

July 3, 1893.

Oration by CAPT. EUGENE A. NASH.

COMRADES:

On a short notice and amid numerous other engagements I obeyed the command of our worthy President to briefly address you at this time.

It would not be human to stand here and not be profoundly impressed. To any person who loves his country, the battlefield of Gettysburg is now, and will remain, a spot of uncommon interest. To a soldier who took part in its stirring events it awakens a train of vivid reflections. But to stand upon that battlefield, surrounded by conspicuous commanders and comrades, after many years of separation, reflections and emotions crowd upon the mind which no language can express.

It is said that a venerable Doge of Genoa, while standing amid the splendors of Versailles was asked what caused him the most surprise. He replied, "To find myself here." Whoever took part in the battle of Gettysburg and survived it a single day, with some reason could express a surprise to find himself here. But he who took part in the battle and has survived the years which have intervened, may truly and thankfully exclaim, it most surprises me "to find myself here."

In his address in laying the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument, the great Webster said, "Venerable men, you have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives that you might behold this joyous day." The surviving veterans present may well feel truly grateful that Heaven has bounteously lengthened out their lives that they might behold this joyous day.

But to my comrades standing before me, boys of other days, I hardly dare say, even now, "venerable men." It must be admitted, however, that thirty years are quite a prolongation of boyhood days. A celebrated poet makes his ideal hero say —

> "For time and care and war have plough'd
> My very soul from out my brow."

It is here apparent that you have escaped such a forlorn experience, for traces of the "old boy" can still be seen lurking in your faces.

Yesterday was New York Day. To-day, in part, is Forty-fourth New York Day. This much is premised that comrades of other organizations may not think us partial in referring more particularly to the history of the organization and services of that regiment.

When the body of the lamented Colonel Ellsworth lay in state in the Capitol in Albany, a meeting of patriotic people of that city was held at which it was decided to raise a representative regiment in his honor, by taking one man from each town and ward in the State of New York. Mayor George H. Thacher, Hon. Erastus Corning, and Charles Hughes, Esq., were appointed

a committee to carry out the details of that plan. Circulars were sent through the State asking the co-operation of the people. These circulars stated the required qualifications of applicants for membership, and fixed the 8th day of August, 1861, and the City Hall in Albany, as the time and place for applicants to convene. It was required that each applicant for membership should be an active, able-bodied man, unmarried, at least five feet eight inches tall, of good habits, and between 18 and 30 years of age. It was also required that each applicant should bring credentials to the effect that he represented some town or ward, and was possessed of good moral character. He must also pay into the regimental fund the sum of $20. It was no mean standard.

The 8th day of August came. From all parts of our great State came applicants for membership. All avocations were represented. Some special pleading was resorted to by applicants to show they were up to the required standard, and some anxiety was manifested while waiting the decision on applications. When the ranks were filled it was as fine a body of ten hundred young men as ever marched to the beat of the drum.

The regiment was also fortunate in obtaining for officers a number of the original Ellsworth's Chicago Cadets. They had been drilled and disciplined by Ellsworth, and some of them served under him in the New York Fire Zouave Regiment. They proved themselves to be thorough, competent officers. The State of New York was honored by their gallant, faithful services. They mingled their blood with the sons of New York in a common cause.

A few weeks were spent at the barracks in completing the organization of the regiment, in changing the garb and habits of civilians for the garb and habits of soldiers, and in acquiring a partial knowledge of drill. Then came the order to move to the seat of war. On a bright autumn morning, the wide gate leading from the barracks swung open, and the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, otherwise known as the People's Ellsworth Regiment, marched forth on its three years' pilgrimage of war. With new uniforms, bright muskets, and buoyant steps, regulated by the stirring music of Schreiber's celebrated band, amid the plaudits of the people, it took its departure.

A short halt was made on State street. A beautiful flag was presented by that excellent lady, Mrs. Corning. In making the presentation, Mayor Thacher, in feeling words referred to it as the emblem of our country, that it should be borne in safety and honor. When the commanding officer of the regiment received it he said, "Boys, shall that flag ever fall?" With one acclaim from ten hundred voices, the reply came "Never." It did fall, however, when the hands that bore it went down in death, but it was sacredly watched by all until it was again raised aloft. Its silken folds became tattered and battle-stained, but it was never lowered in dishonor.

In passing to the front, a difference in scenery, climate, and popular sentiment was discovered. The regiment was received enthusiastically in New York, hospitably in Philadelphia; but in Baltimore the "small boy" marched boldly up under our loaded muskets and said the S. N. Y. on our belts meant Snub-Nosed Yankees. We reached Washington in cattle cars in the night, and engaged lodgings on the sidewalks. The Government seemed oblivious of the fact that we had arrived. Our sojourn at the Capital was brief, and

our entertainment by the Nation was quite economical. It was hardly up to the entertainment recently accorded to the Duke of Veragua. We slept one or two nights on some vacant lots in the suburbs, and took the chief part in cooking our own meals.

After a brilliant, fatiguing review, we started by personal transportation for the front. Had the Army of the Potomac been waiting for us? We did not then know. The starry heavens and the numberless camp fires only added to our bewilderment. After a long march a halt was ordered and arms stacked. What were we to do? There were no hotels in sight. The embarrassment was brief. The excellent old Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment invited us to supper, and helped us put up our tents. It was a gracious, welcome act, and the beginning of an endless friendship. The next morning our military and geographical position proved to be General Butterfield's Third Brigade of Porter's Division, Hall's Hill, Va. The other regiments of the brigade were the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Sixteenth Michigan, and Seventeenth New York. They were splendid regiments, and became closely identified with our army life.

The brigade was fortunate in its first commander. General Butterfield was an accomplished officer and one of the ablest commanders in the army. While he was thought, in the outset, to be rather too strict, the sequel proved he was laying a proper foundation for the severer duties which were to follow. Like Henry of Navarre, his "white plume led in the path of honor and glory." It has been thought it was a mistake that he became separated from the Fifth Corps.

Drill and discipline became the order of the day. It was as regular as the movement of the stars. The ten-hour law had never been heard of. There was squad drill, guard mounting, police work, company drill, battalion drill, brigade drill, and dress parade. There was reveille, breakfast call, sick call, dinner call, supper call, tattoo, and taps. To fill in, there were guard duty, picket duty, and lessons in tactics. It did no good to sit down in your tent and emphatically declare that the routine of daily duties was based on the assumption that twenty-seven hours constituted a day.

There is a little bit of history of that first winter that has never been made public. It is now related only under the pledge of profound secrecy. To fill in the time, General Butterfield held a school for the instruction of commissioned officers. The first one attended by the officers of the Forty-fourth New York was in a large tent at brigade headquarters. An air of military propriety seemed to hover around the place. The engagement soon opened. The General said to someone, "You may give the position of a soldier." You know that is pretty near the A, B, C, in military; it is among the elements. Well, officer number one went on a little, and he was informed he was not correct and might sit down. Number two was designated, and he soon failed. Then in succession several others were tried, and with no better result. The General then asked, "Is there a single officer present who can give the position of a soldier?" No one volunteered to try. No other question was asked. In a tone of mingled surprise and sorrow the General suggested we had been drilling our men about four or five months, and not a single officer could give correctly the first important lesson. Like Napoleon Bonaparte in his Moscow

campaign, we had been overcome by the elements. There was no failure at the next meeting. I will venture to say there is not a single officer who was then present who cannot to-day give the position of a soldier without a single skip. The utility is apparent. A military instructor must be exact. It is not sufficient to speak in a general way. It will not answer to instruct "heels *about* on the same line, and *about* as near together as the calves will permit."

Since we have the General present, there is another little bit of history I am inclined to tell. During the fore part of our service the General formulated a new system of picket duty. The system, in substance, consisted in having alternate sentries on the picket line patrol in opposite directions until they should meet, when they should turn and patrol in the opposite direction until they should meet the sentries at the other end of their respective beats. In this manner it was possible to send a communication to and from remote parts of the picket line. Captain Root of the Twelfth New York, a model officer, had occasion one dark, stormy night to visit the extreme end of the picket line. While there he decided to try the new system by sending a communication to the headquarters of the picket reserve. Whether it was the system, the darkness, or the weather, his communication took the form of poetry. As I remember, it ran thus —

> The sentry walks his lonely rounds
> On these accursed rebel grounds,
> And if a traitor shows his head
> We'll catch the cuss or shoot him dead.

A system that could survive the transmission of such poetry ought to have a place in history.

With lessons in tents, lessons on the drill grounds, lessons on the picket line, the winter was spent. Spring brought a new phase of military life. Campaigning began. The Army of the Potomac moved.

The first year of its service the Forty-fourth New York took part in the affairs and battles of Centreville, Big Bethel, Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, and Shepherdstown Ford. The second year included Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Jones' Cross Roads, Williamsport. The third year included Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. The enrollment and casualties were:

Total enrollment of the Forty-fourth	1,585
Total killed or died from wounds	182
Total killed and wounded	643
Died in prison of disease and accidents	147
Missing and captured	79
Promoted from the ranks	141
Officers and men in Battle of Gettysburg	313
Killed and wounded in Battle of Gettysburg	111

In the battles of Malvern Hill and Second Bull Run the regiment lost one-half of all who were engaged. In other battles in which it was engaged it did not fail to perform its full duty. But to name its battles affords an inadequate measure of its service. To recount the number of its killed and wounded but meagerly expresses its privations, fidelity and bravery. Time will not permit us to dwell upon the distinguished part taken by the regiment in each battle in which it was engaged. Much less are we able to recall the heroic deeds of individuals. The three years of its service were years of anxiety, toil and danger. They were years that left their imprints on the lives of all who survived. They were years in which was enacted an important chapter in the destiny of a great nation.

About the end of the first year the regiment was augmented by two new companies. One came from the central part of the State; the other came from the State Normal School at Albany. The latter company brought along some of its teachers as officers. We have often heard of the professor in politics; but here was an instance of the professor in war. It seemed to be quite a natural step to pass from Cæsar's Commentaries to Casey's Tactics. Both companies proved themselves to be worthy of the regiment. They shared in its privations and dangers; so should they share in its history and glory.

On the 3d day of June, 1863, the two opposing armies confronted each other on the Rappahannock. After the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the enemy became bold and defiant. Lee decided to change to offensive operations. Discontent in localities in the North, foreign sympathy and assistance favored the design. The Confederate plan was carefully and skillfully inaugurated. Cautious manoeuvring extended from the Rappahannock to the Susquehanna. Lee failing to elude Hooker by his strategy, decided to capture Harrisburg. It was a comprehensive plan. After the fall of Harrisburg, the capture of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington were among the possibilities. The grand old Army of the Potomac was the only obstacle.

Whether wisely or unwisely, we "stopped to swap horses in the middle of the stream." The change was to some extent an experiment. Meade, a trusty subaltern, had never held an independent command. On the 28th day of June, Reynolds, with his command had approached the Confederate forces in such a manner that Lee was obliged to abandon the capture of Harrisburg and concentrate his army. In his report, Lee says, "I was unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army. I had not intended to fight a battle, unless attacked, so far from my base." A fierce and obstinate engagement was fought on the 1st day of July, between the First and Eleventh Corps of our army, and about one-half of the Confederate army. The result was decidedly favorable to the Confederates. Our troops engaged were driven from their position with heavy loss. The gallant Reynolds was killed. Hancock arrived, surveyed the field, and recommended that the battle be fought on the line to which our troops, which fought the day before, had recoiled. The balance of the army was ordered up.

The Forty-fourth New York still belonged to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. The balance of the brigade was the same as originally organized, except the Twentieth Maine had taken the place of the Seventeenth

New York. The brigade was commanded by Col. Strong Vincent. The midsummer march from the Rappahannock was the least bit depressing; the news of the engagement of the 1st day of July was not reassuring. Under such circumstances as these the remainder of the army approached Gettysburg. Irregular rest, scant rations and forced marches were the lot of the rank and file. Heretofore our services had been in States where the sympathy of non-combatants was with the enemy. There was an apparent change when the invisible line that separates the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania was crossed.

As Antæus always arose with renewed strength when coming in contact with the earth, so our brave legions advanced with new courage and lighter hearts when they set foot upon the soil of the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The attentions of the people, the songs of fair women, the demands of our cause, made our grand army invulnerable as it marched on to Gettysburg.

The ominous thunder of artillery, the hurried gallop of orderlies, the rapid, light marches on converging lines all indicated that the battle was on.

The result of the first day made the enemy confident. His movements were bold and aggressive. Early in the morning of July 2d, after two hours' sleep, without breakfast, we marched upon the battlefield. The evidences of the battle the day before, the preparation for its continuance, were everywhere apparent. The continuous firing along the skirmish line, the occasional roar of musketry, the exchange of shots by the artillery, showed the proximity and earnestness of the contending armies.

Lee's plan of battle was to turn Meade's left. Longstreet, his ablest lieutenant, was selected for that important work. The attack opened between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The intention was to throw a superior force on the point assailed. The divisions of Anderson, McLaws, and Hood constituted the attacking column. They first struck the advanced position of the gallant old Third Corps, led by its favorite commander, the intrepid Sickles. The attack was fierce and persistent. The defence was obstinate and heroic. The enemy kept extending his right with the view of enveloping and crushing our left. Sickles was fighting against a largely superior force. The first help to reach him came from the glorious old Fifth Corps. The attacking column was constantly being reinforced by fresh troops and constantly forcing the fighting toward the left. Sickles, the master mind in this part of the field, was dangerously wounded, and borne from the field.

At 4:30 o'clock, the position was critical. At this juncture, Wellington is reported to have said, "I would to God Blucher would come or the sun go down." The fighting old Fifth Corps now reached this part of the field. It came none too soon. Its operations were fittingly described by General Slocum, whose brilliant services added a lustre to every field on which he fought: "The attack was made in strong force and with great spirit and determination. Had it been successful, the result would have been terribly disastrous to our army and the country. The arrival of the Fifth Corps at the point of attack at so critical a moment afforded it an opportunity of doing service for the country, the value of which can never be over-estimated. Of the manner in which

this opportunity was improved I need not speak. The long list of its killed and wounded attest more clearly than language can the valor of its officers and men."

Little Round Top seems to have attracted the attention of the opposing commanders about the same time. It was the key of the battlefield. Hood was on his way to occupy it. The Third Brigade was detached from the balance of the division and marched at double-quick to hold it. All had instructions that, "it must be held at all hazards." The brigade formed well down the slope nearest the enemy, the Sixteenth Michigan on the right, the Twentieth Maine on the left, the Forty-fourth New York on the right center, and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania on the left center. The Twentieth Maine was the extreme left of the army.

When General Longstreet visited this field five years ago, he said he was "just three minutes late in occupying Little Round Top, and if he had occupied it first, we would have had as much trouble getting rid of him as he did in trying to get rid of us." He was also understood to have said both armies made the same mistake in not occupying it two hours before it was occupied. Is it another illustration of the fact that great battles sometimes turn on small events? Do the happenings of three minutes of time change the fate of a battle? Can anyone say that with Little Round Top occupied in force by the enemy, our line to the right of it could have been maintained? But speculation is not our purpose.

Colonel Vincent ordered each regiment to send out skirmishers, and a staff officer to ride to the top of Big Round Top and observe the movements of the enemy. Scarcely were the skirmishers deployed before they were struck by the enemy's advancing lines of battle. The skirmishers of the Forty-fourth were commanded by the modest, brave Captain Larrabee. He fell at the first volley. The charging columns of the enemy followed closely on the heels of our returning skirmishers. Our troops had no time to protect themselves by temporary breastworks. The first onset of the enemy struck the position held by the Forty-fourth New York and Eighty-third Pennsylvania. Colonel Rice in his report says the enemy, "massing two or three brigades of his force tried for an hour in vain to break the lines of the Forty-fourth New York and Eighty-third Pennsylvania, charging again and again within a few yards of these unflinching troops. At every charge he was repulsed with terrible slaughter. Despairing of success at this point, he made a desperate attack upon the extreme right of the brigade, held by the Sixteenth Michigan." Through some misunderstanding of orders, some confusion ensued in the line of the gallant Sixteenth Michigan. At this time Colonel Vincent was wounded and taken from the field. No braver or truer officer fell on that field. His death was a loss to the army and to the country.

Assailed in front, with some confusion to its right, with the tide of battle rolling around to its rear, the Forty-fourth New York fought bravely on, remembering the command, "The position must be held at all hazards."

In the meantime the enemy sent a strong flanking column to envelop and turn the left of the brigade held by the Twentieth Maine. Success there opened up to him vantage ground from which to operate on the flank and rear

of our entire army. While his regiment was under a heavy fire, with great presence of mind Colonel Chamberlain changed direction of his left wing and took intervals to the left to meet the new emergency. For an hour the terrible contest at this point ensued, "the edge of the fight rolling backward and forward like a wave."

While our depleted lines were hotly pressed, while the line of battle enveloped two-thirds of the entire circumference of Little Round Top, the enemy formed a new column of attack. It was to be the final desperate charge of the day. The field was red with carnage, the valley was filled with smoke. Could our sparse lines withstand the shock? Did not the fate of the day hang on the result? The opportune moment was seized. The Twentieth Maine was ordered to charge. That gallant regiment responded with a will. The boldness of the movement largely aided in its success. The front line of the enemy hesitated, wavered and broke, carrying confusion to those in the rear. With backs once turned, their superior numbers only added to the confusion. With a half right wheel, the Twentieth Maine cleared the field in its front and again occupied its proper place in line. The discomfited enemy sullenly retreated from the field. The approaching evening was greeted by the shouts of victory which rolled along the slopes of Little Round Top, covered the intervening valley and resounded upon the heights of Big Round Top.

Give God the glory! The Battle of Gettysburg was won, and Butterfield's old Light Brigade was immortal.

Let us not be misunderstood. We would not detract from the undying laurels won by other parts of the army. There is glory enough for all. History fails to tell of nobler men or more heroic deeds.

The Third Brigade was charged with the unequal task of maintaining a vital point. The Confederate plan was to carry the left. That plan had failed. The opportunity and achievements of the Third Brigade alike conspired to emphasize its distinguished service. Its noble blood was around and upon Little Round Top, and while that historic height shall stand, its fame shall endure.

Such is a brief outline of the organization and service of the Forty-fourth New York. It was organized as a representative regiment of the Empire State. By its distinguished service on many battlefields t won a name which reflected honor on the State. As a token of appreciation, the State of New York, and friends of members of the regiment have erected a monument in its honor. There it stands. The materials of which it is built are most appropriate and durable. The design and workmanship are complete and beautiful. The site upon which it stands is more valuable and more durable than brass or marble. The Almighty erected it, and it will endure so long as the world shall stand. It has been sanctified by the blood of heroes, and the dews of eternity shall water it.

But the Forty-fourth New York has an invisible monument. Its pedestal is liberty, equality and justice; its superstructure is patriotism, honor and valor; its crowning dome reaches to Heaven, and on it is the word "Immortality." On it may be read the 329 names of men from the ranks who died for our country, under whose names are the memorable words, "Don't mind me, but

save the flag." On it may be read the names of Thomas, Dunham, Johnson, Larrabee, Chapin and Rice. Under these names may be read the words, "Tell the Forty-fourth I am done fighting. Turn me over and let me die with my face to the enemy."*

HISTORICAL SKETCH

One of the first heroes to fall in the War of the Rebellion was Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth. While the body of that young officer lay in state, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., some of the patriotic people of that city conceived the idea of raising a regiment from the State at large, in honor of that distinguished young officer. The plan was to select one man from each town and ward in the State of New York, to be chosen by the people of such town or ward. A circular was accordingly published, setting forth the qualifications required of each candidate for membership. The circular provided that the candidate must be an able-bodied man, unmarried, temperate, at least five feet eight inches in height, of good moral character, bring credentials that he represented some town or ward in the State, and pay in to the regimental fund the sum of $20. The circular also provided that applicants for membership should meet at the City Hall, in Albany, on the 8th day of August, 1861. This plan, with some unimportant modifications, was carried out. The regiment was designated as the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, otherwise known as the "People's Ellsworth Regiment."

At the appointed time and place, applicants appeared for membership from all parts of the State, bringing credentials, paying the required sum into the regimental fund, and asking to be accepted. In many instances there was sharp competition in the towns and wards in selecting their respective representatives. Many sought admission who could not be received. Those who were received were prompted by an exalted purpose. After passing the required examination, those who appeared that day were marched to the barracks. The regiment was filled in a short time. The average age of the men was 22 years; the average height was five feet ten and a half inches. The first field officers were:

Stephen W. Stryker,	Colonel.
James C. Rice,	Lieut. Colonel.
James McGowan,	Major.

Of its first officers, the following had belonged before the war to the famous Chicago Cadets, part of whom had served with Colonel Ellsworth in the New York Fire Zouave Regiment; Adjt. Edward B. Knox, Captains Larrabee, Conner, and Danks, and Lieut. Harry Kelly. These officers were attracted to the regiment by the fact that it was raised in honor of Ellsworth. Their knowledge and experience were of great value in organizing and disciplining the regiment, and they proved themselves to be excellent officers.

*Last words of Gen. James C. Rice, formerly Colonel of the Forty-fourth New York, as he lay dying on the battlefield of The Wilderness.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 24th day of September, 1861, for three years, or during the war. While in the barracks, the entire time was spent in drill and discipline. On the 24th day of October, 1861, the regiment left the barracks for the front, 1,061 strong. The men were attired in neat Zouave uniforms, and drill and discipline had added to their military appearance. As a whole the appearance of the regiment was imposing and soldierly.

On reaching New York, the regiment marched down Broadway in column, by company. The reception by the people of New York was inspiring and hearty. After remaining there one night, the regiment proceeded by cars to Washington. The transportation was not all first class. The first night in the National Capital was spent upon door steps and sidewalks. On the ensuing morning a march was made down Pennsylvania Avenue, and by the White House, President Lincoln reviewing the regiment as it passed. A halt of a day or two was made at Kalorama Heights, where the first camp was pitched. Then came a grand, fatiguing review, after which a march was made across Long Bridge to Hall's Hill, Va. The Eighty-third Pennsylvania gave the regiment a supper on its arrival. It was most acceptable, and an act of hospitality that was never forgotten.

The next morning it was learned that the regiment had been assigned to Butterfield's Brigade, of Porter's Division. The regiments of this brigade and their commanders were as follows:

Seventeenth New York,	Colonel Lansing.
Sixteenth Michigan,	Colonel Stockton.
Eighty-third Pennsylvania,	Colonel McLane.
Forty-fourth New York,	Colonel Stryker.

The fall and winter were passed in squad, company, battalion, and brigade drills, and the routine of camp life. This was relieved by frequent details on picket duty. The officers were required to apply themselves to the study of books of tactics and army regulations, and submit to frequent examinations by the brigade commander. This kind of camp life seemed quite exacting, but subsequent experience proved its utility. General Butterfield was a very strict disciplinarian, but proved himself to be an able and gallant officer.

The space allotted for this sketch will not permit of following in detail the regiment in its three years of active service. Suffice it to say that it shared with the grand old Army of the Potomac in its marches, retreats, victories and defeats. It mutely endured the experiments of poor generalship. Before the battle of Gettysburg, the regiment had been in the following battles and engagements: Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Shepherdstown Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Aldie.

On the evacuation of Yorktown, May 5, 1862, the regiment was detached from the brigade to garrison that place. After remaining a few days on that duty, it was thought by most of the officers that the regiment would not fulfill

the high expectations of its promoters and friends by remaining on garrison duty. A petition was presented to General Butterfield asking that the regiment be ordered to the front. This was done. It soon rejoined the advance, and continued in active service during the remainder of its term of enlistment.

A few words ought to be said about the part taken in the battle of Malvern Hill, where the regiment lost 99 in killed and wounded out of 225 engaged. After supporting a battery most of the day on July 1st, about 5 o'clock, P. M., General Butterfield ordered a charge. Lieutenant Colonel Rice was in command. No sooner was the command "Attention" given, than every man was in his place. Colonel Rice said, "Forty-fourth, I want you to charge to-day as you never charged before." His wish was fully gratified. The regiment advanced on the enemy in a most gallant manner. During the advance the voice of Colonel Rice could be heard above the din of battle, "Men we are Christians and we can die." The enemy were driven from their advanced position and pursued as they retreated in confusion and disorder. While in its advanced position, with masses of the enemy hovering around it, an order being given, the regiment coolly changed front forward on tenth company. The fight was at close range. The shells of our batteries burst in our ranks. The new position was thought to give vantage to the enemy, and the order was coolly executed of "Change front to rear on tenth company." When the ammunition was exhausted, orders were given to retire to the position occupied by the balance of the brigade. It was thought by many that if this charge of the Forty-fourth had been followed up, the right of the enemy could have been turned and a great victory achieved. The regiment lost 44 per cent. of the number engaged, and among the wounded were Captain Shaffer and Lieutenant Woodworth. There were many expressions of mortification and humiliation when it became known that a retreat to Harrison's Landing had been ordered from a victorious field.

At the battle of Second Bull Run, the regiment lost in killed and wounded 71 of the 160 officers and men engaged. About the 1st of October, 1862, the numbers of the regiment were augmented by the addition of two new companies. One came from the central part of the State, and was commanded by Capt. Bennett Munger. The other was composed almost entirely of students from the Albany Normal School, and was commanded by Captain Kimball, one of the professors of that institution. They were given the letters C and E, respectively, the members of the old Companies C and E being transferred to other companies. They proved themselves to be worthy allies of the regiment, whose fortunes they had joined.

On the night of June 30, 1863, the regiment with the balance of Barnes' Division encamped at Union, Md. At an early hour on July 1st, march was resumed toward Hanover, which place was reached about sundown. During the day the line between the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania was crossed, an event which was celebrated with much cheering and enthusiasm. At Hanover a halt was made for the night, after a fatiguing march. In a short time, however, orders were received, and the march toward Gettysburg was resumed. No halt was made until about 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning of

July 2. During the night reports were received of the First Day's Battle of Gettysburg. They were not very satisfactory. During this night's march our troops had an opportunity to experience the difference between the people of loyal and disloyal States. The reception accorded in Pennsylvania was most hearty and inspiring. The army had come in contact with people who believed in the cause in which it was engaged. Weariness was relieved by ladies assembled in groups, singing patriotic songs, while the soldiers joined in the choruses. After resting two or three hours at a point about three miles from Gettysburg, a rapid march was made to the field at an early hour. It soon became apparent that stirring events were at hand. It was observed that the army was being concentrated, and that a line of battle had been formed. During the day different positions were taken by the division. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, General Sykes, commanding the Fifth Corps, received orders to proceed to the left and front. At the same hour the Confederate General Longstreet proceeded to execute the orders of his chief to envelop and turn the Union left. This was Lee's plan of battle. While the Fifth Corps were en route to take position, General Warren rode up rapidly, pointing to Little Round Top, and urged that troops be sent immediately to occupy that point. Colonel Vincent, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, was ordered by General Barnes to detach his brigade from the division and occupy that important point. The Confederate General Hood's Division was on the march to occupy the same position. The Third Brigade, by marching in double time, reached Little Round Top a few minutes before the Confederates. The country was wooded, wild and broken. Huge, irregular rocks dotted the surface of the earth, and brush and trees obstructed the view. The line was formed around Little Round Top, conforming to its formation and well down the slope, toward the enemy. By this formation the left was well drawn back forming nearly a quadrant. There was no time to correct alignments nor to throw up breastworks. Instructions were given that this position must be held at all hazards. Each regiment sent out a company as skirmishers, Captain Larrabee commanding those of the Forty-fourth. The writer was assistant inspector general of the brigade, and was directed by Colonel Vincent to ride upon Big Round Top and observe the movements of the enemy. All movements were executed rapidly. The enemy approached in three columns with no skirmishers in advance. His plan of battle was being unfolded. In his report Colonel Rice says: "If he (the enemy) could gain the vantage ground occupied by the brigade, the left flank of our line must give way, opening to him a vast field for successful operations in the rear of our entire army." The skirmishers of the Forty-fourth had not advanced more than 200 yards to the front when they were fiercely assailed, driven back, and Captain Larrabee killed. A line of the enemy was met near the crest of Big Round Top. In a very short time the slope of Big Round Top and the space between the two Round Tops were thronged with Confederate troops. The Confederate brigades of Law, Robertson and Benning repeatedly assaulted the line held by the Third Brigade. The positions of the Sixteenth Michigan and Forty-fourth New York were first struck; then the fighting gradually rolled around toward the left. Through

some misunderstanding of orders, a portion of the Sixteenth Michigan retired to the rear. By an oblique fire to the right, the Forty-fourth was able to aid the Sixteenth Michigan at this critical time. About the same time Colonel Vincent was mortally wounded, and carried from the field. He was a brave soldier and a true patriot. Colonel Rice of the Forty-fourth assumed command of the brigade, and Lieut. Col. Conner succeeded to the command of the Forty-fourth. Colonel Rice in his report says: "Massing two or three brigades of his (Confederate) force, he tried for an hour in vain to break the lines of the Forty-fourth New York and Eighty-third Pennsylvania, charging again and again within a few yards of those unflinching troops." Adhering to his purpose to turn the Union left, the enemy massed heavily on the left flank of the brigade held by the Twentieth Maine. The fighting at this point was desperate and hand to hand. The fire of the attack on the left reached the rear of the Forty-fourth. In fact, the shots from the attack on the right reached the rear of the left of the brigade, and the shots from the attack on the left reached the rear of the right of the brigade. Hood's (Confederate) Division numbered at the battle of Gettysburg, more than 7,000 men. It was divided into four brigades of about equal strength. Regiments belonging to the brigades of Law, Robertson and Benning were engaged in the assaults on the Third Brigade, which carried into battle only 1,141 muskets. When his ammunition was gone, Colonel Chamberlain, of the Twentieth Maine, seeing fresh troops of the enemy forming to make another charge, anticipated the movement and ordered his own regiment to charge. It was a critical moment. That gallant regiment responded promptly. As they advanced with fixed bayonets the front line of the enemy gave way and carried confusion to those in the rear. Pursuing with a half-right wheel, the Twentieth Maine cleared the valley in its front. The battle on this part of the line was ended. The flanking column was driven from the field. The attempt to turn the Union left had failed. About 9 o'clock that evening, Colonel Chamberlain advanced with his regiment and drove the Confederates from Big Round Top, which position was thereafter held.

On the morning of July 3d, the brigade was relieved and took position in reserve near the left centre. It was not again actively engaged. The Forty-fourth lost in killed and wounded more than 34 per cent. of the number engaged. Among the killed were Captain Larrabee and Lieutenants Dunham and Thomas. They were excellent officers and mourned by the entire regiment. Among the wounded were Captains Bourne and Munger and Lieutenant Zeilman. Company A went into the battle with 40 muskets, and lost of that number 21 in killed and wounded.

General Longstreet in his book entitled, "From Manassas to Appomattox," says: "We were on Little Round Top grappling for the crowning point. The brigade commanders there, Vincent and Weed, were killed, also Battery Commander Hazlett and others; but their troops were holding to their work as firmly as the mighty boulders that helped them." In his report, speaking of the Fifth Corps, General Meade says: "Major General Sykes immediately sent a force to occupy Round Top Ridge, where a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful efforts to secure it."

Major General Slocum, in his report, says: "About half an hour before the attack on our left, the Fifth Corps was moved to the support of that part of our line. The attack was made by the enemy in strong force and in great spirit and determination. Had it been successful the result would have been terribly disastrous to our army and to the country. The arrival of the Fifth Corps at the point of attack at so critical a moment, afforded it an opportunity of doing service for the country the value of which can never be overestimated. Of the manner in which this opportunity was improved I need not speak. The long list of its killed and wounded attests more strongly than language can the valor of its officers and men." Major General Sykes, in his report, says: "Night closed the fight. The key of the battlefield was in our possession intact. Vincent, Weed and Hazlett, chiefs lamented throughout the corps and army, sealed with their lives the spot intrusted to their keeping on which so much depended."

Brigadier General Barnes, in his report, says: "Colonel Vincent, on being detached, proceeded promptly to the position assigned him. It was upon an elevated and rocky hill known as Little Round Top. Its defence was of the utmost importance." Col. James C. Rice, in his report of the Third Brigade, says: "Although this brigade has been engaged in nearly all of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, and has always greatly distinguished itself for gallant behavior, yet in none has it fought so desperately or achieved for itself such imperishable honors as in this severe conflict of the 2d inst." Lieutenant Colonel Conner, in his report of the Forty-fourth, says: "It affords me great pleasure to be able to state that both officers and men behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, not a single case of cowardice having come to my attention."

The space allotted allows only brief mention of the doings of the regiment subsequent to the battle of Gettysburg. It took part in the following engagements and battles: Jones' Cross Roads, Williamsport, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad. In every place the regiment sustained its record for faithful and devoted service, and every call to duty found it ready. The marches, exposures and battles were patiently and bravely undergone.

The number promoted from the ranks attest the quality of the men. The promotions were principally to other commands, and in many instances those transferred rose to be commandants of regiments. The record of the regiment in this respect is a remarkable one. On the 24th day of September, 1864, orders were received for the regiment to proceed to Albany for the purpose of being mustered out. The full term of three years had been completed. There were regrets as well as joys on leaving the army. Those who had joined the regiment since its organization and those who had re-enlisted were drawn up in a separate line. Those whose term of service had expired were drawn up in another line near to and facing them. In this manner were separated those who had shared the hardships and vicissitudes of war. Much feeling was manifested. Those who remained were consolidated with the One hundred and fortieth New York and One hundred and forty-sixth New York. The

regiment was mustered out on the 11th day of October, 1864. Muskets were stacked, accoutrements were turned in, uniforms were laid aside, and those who had survived their three years of service were citizens again. They severally returned to the towns and wards whose representatives they were, to report the manner in which their trust had been performed. The record made was an honorable one. It must not be forgotten, however, that many noble comrades failed to respond at the muster-out. They had laid down their lives that the Republic might live. The dew of Heaven will gently fall upon their heroic graves, and a grateful Nation will honor them.

(*Front.*)

45TH N. Y. INFANTRY.
1ST BRIG. 3D DIV. 11TH CORPS.
JULY 1, 1863.

(*Reverse.*)

THE REGIMENT CARRIED INTO ACTION JULY 1ST, 25 OFFICERS AND ABOUT 350 MEN. AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED IT LOST, KILLED 11, WOUNDED 35, MISSING 164; TOTAL, 210 OFFICERS AND MEN. AMONG THE MISSING MANY WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THE TOWN AND NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE NUMBER. THOSE CAPTURED REFUSED OFFERED PAROLE, HOPING TO ENCUMBER THE ENEMY, BELIEVING THAT THE UNION ARMY WOULD CAPTURE THE CRIPPLED FOE AND THEREBY EFFECT THEIR RELEASE. SADLY DISAPPOINTED, THEY SUFFERED INDESCRIBABLE MISERY IN ANDERSONVILLE AND OTHER PRISON PENS, NEGLECTED, OFTEN MALTREATED, AND FINALLY, BELIEVING THEMSELVES FORGOTTEN AND FORSAKEN, MANY DIED MARTYRS AND JOINED THEIR MORE FORTUNATE COMRADES WHO FELL GLORIOUSLY ON THIS FIELD.

(*Right Side.*)

THIS REGIMENT WENT INTO ACTION ABOUT 11:30 A. M., JULY 1ST, 1863. BY DEPLOYING FOUR COMPANIES AS SKIRMISHERS UNDER CAPTAIN IRSCH, ABOUT ONE HUNDRED YARDS TO THE REAR OF THIS MONUMENT, THEY ADVANCED SUPPORTED BY THE OTHER SIX COMPANIES UNDER LT. COL. DOBKE, ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY YARDS UNDER A TERRIFIC ARTILLERY AND SHARPSHOOTER'S FIRE TO A POINT INDICATED BY MARKER IN FRONT. THE REGIMENT ALSO ASSISTED IN REPELLING A CHARGE ON THE FLANK OF 1ST CORPS TO THE LEFT, CAPTURING MANY PRISONERS. COVERED RETROGRADE MOVEMENT INTO TOWN, FIGHTING THROUGH THE STREETS, WHERE MAJOR KOCH FELL DESPERATELY WOUNDED. A PORTION OF THE REGIMENT WAS CUT OFF AND TOOK SHELTER IN CONNECTING HOUSES AND YARDS ON CHAMBERSBURG STREET WEST OF THE TOWN SQUARE, HOLDING THE ENEMY AT BAY, UNTIL ABOUT 5:30 P. M. WHEN THEY SURRENDERED, AFTER HAVING DESTROYED THEIR ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

(*Left Side.*)

ON JULY 2D, THE REMNANT OF THE REGIMENT WAS EXPOSED TO A HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE ON CEMETERY HILL, AND IN THE EVENING MOVED HASTILY TO CULP'S HILL AND ASSISTED IN REPULSING AN ATTACK ON GREENE'S BRIGADE, 12TH CORPS (SEE MARKERS ON CULP'S AND CEMETERY HILLS). ON THE 3D, IT WAS AGAIN EXPOSED TO ARTILLERY AND SHARPSHOOTER'S FIRE, WHEREUPON SERGT. LINK, WITH VOLUNTEERS, DISLODGED THE ENEMY'S SHARPSHOOTERS IN THE EDGE OF THE TOWN, NEARLY ALL THE SMALL ATTACKING PARTY BEING KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THE EFFORT. THE REGIMENT WHILE IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING BATTLES, VIZ.:

CROSS KEYS	WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS	2D BULL RUN
CEDAR MOUNTAIN	GAINESVILLE	CHANCELLORSVILLE
WATERLOO BRIDGE	GROVETON	GETTYSBURG

AND THEN TRANSFERRED TO THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, AT

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN	RESACA	KENESAW MOUNTAIN

AND MANY OTHER MINOR ENGAGEMENTS.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

45TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

Northwest of the town, near the Mummasburg Road. Pennsylvania College in the background, on the right.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT

45TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

October 10, 1888.

ORATION OF COMRADE CHRISTIAN BOEHM.

KAMERADEN, FREUNDE, DAMEN DES REGIMENTS UND MITBURGER:

Uns Ueberlebenden ist das Glück beschieden, heute auf der für uns so wichtigen Stätte der Enthüllung eines Denkmals zur Ehre unserer in der Gettysburger Schlacht gefallenen Kameraden des 45. Regiments beizuwohnen, und wollen wir bei diesem feierlichen Akte, geehrte Anwesende, den Antheil des Regiments an dem dreitägigen heissen Kampfe in Kürze schildern:

In goldenem Schimmer brach die Morgensonne des ersten Juli 1863 hervor, und beschien das bei Emmitsburg gelegene Lager unseres Regiments, welches in voller Thätigkeit zum Abmarsch bereit war. Heiter und in bester Ordnung marschirten wir; da erscholl nicht zu weit entfernter Kanonen-Donner; uns entgegen kommende Unions-Reiter berichteten, dass der Feind stürmish vordränge. Nun ging es vier Meilen in Schnellschritt vor; erschöpft, athemlos erreichten wir Gettysburg.

Sofort gingen vier Companien unter Führung des unerschrockenen Capitain Irsch als Schützen tapfer vor, und drängten die feindlichen Scharfschützen eine Drittelmeile zurück, und stellten so die Verbindung mit dem schon längere Zeit heftig kämpfenden ersten Armee-Corps her, trotz der auf Oak Hill gut bedienten feindlichen Zwölfpfünder-Batterie, die zwar grosse Verheerungen in unsern Reihen anrichtete, doch dafür arg von unsern wackeren Tirailleurs mitgenommen wurde.

Endlich kommt Hülfe; mit dem Reste unseres Regiments unter dem braven Col. Döbke saussten Dilger's wackere Ohio-Kanoniere heran, und brachten obige und eine zweite feindliche Batterie bald zum Schweigen.

Hierauf rückten wir im Sturmschritt vor, als plötzlich mehere Brigaden feindlicher Infanterie den rechten Flügel des muthig kämpfenden ersten Armee-Corps zurückdrängten und daduch unsere linke Flanke bedrohten, da gaben die 45er schell Salve auf Salve in Feindes Flanken und stürmten dem fliehenden Feinde nach, viele hundert Gefangene machend. Sodann ging es mit einem Hurrah auf McLeans rothe Scheune vor; der muthige Sergeant Linder nebst Gefährten holten 60 Gefangene heraus, worauf noch 12 Andere aus dem Graben daneben hervor kamen, um sich zu ergeben. Allein zur selben Stunde verliess uns das wechselnde Kriegsglück. Unsere muthig kämpfende erste Division wird durch Gordon's und Dole's berühmte Georgia Veteranen flankirt und im Rücken schwer bedroht. Dadurch mussten wir die blutig errungenen Vortheile, Schritt für Schritt kämpfend, wieder aufgeben und uns allmählig nach dem College vor der Stadt zurückziehen, während unser so hart kämpfender linker Flügel des ersten Corps, von Heths und Pender's North Carolina Veteranen umgangen, westlich schon in die Stadt strömten. Da standen wir

noch trotzig kämpfend, zwischen dem College und der Stadt, und Costar's schwache, tapfere Brigade von Steinwehr's zweiter Division, vermochte die von Osten stürmende feindliche Fluth auch nich mehr zu hemmen. Da blies Gen. Schimmelpfenning's Trompeter: "Schnellschritt zurück; Rette, wer sich retten kann!" Jetzt rief der trotzige Hauptmann Irsch, dessen scharfer Blick längst unser Unglück erschaute: "Kameraden, zum schnellen Retiriren ist's zu spät; hier giebt's nur trotziges Kämpfen, Gefangenschaft oder Tod!" Und wie aus einem Munde riefen die Seinen: "So wollen wir hier stehen und kämpfend sterben, oder in Gefangenschaft untergeh'n!" Nun ging es, die Fahne hoch voran, durch die, mit Wagen, Ambulanzen und Flüchtlingen vollgepfropften Strassen nach den schutzbietenden Höhen des Kirchhofs zu. An jeder westlichen Strassenecke schlugen feindliche Kugeln in unsere Reihen; dann wurde Front gemacht und der Feind geworfen, so dass unfere Brüder geschützt weiter retiriren konnten; und so ging's fort im blutigen Strassenkampfe. Als es auch von Osten Kugeln zu regnen begann, da galt es die Fahnen, auch vom Regimente zu retten, was zu retten war. Nun führte Col. Döbke mit dem muthigen Captain Corn die tete an der Kirche vorbei in ein geschütztes Gässchen hinein, während der tapfere Major Koch an der Ecke schwer verwundet zu Boden fiel, und die Nachhut das Gässchen kämpfend erreichte, von Ost und West schwer bedroht; do kam die schlimme Märe von der Spitze: Wir sind in einer Sackgasse, und Mannschaft wie Fahne müssen über Zäune hinweg zum nahen Kirchhofe. Geschützt durch Irsch's heldenmüthige Nachhut, welche geführt durch die braven Offiziere und Unteroffiziere, Lindemayer, Dietz, Hanf, Nitschke und die tapferen Ahlert, Leydecker, Gerson, Schlumpf nebst Anderen den anstürmenden Feind wiederholt zurück warfen, sich in Häusern und Höfen verschanzten; noch stundenlang dem Feinde Trotz boten, und erst kapitulirten, als keine Rettung mehr zu erhoffen war.

Am 2. Juli war der Ueberrest des Regiments schweren Artillerie- und Schützen-Feuer ausgesetzt.

Abends um 8 Uhr wurden wir zur Hilfe des schwer bedrängten zwölften Corps nach Culps Hill beordert, um Gen. Green's tapfere Brigade abzulösen, und schlugen schwere feindliche Angriffe wiederholt mit grossem Verlust zurück.

Am nächsten Morgen den 3. Juli, übergaben wir die uns anvertrauten Brustwehren Green's wackerer Schaar und zogen wieder nach unserer alten Stellung auf Cemetery Hill.

Da brauchte der tapfere Gen. Schurz "Freiwillige," um die feindlichen Scharfschützen, welche unseren Kanonieren so lästig wurden, aus der Vorstadt zu vertreiben; Sergeant Link, der Verwegene, mit 20 furchtlosen Kameraden übernahm das Wagestück, was ihm mit grossen Opfern auch schliesslich gelang, zur Zeit, als der grosse Sturm, "Pickets Charge" genannt, uns Tod und Niederlage, dem Lande Verderben drohte.

Jetzt konnte unsere Artillerie ungestört von Feindes Scharf-Schützen Pickets muthige Schaar mit Wurfgeschossen und Kardätschen nieder mähen; von den Freiwilligen aber kamen nur wenige, und diese verwundet, zurück.

Am 4. Juli wurden wir des grossen Sieges gewiss; der Feind offerirte den Gefangenen des 45. und anderen Parole, welche ausgeschlagen wurde, da die-

selben es nicht für ehrenhaft hielten, von dem geschlagenen **Feinde** auf dem Schlachtfelde auf Parole ihre Freiheit zu erlangen; auch glaubten dieselben nicht, dass der so fürchterlich geschlagene Feind, seine Gefangenen über den Potomac, geschweige denn nach Richmond zu bringen im Stande wäre, und dass die siegreiche Potomac-Armee das ganze feindliche Heer mit uns gefangen nehme order zur Uebergabe diesseits des Potomac zwingen würde. Doch es kam anders; dieselbe getheilte Meinung sowohl als getheiltes Handeln von Oben, welches unserer tapferen Armee soviel Unglück früher brachte, beraubte dieselbe auch jetzt der Früchte des so blutig erfochtenen Sieges, wodurch der Rebellion mit einem Schlage ein Ende gemacht worden wäre. Während grosse Massen Milizen den Feind von Harrisburg aus bedrohten, die Potomac-Armee im Rücken, French bei Harpers Ferry in der Flanke, verschantzte Gen. Lee sich in Hagerstown und wartete ruhig ab, bis der vom Regen angeschwollene Potomac ihm den Uebergang mit seinen 5,000 Gefangenen gestattet; und so kam die tapfere Schaar nach Libby Prison und Bell Island, und später nach Macon, Charleston und Andersonville, wo so viele unter den grässlichsten Qualen ihr Leben der Union opferten, oder jetzt elend und verkümmert am Körper und Geist siechend, ihr Dasein dahin schleppen.

Nach Gettysburg wurde das 45. Regiment zum 20. Corps unter Gen. Hooker versetzt und machte die Schlachten bei Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Ressaka, Kenesaw Mountain, den Feldzug nach East Tennessee, zur Entsetzung Burnsides, nebst vielen anderen minder wichtigen Schlachten und Gefechten mit, und kann mit gerechten Stolz auf seine Vergangenheit zurückblicken.

Möge nun dieses herrliche Denkmal für ewige Zeiten stehen und der Nachwelt zeigen, dass Söhne Deutscher Nation hier als Helden und gute Patrioten fielen, und dass auch Fremdgeborene die Pflichten für ihr Adoptiv-Vaterland treu zu erfüllen im Stande sind, und wenn es gilt, auch muthig ihr Leben zu opfern wissen.

Uns aber, Kameraden des 45ten Regts. V. V. Union, soll dieses Denkmal auch mahnen, mit gleichem Eifer und Opfermuthe wie unser Commandeur Irsch für die Ehre und das Wohl des Regiments in the Schranke zu treten; ferner wollen wir den geschätzten Kameraden, Capt. Feldstein, Wehr und Anderen für die so freudliche Theilnahme, unseren innigsten Dank darbringen.

" Da die Pflight nun ist erfüllet,
" Unser Tribut den Gefallenen dargebracht;
" Das herrliche Denkmal nun enthüllet,
" Sei in Liebe ihrer nochmals gedacht,
" Schlummert ruhig weiter, theure Kameraden,
" Nichts störe Euch in Eurer süssen Ruh'
" Bis sich die Gräber öffnen aller Staaten
" Zur allgemeinen grossen Review;
" Dann werden, wie vor 25 Yahren,
" Wir muthig und treu zusammenstehen,
" Befreit von Sorg' und Erdgefahren
" Dem neuen Leben froh entgegengehen."

HISTORICAL SKETCH BY REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE.

This regiment broke camp at 6 A. M., July 1, 1863, at or near St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, and was ordered to march towards Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, at about 6:30 A. M. At or near Horner's Mills, returning couriers and wounded cavalrymen reported an engagement with the enemy, and we were directed by a shorter route to the town of Gettysburg, making the greater part of the distance in double-quick time, so much so that the regiment arrived, panting and out of breath, at 11:15 A. M., by the town clock in the town. The colonel, George Van Amsberg, ordered four companies from the right, under command of Capt. Francis Irsch, to proceed at once on the Mummasburg Road, past the College, taking McLean's red barn on Oak Hill for his objective point, deploy as skirmishers to the right of the Mummasburg Road as far as he could towards the east, and the regiment would follow, as soon as they had gained breath and had closed up, to support the four companies acting as skirmishers. The First Corps was then, and had been, engaged on the left of the Mummasburg Road with the enemy's infantry and artillery in a desperate conflict on and beyond, and to the north of, Seminary Ridge.

At first, the four companies encountered only a Virginia Battery (Page's) near McLean's barn, and an enfilading battery of the enemy on a hill to the east, doing little damage at first, while the deploying to the right in the wheat or rye fields continued. When this was completed the skirmish line advanced, fronting towards Oak Hill, and now encountered a battalion of Alabama sharpshooters, under Major Blackford, stretched along the lane at the foot of Oak Hill to the apple orchard, at or near Hagy's Farm, close to the Mummasburg Road on our left, and some of them in a skirmish line in the wheat or rye fields aforesaid, in our front. The four companies pushed forward slowly, gaining ground under a terrific artillery and sharpshooter fire, say about four hundred yards, with considerable loss, and then sought shelter behind fences, lying down awhile, but keeping up the contest with the enemy's sharpshooters and Page's Battery with our long-range Remington rifles effectively.

Meantime the balance of the regiment came up to supporting distance, and our superb Ohio battery (Dilger's) unlimbered a short distance behind us on low ground and did good work against the battery in front, which gave us some relief. It also engaged the enfilading battery to the east, and the four companies pushed forward again on the right, when a strong column of the enemy (O'Neal's Alabama Brigade) was seen coming along a lane at the base of Oak Hill, stealthily moving towards our left, where a gap between the right flank of the First Corps and our left seemed their objective point. Other regiments of the Eleventh Corps (the Sixty-first Ohio and Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania) had now arrived, pushing through the centre of the town, and coming into skirmish line on our right, say about 1 o'clock. They fought desperately with the enemy's infantry and batteries which were steadily increasing on the hills to the east, where large columns of the enemy's infantry poured over the hills at double-quick into line below, and engaged the other regiments of the corps as fast as they arrived, in overwhelming numbers.

The Alabama Brigade alluded to, advanced steadily to the left without heeding our fire much, whereupon Captain Irsch sent word to Dilger's Battery, asking them to engage the Confederate infantry if possible with canister or shrapnel (while we laid down again), which they did so successfully that the massed enemy began to halt and waver. The supporting balance of our regiment moved obliquely to the left towards the gap between the First Corps right and our left, while Dilger's Battery worked all their guns on O'Neal's Brigade, jointly with our fire. This brigade had meantime, in a wavering and half resolute manner, passed our right and received a galling fire upon their flank and rear from our four companies. A few regiments of the First Corps near the Mummasburg Road, faced about behind a stone wall to the left of the Mummasburg Road, and fired at the enemy's advance column. Our other six companies, under Lieutenant Colonel Dobke, also opened fire. The enemy began to break and run up the slope of Oak Hill towards McLean's barn, and the Virginia Battery limbered up and hastily retired. Our four companies of skirmishers immediately charged them in flank and rear, capturing many prisoners, and finally took McLean's red barn, with many more prisoners.

While we were sending about 300 prisoners to the rear another Confederate brigade came charging down the hill near the Mummasburg Road (Iverson's North Carolina Brigade), driving in the right of the First Corps. Dilger's Battery, and six companies of our regiment in their front, and the four companies on Oak Hill and at McLean's barn, now in their flank and rear, as well as several regiments of the First Corps to the left of the Mummasburg Road, gave them simultaneously fearful volleys in front, on both flanks, and rear. Iverson's Brigade broke and ran for cover; we all charged them from every quarter simultaneously, and drove part of them upon the right of the First Corps and up to and across the Mummasburg Road, where three entire regiments surrendered with their battle flags, mostly to the First Corps, now in their front, and to the six companies of our regiment, our four companies of skirmishers in their rear picking up about 300 prisoners more.

While these prisoners were being sent to the College, the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, engaged our different regiments as fast as they came up on our right to the east, and pressed them into or near to the outskirts of the town. On our left we could see the broken lines of our First Corps' left being turned and pressed towards the western outskirts of the town, while we stood with a brigade of the First Corps almost a mile in front of the town at Oak Hill. Meanwhile several regiments, including the Eighty-second Illinois and the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin from our brigade, went gallantly to meet Early's Division of Confederates in the field to the right. We remained unmolested, except by the enemy's numerous batteries on our right, in this position until about 4 P. M., when our regiment was withdrawn to the rye field in support of the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York, which had gone gallantly forward to the right against Gordon's Brigade of Confederates. A little later we were marching leisurely to the College, where most of our prisoners captured had been confined for want of men to escort them to the rear, and subsequently were forgotten. We made preparations to defend the

College, and as the enemy in our front pressed very feebly forward expected to make a stubborn stand there, although we saw the left of the First Corps broken to pieces and pursued by overwhelming numbers of the enemy making for the left of the town. We also saw some of the enemy forming squares against some of our cavalry to the left.

We remained thus stationed about fifteen or twenty minutes, when suddenly our division bugler sounded the retreat, and then the double-quick. The latter, however, was not obeyed by the greater portion of our brigade, then commanded by Col. George Van Amsberg, and we retreated slowly left in front into the town, cautiously followed by the enemy in the rear; but when we reached the Eagle Hotel we were fired upon from the west. We pushed ahead another square towards Cemetery Hill, where Major Koch, at the head of the regiment, was, with many others, wounded, and the regiment turned back and entered Chambersburg street, and passed through the alleys on each side of the Lutheran Church, over the fences to Cemetery Hill with the regimental battle flags saved; but the first four right companies and portions of other companies forming the rear now also came under fire from the market place (likewise in possession of the enemy) and rear-faced against the enemy each way, holding them at bay. Meanwhile Lieut. H. Ahlert had taken possession of some houses near the Eagle Hotel, into which we all retreated, covering the Lutheran Church opposite. Being assisted by many soldiers of other regiments of the First and Eleventh Corps, we broke down the fences in the yards, and Captain Dietz gained more houses up to an alley near the market place, occupying windows, barns and alleyways from which the enemy was continually harassed, and several attempts of the enemy to dislodge us were repelled successfully.

Repeated demands to surrender were refused until towards sundown, when Captain Irsch was invited, after a parley, to come out under a safe conduct and see the hopelessness of further defence, which being accepted, he was taken to the market place where a brigade of infantry and a battery were drawn up. Baltimore Street, up to the base of Cemetery Hill, was filled with Confederate troops; the eastern and western outskirts were full of the enemy, and the fields in front of the town were massed with infantry and artillery, and no Federals in sight, excepting such as having taken refuge in cellars and houses were brought out as prisoners.

Upon returning and reporting what he saw, Captain Irsch, with other officers, ordered their men to destroy their arms and ammunition and throw them into the wells, and then all formally surrendered. While being taken to the rear past the College we saw many of our former prisoners free. As we passed the lane near the Mummasburg Road, where we fought during the day, we saw a great many of the enemy's dead and wounded, and some of ours.

A remarkable incident happened (brought to our knowledge as we talked with some of our former prisoners): One of the Confederates, named Schwarz, asked whether his brother, who belonged to our Company "B," was among us. This brought out the fact that the interrogator was among the prisoners taken from McLean's red barn, and as Companies A and B, under Captain Korn and Lieutenant Lindemeyer, took most of the prisoners at and in the barn, he

recognized his brother of Company B, and they embraced right there and then, not having seen each other since they left Germany many years previous. The brother, of Company B (Corporal Schwarz), was killed while his Confederate brother was being marched to the rear as our prisoner.

The remnant of the regiment, with its battle flags, reached Cemetery Hill in safety under Captain Searles, and supported the artillery that night and on the following day. On the night of the second day, with the Eighty-second Illinois, of our brigade, it went to the assistance of General Greene's Brigade, Twelfth Corps, at Culp's Hill, and helped to drive out the Confederates, who had gained possession of some rifle-pits of ours during a night attack. The regiment returned at daylight to protect our artillery at Cemetery Hill.

During the third day General Schurz called for volunteer sharpshooters to dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters, who killed so many of our artillerymen that it became almost impossible to work our guns. Ten good shots under Sergeant Link volunteered, and being posted in barns and houses at the edge of the southern portion of the town, they did such effective work that our artillery was unmolested from this source. They also assisted effectively in breaking up Pickett's famous charge. Every one of these ten brave men was killed or wounded.

On the morning of the Fourth of July the regiment was resting. In the afternoon it went in pursuit of the enemy. Many of our comrades were prisoners since the evening of the first day, hearing and occasionally seeing the battles of the 2d and 3d of July. They refused proffered parole and liberty twice, and marched into wretched captivity, where many died or were crippled for life by want and exposure. Those that returned joined the regiment in the West, where they did good service in the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns, went to the relief of Knoxville, served under General Thomas in Tennessee, participated in the battle of Nashville, and were finally mustered out October 1, 1865.

Previous to Gettysburg the regiment participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and served under Generals Blenker, Fremont, Sigel, and Pope in Virginia. The number of killed, 11, and wounded, 61, officially mentioned at Gettysburg is under the actual number by at least one-half, many of the killed and wounded being included among the missing and prisoners. As many of the Union dead, on the first day, had been stripped of their clothing they could not be identified.

All the slightly wounded, among the captured, were taken to Southern prisons, and their wounds were not reported. So it may be fairly computed that the regiment lost in the three-days battle of Gettysburg, 30 killed and about 100 wounded, out of about 400 officers and men in action.

(*INSCRIPTIONS.*)

49TH

N. Y. INF'Y.

3D BRIG 2D DIV 6TH CORPS

(*Reverse.*)

HELD THIS POSITION

JULY 3, 1863.

MUSTERED IN

AUG. 26, 1861.

ENGAGED IN 30 BATTLES

MUSTERED OUT

JUNE 27, 1865.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

49TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

On Wolf Hill; ground occupied by Neil's Brigade.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT.

49TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

July 2, 1893.

INVOCATION BY REV. S. S. BALLOU, 49TH N. Y. VOLS.

Our Heavenly Father, we come before Thee to render unto Thee the thanksgiving of our hearts for Thy kindness unto us, in the preservation of our lives, and granting to us the privilege of again standing upon this sacred and historic spot, hallowed to us by so many precious memories, and purchased by so great cost. We thank Thee for our country, preserved in its unity by the brave men who upon this and many other fields of battle gave their lives that human liberty might not perish among men. We are here in remembrance of them; here as survivors of the regimental organization to which we belonged, to dedicate to their memories, in honor of what they wrought, this granite shaft, erected by the great State they represented in the war for the preservation of our national unity. Bless Thou us as we gather upon this beautiful day. Bless the country we love and the flag we carried. May it ever wave as the emblem of a free people, worthy of the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers and perpetuated by their sons in the conflict which cost so much of life and treasure on this and other fields of battle. Bless, we pray Thee, these comrades, some of whom meet together for the first time since the great conflict ended. We thank Thee that so many survived the perils of camp and field, and are here to-day to participate in these interesting exercises. As they were faithful to the flag, so may they be faithful to all moral principle; as they were true in their consecration of life, to country and cause, so may they be true to all duties involved in American citizenship; and when our earthly life shall have come to an end, may we be received into the grand encampment above, whither our comrades and the great leaders of the armies that served the Nation are gathered. And to Thy name will we give praise through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ADDRESS BY A. H. McKELVEY,

PRESIDENT REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

COMRADES OF THE DEAR OLD FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT:

We are here on one of the historic days of American history. We are standing on sacred ground, and on a spot hallowed by the most tender associations that can bind the hearts and lives of men together. We are a part of the grand Army of the Potomac that stood as a mountain wall between the North and South; between slavery and freedom; between partisan hate and sectional animosity. We are assembled in a peaceful manner on this beautiful July day where thirty years ago we stood as soldiers of the Republic, with arms in our hands, and with a determination to win the battle or die on the field.

After three decades of peace, plenty, and prosperity, we have returned to the field — world famed — of Gettysburg, at the call of and by the generosity of the

Empire State, to dedicate our monument erected to the bravery of the living and the memory of the dead.

While this sad and solemn duty is laid upon the survivors of our gallant regiment, let us realize that the great majority of our band of heroes are in the eternal world. And may it not be that God, in His infinite mercy, allows them to look down on this scene this afternoon, and joining our circle prompt us to say and do the right things? If our eyes could be opened to the realities of the spiritual world we might behold a Bidwell, a Johnson, an Ellis, a Holt, a Drake, a Heacock, a Terry, a Bullymore, a Marsh, a Tyler, a Carpenter, a Preston, and a host of the rank and file gazing on the marble tablet with bright and tender eyes.

The immortal Sedgwick would also be with us as the commander of the famous rear guard from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg, arriving on the field after that ever-memorable march of forty miles on July 2, 1863, just in time to save the broken ranks of Sickles and Meade from defeat and disaster irreparable. As was Blucher and his host to Wellington, so was Sedgwick and the Sixth Corps to Meade.

This monument was reared by a grateful people to commemorate the military services and death of every member of the Forty-ninth New York. The time is soon coming when the 150 survivors of the organization shall answer to the last roll call on earth. Our children and their children's children will come from all parts of our broad land, and stand and gaze on this marble shaft and claim the highest honor open to an American citizen by exclaiming, "My father, or my brother, or my ancestor, was a soldier in the Forty-ninth Regiment, New York, in the great War of the Rebellion."

Comrades, gaze on this tablet, set up by the State under whose banners we served during the greatest war known to history, and let us resolve that because of this reminder of our heroic acts and deeds during our country's peril we will be truer men, better citizens, more loving husbands, more faithful fathers, more devoted patriots, and more consecrated children of our Heavenly Father.

ADDRESS OF COMRADE JOHN H. PICKETT.

COMRADES:

Upon this pleasant day we are here to greet each other and to meet in dedicating this, our monument,— "Ours" of the Forty-ninth, a regiment in whose ranks we became veterans, a regiment which in good purpose and in soldierly duty, as judged by the records, is second to none. In whatever was the record of the Army of the Potomac, whatever the record of the Sixth Corps, of Gen. "Baldy" Smith's Second Division, and General Davidson's old brigade, the Forty-ninth has borne no small part.

Thirty years ago to-day we passed through Westminster and Manchester, Maryland, in close pursuit of our old enemy, so long opposed to us. The evening of the 2d of July, 1863, found us making coffee on the left of the Taneytown Road, after one of the most unexampled marches that could be made, and that over a limestone pike, under the fierce rays of a hot July sun.

The morning of July 3d found the Forty-ninth occupying a position on Rock Creek, upon the extreme right flank — a position which to many thinking minds, if Lee's plans had not miscarried — might have proved to be the vital point of action in the Battle of Gettysburg. To many it will seem that the placing of the Third Brigade in the position they occupied was sending them to an undoubted and unmistakable post of honor.

Comrades, this monument given by the State of New York, we hereby dedicate deep in our hearts, not so much for service rendered here, but as a reminder of other and countless services,— in the Chickahominy Swamps under McClellan; under Gen. John Pope at the Second Bull Run; again under McClellan at Antietam, in the Maryland Campaign; under Burnside at Fredericksburg; Hooker at Chancellorsville; of the supreme pleasure of crossing Marye's Heights with Gen. John Sedgwick; here upon this memorable field with Meade; with Grant through all his left flank movements to Petersburg; with Wright at Fort Stevens in defence of Washington; with dashing Phil Sheridan in the "Valley;" and lastly, with Grant again at Five Forks and Appomattox. May this monument be a reminder of the camp; of the march, in winter's storm, in heat of summer, at midday, and at midnight, at dawn of day and at close of eve; be a reminder of our many dead on so many fields. May this monument be a reminder of our duty to our country, our God, and to ourselves in patriotic devotion to every interest that might sway the citizens of this, our blessed, peaceful, prosperous land.

ADDRESS OF COMRADE N. R. THOMPSON.

COMRADES:

This is a day I have looked forward to with a great deal of interest and fond anticipation. This is a day long to be remembered. This occasion, this meeting on this sacred spot, brings vividly to mind many of the scenes and incidents of those three years we were associated together, scenes and incidents so indelibly stamped upon our memories that time in its onward progress can never obliterate them. I have stood at the monument of our beloved Colonel Bidwell, I have stood at the graves of our much loved and brave Captain Terry and Lieutenant Tyler, and now with a thankful but sad heart I stand here at the base of this beautiful monument, reared to perpetuate the memory of all the noble boys of the Forty-ninth that fell in defence of our country, wherever in this land they may be buried. O, the memories this meeting awakens! Memories of brave deeds done and kind associations of those who have answered the last roll call! The Forty-ninth Regiment in deeds of valor and daring, of hardships endured and services rendered, stands second to no body of men that went into the service. History will bear out this assertion. Let the few of us that remain, ever hold in grateful remembrance the memories of those who have answered the last roll call, and so live that when the last roll call comes for us we may meet in that grand and final union above.

ADDRESS OF COLONEL THOMAS T. CLUNEY.

COMRADES:

We have gathered here to-day to dedicate this monument which marks the spot where thirty years ago we filed in line of battle, to help protect the right wing of one of the grandest armies that the world ever knew. And when I look at this stone wall, behind which we lay, and yonder at that old stone house, sad memories fill my heart; for it brings back recollections of the brave men who fell on this bloody field.

Comrades, I wish I had command of my feelings on this occasion and command of language so that I could recount the history of this grand old regiment from its organization until the time of mustering out, and also a history of the grand old brigade; but time will not permit. I can only add that I long to shake the hand of every man that is left of that old Third Brigade who stood shoulder to shoulder with us on so many well-fought battlefields. There are some of those old bronzed veterans of the Third Brigade with us here to-day, helping by their presence to dedicate this monument which stands on hallowed ground, made so by the blood of the men who fell here. To you, my comrades, I can find no better way to express my feelings than in these words:

"The comrades of the Third Brigade were ever brave and true;
We greet them when we meet them as flowers greet the dew.
No other men are dearer, tho' born of kindred mould;
And while we prize our new friends, we treasure more the old.

"There are no friends like comrades to help you with the load
That all must bear who journey over life's uneven road;
And when unconquered battles the weary hours invest,
Old comrades of the Third Brigade have ever proved the best.

"There are no friends like comrades where'er you dwell or roam,
In lands beyond the ocean or near the bounds of home;
And when they smile to gladden, or sometimes frown to guide,
We often wish our comrades true were always by our side.

"There are no friends like comrades to soothe our frequent fears,
When shadows fall and deepen o'er life's declining years.
And when our faltering footsteps shall pass the Great Divide,
We'll grasp the hands of comrades upon the other side."

FORTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Historical Sketch by Sergt. A. H. McKelvey.

The Forty-ninth New York was organized at Buffalo, N. Y., by Maj. Daniel D. Bidwell, in August and September, 1861. Four of the companies were recruited in Buffalo and in Erie County; four in Chautauqua County; one in Niagara County; and one in Westchester County. The field officers were Col. Daniel D. Bidwell, Lieut. Col. William C. Alberger, and Maj. George W. Johnson.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service, September 18, 1861. The State issued 846 smooth-bore muskets, calibre 69, "buck-and-ball," and Governor Morgan, on behalf of the State, presented it with a stand of National colors. Two days later, it left its barracks at Fort Porter, having been ordered to Washington, where it was joined by Company C, the Westchester county company. It went into camp "Jim Adams," on Meridian Hill, for a day or two; going from there into Virginia, across the Chain Bridge, and camping near the river at Fort Ethan Allen. While in this camp, an advance was made to Upton's Hill, and the Forty-ninth had their first "scare," being ordered into the fort at midnight. The brigade was now advanced, and settled down in "Camp Advance," where they lay all winter. At first it was attached to Stevens' Brigade, with which it participated in the skirmish at Lewinsville, Va., October 14, 1861, in which affair it was under fire for the first time, and two of the men were wounded.

It was, subsequently, assigned to Davidson's Brigade, Smith's Division, Fourth Corps, with which command it entered on the Peninsula campaign under General McClellan, in March, 1862.

During the Siege of Yorktown, the regiment was engaged in the affair at Lee's Mill, on the Warwick River, in which Milton Lewis, of Company K, the first man killed in its ranks, met his fate. He was from Chautauqua County, and it is said that of the men who went from that county to the war, he was the first one killed. On the formation of the Sixth Corps, in May, 1862, the brigade and division was placed in that command. The brigade, now in Smith's (Second) Division, of Franklin's (Sixth) Corps, was composed of the Seventh Maine, Twentieth, Thirty-third, Forty-ninth, and Seventy-seventh New York regiments.

On the 13th of May it advanced to Mechanicsville, near Richmond, and drove the enemy out of the town. At the Battle of Gaines' Mill and Golding's Farm, on the 27th and 28th of the same month, the Forty-ninth was actively engaged, again suffering losses in killed and wounded. The regiment was in line at Savage Station and Malvern Hill, and at White Oak Swamp was under fire, holding back the enemy, supporting a section of artillery, and being the last infantry to withdraw from the field.

After the Seven Days' Battle, the regiment, with the army, lay at Harrison's Landing for six weeks. General Davidson having been transferred to the Department of Missouri, Col. William H. Irwin, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, was placed in command of the brigade. On the withdrawal of the army

from the Peninsula, it marched from Harrison's Landing back to Yorktown and Big Bethel, reaching Hampton on August 21, 1862, where it embarked in transports for Alexandria, Va. Arriving there on the 23d, the regiment went into camp near Fort Ellsworth.

The Sixth Corps was ordered on the 29th to the support of Pope's army, which was then fighting at Manassas, but owing to some delay, it did not arrive on that ill-fated field in time to take part in the battle, and on September 1st returned to Alexandria.

After a rest of three days, the Army of the Potomac, once more under the command of General McClellan, started on the Maryland campaign. The Forty-ninth was present, September 14th, at the Battle of Crampton's Pass, where it was deployed as skirmishers on the road leading to the Catoctin Mountain, but sustained no casualties. On the 17th the brigade was hotly engaged in the bloody battle of Antietam, going into action about 10 o'clock a. m. in front of the Dunker Church, where it made a dashing and effective charge. In this fight the Forty-ninth was commanded by Lieut. Col. William C. Alberger, who was severely wounded in the face by a splinter of a shell, and obliged to leave the field, the command devolving then on Maj. George W. Johnson. The regiment lost 23 in killed and wounded, and received honorable mention in the official reports for the gallant manner in which it made a charge, while Gen. "Baldy" Smith, the division commander, secured high praise for this brilliant act of the brigade.

The brigade, now commanded by Gen. Francis L. Vinton, was present at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. General Vinton receiving a serious wound during the fighting, he was succeeded by Gen. Thomas H. Neill. In this battle the Forty-ninth lost 3 officers and 6 enlisted men wounded. The regiment then went into winter quarters with its corps near White Oak Church, a few miles from Aquia Creek, where it remained until April 28, 1863, when the army broke camp for the Chancellorsville campaign. The Sixth Corps was commanded by General Sedgwick, the Second Division by General Howe, and the Third Brigade, to which the Forty-ninth New York still belonged, by General Neill. Prior to the opening of the campaign, General Hooker issued his notable order providing for corps badges to be worn on the men's caps, the Greek cross being assigned to the Sixth Corps, red for the First Division, white for the Second, and blue for the Third. The men of the Forty-ninth affixed the white flannel crosses to their caps, an honored badge which they were destined to wear throughout the remainder of the war, and which, emblazoned on the battle flag of their division, waved over many a succeeding field in victory and historic glory.

While the main army marched away to Chancellorsville, the Sixth Corps was left to fight at Fredericksburg, where, on May 3d, it carried, by a successful assault, the enemy's position on Marye's Heights, which in the previous battle had proved impregnable. On the morning of the following day, the Forty-ninth, under Colonel Bidwell, was engaged with a Confederate brigade near the plank road, in which affair the regiment captured 200 prisoners and the colors of the Fifty-eighth Virginia. The casualties in the Forty-ninth during this battle aggregated 35 in killed, wounded, and captured. Here the

corps that never suffered a defeat was virtually surrounded by Lee's army, after Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville, but it fought its way out and withdrew to the left bank of the river.

On June 13th, the Sixth Corps left its camp before Fredericksburg and started on the Pennsylvania campaign, which was to culminate at Gettysburg. It arrived at Manchester, Md., on the 29th, after a series of long, hot, and tiresome marches, having covered over 250 miles in seven days. Leaving Manchester on the evening of July 1st, it made a forced march of 36 miles during the night and succeeding day, arriving at Gettysburg at 4 p. m., July 2d. Neill's Brigade was ordered to report to General Slocum, who was in command on the right, and was placed in support of the Twelfth Corps artillery. The next day, on the 3d, the brigade crossed Rock Creek, and, capturing a wooded hill, made a vigorous and successful attack on the skirmish line of Johnson's Division, which was protecting the extreme left of Lee's army.

On July 5th, the Sixth Corps started in hot pursuit of the retreating enemy, overtaking Lee's rear guard at Fairfield, Pa., where a sharp skirmish occurred, in which the Forty-ninth lost 1 man killed and 5 wounded. The brigade was then ordered to Waynesboro, Pa., where it remained a few days, the Forty-ninth acting as provost-guard in the town. The Army of the Potomac pursued Lee's defeated veterans back into Virginia, after which the regiment encamped a short time at Culpeper.

After participating in the marching and countermarching of Meade's army in October, the capture of the Confederate works at Rappahannock Station, November 7th, and the Mine Run campaign, the regiment went into winter quarters near Brandy Station, Va., early in December, 1863. In the latter part of the month, about 175 of the 230 original members present re-enlisted for the war, and received the usual thirty days' furlough. Up to this time the Forty-ninth had lost comparatively few men in action. Although it participated in all the previous campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and was actively engaged in several battles, its losses prior to May, 1864, aggregated 73 in killed and wounded. But it was now about to start on a campaign in which hundreds, including many of its best and bravest, were to fall before the bullets of the enemy.

On May 4, 1864, the Forty-ninth, numbering 384, rank and file, left its winter camp at Brandy Station, and, with the Sixth Corps, crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford. The brigade, now under command of Colonel Bidwell, was engaged on the 5th and 6th, at the battle of the Wilderness, where for 30 hours it withstood the desperate and persistent attack to drive it from its position. On the 10th, the regiment was engaged at Spotsylvania. Colonel Bidwell states in his official report that: "On the morning of the 10th the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers was sent forward, and charged the outer line of the enemy, and captured it with a number of prisoners."

On the morning of the 12th, the brigade moved to the rear of the position captured just before by General Hancock's troops. Colonel Bidwell deployed his regiments, whereupon the Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York charged the famous "Angle," and took possession of the crest commanding it, which they held until they were relieved. But the troops which relieved them

were driven back, and these two regiments, with a portion of the Vermont Brigade, formed and retook the crest.

During this week of fighting at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, the regiment lost 231 in killed and wounded out of the 384 officers and men who crossed the Rapidan on May 5th. Of this number, 89 were killed or mortally wounded. Ten officers were killed and four wounded. At the Wilderness, Captains Hickmott, Plogsted, and Wiggins, and Lieutenants Valentine and Preston lost their lives. At Spotsylvania, Maj. William Ellis, Captains Heacock and Terry, and Lieutenants Hass and Tyler were killed. Major Ellis was mortally wounded while leading the regiment in a daring charge on the enemy's works. He was hit with one of the iron ramrods, used by the infantry in those days, which some excited Confederate had neglected to remove from his rifle barrel before firing. This rammer passed through the major's left arm and bruised his chest severely. He recovered sufficiently to rejoin the regiment, but died suddenly on August 3d, a few days after his return. At the autopsy, a splinter of bone from one of the ribs was found with its acute point piercing the vital organs.

After crossing the North Anna on May 25th, the division — Getty's of the Sixth Corps — moved to Hanover Court House, where it assisted in destroying the railroads at that place, and thence, on the 30th, to Totopotomoy Creek, on the right of the army; thence June 1st to Cold Harbor, where the brigade, including the Forty-ninth, took part in the unsuccessful assault.

The brigade remained in the trenches at Cold Harbor ten days, and then marched to the James River, which it crossed on the night of the 16th. It arrived in front of Petersburg the next day, where it relieved the Eighteenth Corps. On June 22d, the corps was engaged in the affair near the Weldon Railroad, after which it returned to its position in front of Petersburg, near the Williams House, the brigade holding the extreme left of the line.

The Sixth Corps having been ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, the troops embarked at City Point, on the James River, and proceeded to Washington, arriving there on July 11th, just in time to check the advance of General Early's Confederate corps on the outskirts of the city. On the next day occurred the battle at Fort Stevens, in the suburbs of Washington, a sharp fight which fell almost entirely to the lot of Bidwell's Brigade. In this affair, Lieut. Col. George W. Johnson, who was in command of the Forty-ninth, and Lieutenant Lambert of the regiment were killed. President Lincoln was present at this battle. He watched the fighting from a position on the parapet of Fort Stevens, where he stood by the side of General Wright, the commander of the Sixth Corps.

The Sixth, together with the Nineteenth Corps, pursued the retreating Confederates into Virginia and through the Shenandoah Valley. The Forty-ninth was actively engaged in all the fighting under Sheridan in his famous Valley campaign, including the battles of Winchester (or the Opequon) Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

The three years for which the regiment enlisted expired September 17, 1864, at which time Major Breeze and 89 veterans returned to Buffalo, where they were mustered out. There remained in the field 410 members, composed of

re-enlisted men or recruits whose term of enlistment had not expired. These were consolidated into a battalion of five companies under command of Lieut. Col. Erastus D. Holt.

In the fighting at Fort Stevens and in the Valley, the regiment lost over 100 in killed and wounded. General Bidwell, the former colonel of the Forty-ninth, lost his life at Cedar Creek, where he was mortally wounded by a fragment of a shell.

Returning to the siege of Petersburg, in December, 1864, the regiment took position in the trenches and participated in the picket duty and skirmishing incidental to the situation. On April 2, 1865, the Forty-ninth bore a prominent part in the final and successful assault on the enemy's works around Petersburg, in which Colonel Holt was mortally wounded. General Getty, commanding Second Division, Sixth Corps, in his official report of the assault of April 2d, recommends several officers and enlisted men for promotion on account of their gallant and meritorious conduct in this battle, among whom were Capt. H. G. Gifford, Maj. George H. Selkirk, Lieut. F. W. French, and Corp. Thomas Pendergast, of the Forty-ninth New York.

At Sailor's Creek, April 6th, the corps had a sharp engagement with a portion of the rebel army. After the surrender, it was ordered to Dansville, Va., and while there the Forty-ninth was detailed to act as escort to an officer connected with the corps staff, who was instructed to visit Greensboro, N. C., and confer with General Johnston, who commanded all of the Confederate army that was left at that time.

The war was over and the gallant little battalion, under command of Col. George H. Selkirk, was mustered out of service at Washington, June 27, 1865. With 18 officers and 274 men, all that remained of the 1,312 borne upon its rolls, it returned to Buffalo, where it arrived July 3d, and was received with the honors due its brilliant record.

In the book, "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by Col. William F. Fox, the Forty-ninth is classified as one of the 300 regiments sustaining the greatest losses in battle during the war. Colonel Fox states the losses of the regiment as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Killed and mortally wounded	15	126	141
Died of disease, accidents, etc.	5	174	179
	20	300	320

Total of killed and wounded, 521.

Total enrollment, 1,312; killed, 141, or 10.7 per cent.

Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 24.

Battles.	Killed.
Yorktown, Va.	1
Chickahominy, Va.	1
White Oak Swamp, Va.	1
Antietam, Md.	7

Battles.	Killed.
Fredericksburg, Va., 1862	2
Fredericksburg, Va., 1863	4
On picket, Pa., July 4, 1863	1
Fairfield, Pa.	1
Wilderness, Va.	39
Spotsylvania, Va.	52
Cold Harbor, Va.	5
Fort Stevens, D. C.	7
Charlestown, W. Va.	1
Opequon, Va.	3
Cedar Creek, Va.	11
Fall of Petersburg, Va.	3
Place unknown	2

Present, also, at Dranesville; Williamsburg; Golding's Farm; Malvern Hill; Crampton's Pass; Gettysburg; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

From the same author we quote the following historical "Notes:" "Organized at Buffalo, September 18, 1861. The regiment arrived in Washington, September 21, 1861, and was assigned, soon after, to Davidson's Brigade, W. F. Smith's Division. In March, 1862, this division was placed in Keyes' (Fourth) Corps, and accompanied it to the Peninsula; but on May 18, 1862, the division was detached, and used in forming the Sixth Corps, in which command (Third Brigade, Second Division) the regiment served until the end of the war. Although the regiment participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac in 1862 and 1863, its losses were comparatively small until 1864, when it encountered some hard fighting and severe losses.

"The Forty-ninth started on Grant's Virginia Campaign with 384 men, losing at the Wilderness, 29 killed, 54 wounded, and 6 missing; total, 89. Among the killed in this battle were 10 officers. At Spotsylvania, the regiment behaved with especial gallantry. Its losses on that field were 24 killed, 89 wounded, and 18 missing; total, 131. Its term of service expired September 17, 1864, while fighting in the Shenandoah Valley, and the remnant of the regiment went home. The re-enlisted men and recruits with unexpired terms were left in the field, and formed into a battalion of four companies, which served through the war. The recruits and re-enlisted men of the Thirty-third New York (a two-year regiment) were consolidated with the Forty-ninth New York Battalion.

"At Cedar Creek, this battalion sustained a loss of 8 killed and 30 wounded. The Forty-ninth suffered a severe and unusual loss in the number of its field officers killed in action. Colonel Bidwell, who had been brevetted general, was killed at Cedar Creek; Major Ellis was mortally wounded at Spotsylvania; Lieutenant Colonel Johnson was killed at Fort Stevens, while in command; and Colonel Holt fell in the final and victorious assault at the Fall of Petersburg.

"The loss of officers in Neill's Brigade was without a parallel in the war, the five regiments losing 72 officers, killed in action."

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

52D NEW YORK INFANTRY.

In the Grove west of the Wheatfield.

(*INSCRIPTIONS.*)

(*Front.*)

52ND N. Y. INFANTRY

3RD BRIG. 1ST DIV. 2ND CORPS.

JULY 2ND 1863, 6 TO 7 P. M.

(*Reverse.*)

CASUALTIES

KILLED 2, WOUNDED 26,

MISSING 10;

TOTAL LOSS 38.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT.

52D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

July 3, 1893.

HISTORICAL SKETCH BY SURG. CHARLES H. ALTHANS.

The regiment was organized in the early summer of 1861, shortly after the return of the three-months' troops under the first call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men. It was essentially a German organization, being formed by the consolidation of two skeleton regiments, viz.: the German Rangers and Sigel Rifles, both of which were recruited in New York City.

It was mustered into the United States service on October 25, 1861, with Col. Paul Frank commanding, and 1,000 men, rank and file. The regiment started for the seat of war on November 2d, and went into camp at Bladensburg, Md., near Washington, D. C. After one month's drill, it marched into Virginia and encamped at Fairfax Seminary, near Alexandria, Va., where it was assigned to the Third Brigade (General French), First Division (General Richardson), Second Corps (General Sumner). During winter quarters it underwent continuous drill until March 10, 1862. On March 11th, the division broke camp, and advanced to the line of the Rappahannock, by way of Manassas, after which it countermarched to Alexandria, Va., where it embarked on transports and sailed to Shipping Point, near Yorktown.

At the siege of Yorktown, and at the battle of Williamsburg, the regiment was held in reserve. But in the advance on Richmond, at the battle of Fair Oaks, the regiment lost 125 men killed and wounded. During the Peninsular campaign, the Fifty-second had a large sick list, and lost a number of men of typho-malaria or swamp fever. During the Seven Days' Battles, at Fraser's Farm, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill, the regiment lost 34 men killed and wounded. After encamping awhile at Harrison's Landing, it left for Washington on transports, and marched to join Pope's army, on the campaign at Second Bull Run. The Fifty-second participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, losing 29 killed and wounded in the latter engagement. Returning to Virginia, it was engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg, where it lost 43 men, including the major and adjutant.

At Chancellorsville the regiment suffered severely for the number engaged, entering the battle with less than 200 men, of whom about 40 were killed and wounded.

The corps broke camp about the middle of June, and entered upon the Gettysburg campaign. Our regiment lost about 20 men, disabled from marching and fatigue before reaching the battlefield. On the evening of the second day, the Fifty-second was engaged from 5 to 8 o'clock. It fought on the left of the Third Brigade (Zook's) of the First Division, and lost a great many men in the woods between the Wheatfield and the Peach Orchard. Being forced back, it left many wounded in the Wheatfield. The regiment lost its lieutenant colonel, major, a greater part of its line officers, the color bearer, and about 30 enlisted men. I think almost one-half of its whole number were killed or wounded, as the regiment went into the fight with less than 100 men. Major Venuti was among the killed. On the third day no loss was sustained.

About the end of August we marched to Mitchell's Station, near the Rapidan River, and went into camp. There we received 800 recruits with muskets, drafted men and substitutes, which made the ranks of the Fifty-second look like a new regiment.

On October 2d, we broke camp, and after marching and countermarching to Culpeper and Brandy Station, had a skirmish at Auburn (Coffee Hill) with a part of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Cavalry, which had encamped during the night in the midst of our division. After the fight at Bristoe Station, we marched back to Centreville. On this retreat the regiment lost nearly 150 of its new men, mostly taken prisoners. Marching back to the Rappahannock in November, the Fifty-second was engaged at Mine Run, where it lost several men. Recrossing the river, it went into camp at Stevensburg, Va., where it established winter quarters. The winter was passed in drills and reconnoissances.

On May 3, 1864, the regiment crossed the Rapidan, on the Wilderness campaign. In the fighting about Spotsylvania Court House, from May 9th until May 18th, it lost 164 men, killed and wounded. Among the killed were six line officers.

March resumed to North Anna, South Anna, and Totopotomoy Rivers; lost 10 men. Battle of Cold Harbor; loss of many men. Crossed the James River; marched to Petersburg; battle of June 16th, 18th, and 22d; lost a number of men. Flank march to Deep Bottom, in July and August; two battles, in which some casualties occurred. Battle of Reams' Station, where we lost 15 men. Siege of Petersburg; fall and winter campaign and temporary camp on the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac. Part of the regiment was discharged on expiration of term of enlistment, and part of the Seventh New York Volunteers, and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers were incorporated with the Fifty-second.

March 27, 1865, broke camp and the last campaign began; battle at the White Oak Road, and battle at the South Side Road, with a loss of about 25 men. Pursuit of Lee's army. Battle of Farmville, Va., where we lost 2 men, the last battle in which the Fifty-second participated. Surrender of Lee's army.

Returning to Washington, the regiment encamped near Arlington Heights, Va., and marched in the Grand Review through Washington on May 25, 1865. It remained in camp until July 3d, when it broke camp for Home, Sweet Home. It was mustered out of service July 12, 1865.

The Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteers served three years, nine months and fifteen days. Of 1,800 enlisted men and officers, whose names are on its roll of honor, it lost over 1,000 men by bullets or disease. A great number were discharged from general hospitals and returned, in all about 250 men, of whom only 10 men were of the original regiment that left New York in November, 1861.

The regiment captured two flags, but never lost one. The Fifty-second is one of the 300 fighting regiments mentioned for great bravery and gallantry in the book known as "Regimental Losses in the War." It was a purely German organization, and maintained its position on the right of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, from first to last.

(*INSCRIPTIONS.*)

(*Front.*)

54TH REGT. N. Y. INFY.

(HIRAM BARNEY RIFLES.)

1ST BRIG. 1ST DIV.

11TH CORPS.

(*Reverse.*)

54TH REGT. N. Y. INFANTRY.

JULY 1,
SKIRMISHING ON EXTREME RIGHT
NEAR ROCK CREEK.

JULY 2,
AT SUNSET,
SEVERE FIGHTING IN THIS POSITION.

JULY 3,
HELD SAME POSITION.

CASUALTIES.
KILLED 7, WOUNDED 47, MISSING 48;
TOTAL LOSS, 102.

CROSS KEYS, CEDAR MOUNTAIN,
RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,
WATERLOO BRIDGE, FREEMAN'S FORD,
SULPHUR SPRINGS, GROVETON, MANASSAS,
CHANTILLY, CHANCELLORSVILLE,
GETTYSBURG.

1862-3.

FRONT OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1864-5.

ORGANIZED, 1861.

RE-ENLISTED, 1864. MUSTERED OUT, 1866.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

54TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

At the base of the slope on East Cemetery Hill.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT.

54TH REGIMENT INFANTRY — "SCHWARZER JAEGER."

July 4, 1890.

ADDRESS OF CAPT. FRANCIS J. WERNECK.

MR. SECRETARY OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD ASSOCIATION, COMRADES, AND FRIENDS:

To-day we stand upon the sacred spot where 27 years ago our regiment engaged and repelled the onslaught of the enemy who strove to capture the batteries on the summit of this hill, and with them the key to the positions held by our army. I am proud to say that you, the survivors of that terrible struggle, as well as those who were slain and whose bones are now mouldering in the Cemetery on the hilltop above us, did your duty manfully and well; and that you are worthy of the grand monument which a grateful State has, with generous recognition of your services, erected on the very point where the regiment lost its third color bearer, the lamented Sergt. Henry Michel.

Standing on this ground consecrated by the blood of brave men, and giving due meed of praise to the coolness and efficiency of generals like Hancock, Warren, Slocum, Sickles, Howard and others, yet must we give full justice to the private soldier, who, with no thought but love for Liberty and Union, offered his life cheerfully and unselfishly. By them was the battle fought and won that broke the backbone of the rebellion, and forced the defeated and routed Rebel army from our Northern States forever.

Mr. Secretary, in the name of the Veteran Association of the Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, known in those troublous times as the "Black Rifles," I express our thanks for this generous gift of the State of New York, and turn over this monument to your keeping, that it may be preserved for all time to come as a reminder and promise to all future generations that the foreign-born citizens who have adopted this land as their new home were, and will always be, ready to sacrifice their heart's blood to preserve this glorious Republic whose free institutions brought us here, and for whose preservation and glorification we shall stand guard in the future as in the past.

Friends, who have come in such numbers to honor our commemoration of this anniversary: I thank you in the name of my comrades and myself; and to you, singers of the Theodor Koerner Liedertafel, who have added to the dignity and solemnity of the occasion by your beautiful and appropriate songs, you have the hearty gratitude of your parent regiment.

Mr. Secretary:— This monument is now in the charge of your Association, and may Gettysburg be a warning to all future generations against any other attempt to dissolve or tear asunder this grand galaxy of free States, and may the Republic of the United States of North America live forever.

ADDRESS OF CAPT. ED. WERTHEIMER.

MR. PRESIDENT, COMRADES AND FRIENDS:

Many of those who, a quarter of a century ago, fought shoulder to shoulder in fierce battle for the preservation of our glorious Republic, rest to-day under the cool, green sod. They are sleeping the eternal sleep that knows no more contention and no more discord. But, to us, the survivors, it seems as if those days appear anew before us. We again live in that period of heroic devotion and willing sacrifice for our country, and we feel again that impulse which in that time of youthful fire and ardent love of liberty caused us to obey the call of our beloved leader, *Abraham Lincoln,* to fight for the Republic, and to be victorious, or seal our devotion with our heart's blood.

To-day, after twenty-five years, we go again mentally through that great epoch in the history of the Union. We feel again the thrill of fierce resentment at the news that rebel hands had dared to attack the flag of the Nation. We again hear the appeal of Lincoln, who called into the field the sons of the land to defend the Union. We are again full of that enthusiasm which carried everything before it, the workman from the factory, the farmer from his plough, the scientist from his study, and the merchant from his desk, to the field of honor where, under the thunder of the cannon, the fate of our Nation should be decided. Those were memorable and glorious days, at the remembrance of which our hearts beat higher and the blood rushes with youthful fire through the veins of the defenders of the Union.

To-day, twenty-five years ago, many a one of our comrades lost his young life and breathed his last on this blood-stained battlefield. Absent from us in earthly form, their spirits are present with us on this memorable occasion, and we honor and revere their memory. Long was it doubtful what fate had in store for us. The enemy was well organized, courageous, furious, even foolhardy. Heroically was the battle fought on both sides, and with such changing results that it sometimes seemed as if the enemies of the Union would finally be victorious. But, when the two immense armies, full of fiery ardor, met on the field of Gettysburg, and after three days of sanguinary conflict saw the sun of the 3d of July go down on that blood-red, carnage-covered field, they saw his last rays gilding the victory-crowned colors of the Union, and shining on the defeated and dissolving ranks of the retreating rebels.

Many thousands had colored the field red with their heart's blood; but, it was not in vain that they sank under death's scythe. On the glorious field of Gettysburg the power of the enemy was broken. From that day dates the turning point of the terrible Civil War. Gettysburg was, for the rebels, the beginning of the end. All of our comrades who fell here, have erected for themselves a monument in the hearts of the whole people higher than human hands can raise. Their memory will continue to live, and exist in honor as long as we Americans salute the banner of the Stars and Stripes, and as long as the heart of an American beats for his country.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES G. WAHLE, JR.

COMRADES OF MY FATHER:

Memory is man's greatest blessing. It is a beautiful instance of the forethought of a beneficent Providence that He has enabled man to tear himself from the present and live over again the past; that man is able to put aside contemporary surroundings, and, glancing into the mirror of the mind, see once more the happiest events of his existence; that walking through the garden of life he may bear with him on his journey the odor of its sweetest, though faded, flowers. Cheer and comfort it must bring to him who travels in the direction of the setting sun of life, when stopping on the road and looking back he reckons by the brilliance of its brightest posts the length of his journey. Such is your function here to-day.

You are here to pay your tribute to memory; to go over the battle ground where you fought and where your comrades lie in sleep; to visit the spot which, twenty-five years ago, was the turning point of the greatest civil struggle recorded in history. History relates no story so majestic, so wonderful and so mysterious as that of the late Civil War. Unique in its origin, romantic in its details, appalling in the loss of life that it entailed, enormous in expense, the Civil War stands alone in history. It was the inevitable outbreak of a disease implanted in the organism of this country at its very birth.

In Jamestown, Virginia, the first-settled city in the United States, were sold the first negro slaves that ever saw this country. There was planted the seed which was to bear such deadly fruit. It seems as if the Almighty had decreed, that side by side with the progress of this country, aye, from its first steps, there should walk that grim spectre, slavery. It seemed as if God had ordained that as our country flourished there should prosper at its side the monster, in battle with whom the strength of our institutions was to be tested.

Mysterious and wonderful are the ways of God. From the State in which slavery was first introduced, from Virginia's beauteous hills where was born and fostered that awful institution, came Washington, the father of his country, Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and Madison, an expounder of the Constitution. From Virginia came Robert E. Lee, the leader of the armies of the Confederacy. Virginia was the battle ground of the war, and natives of Virginia were the parents of Abraham Lincoln. The signer of the Emancipation Proclamation, born outside of the tainted region of slavery, was the son of parents who were born and lived for many years in Virginia. Just as a plant with a worm at its roots will, because of the struggle with this viper, grow quicker and bloom in richer colors than a healthy plant, so Virginia, the cradle of slavery, sent forth the great leaders of the Revolution, sent forth the leader of the Southern forces in the Civil War, and was for a long time the home of the parents of the martyr President. It was ordained that the freer of the bondmen should first see the light of day in a State not cursed with slavery.

Civil war — than which no two words in the English language express anything more horrible, more blood curdling — civil war overtook this land. We were a young people. Three score years and ten did not measure the term of our existence, when civil strife stopped us in our remarkable progress and

stayed us in our onward march. Father and son in mortal combat, brother burying his sword in brother's heart, comrades of a lifetime, foes to death, mothers cursing the day they gave birth to rebel sons, sisters betraying brothers, homes destroyed, poverty in the land, universal distress,— that is civil war. War is terrible, war is cruel; but worse, far worse is civil war. And it was this which was upon us. For years the fire had smouldered. Treason and bigotry fanned it into an all-consuming flame. "Secession" was the watchword of the Confederacy; "Union," the shibboleth of our armies. The Stars and Stripes were fired at; our National capital endangered. The President called for volunteers to defend the Union, and you left your homes, you left your all, in response. You left, and you knew not was it for years or was it forever; but one thing you knew and one thing you vowed, that this Union was to be preserved, aye, if your life was to be the cost.

And so the struggle was commenced. Was it to be a short struggle, and where was it to end? Anxiety was on every face. None knew what any day might bring forth. And in suspense the weeks came, and months went by, and then a year had passed and still another, and the struggle was not yet over. Men looked at each other in dismay as defeat was heralded through the North. Two years had passed. Our troops were no nearer Richmond than when the war commenced. More men were needed, more money was necessary; the industry of the country was paralyzed; all was at a standstill. For two years the strife had gone on. When would it, when could it end? Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville had sent a chill to the heart of every loyal citizen. The Army of the Potomac, the pride of the Union forces, organized and drilled by the genius of McClellan, was demoralized. Defeat after defeat had sapped this splendid force of all spirit; a heavy gloom enshrouded the cause of the North. Lee saw this and boldly conceived and attempted to carry out his design to march his forces into our midst. Lee's skirmishers in the advance were the harbingers of his coming; gradually they came north, and none saw the danger but Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania. He sounded the alarm, and on July 1, 1863, two armies lay in sight of each other. On the one hand rested the battle-scarred veterans of Lee worshipping their commander, understanding his every thought. On the other, the Union forces, composed in part of the depressed and disheartened remnant of the Army of the Potomac, and of the hastily gathered militia of neighboring States, and over them was a new commander. Such were the forces that opposed each other at Gettysburg. The heart of the Nation stood still with fear. All eyes were turned here. What would be the outcome of the battle?

Silence, that most eloquent of noises, preceded the awful combat; and when the cannon's thunder, belching forth, broke the spell, "with shouts the shocking armies closed up," 200,000 men fought in mortal combat, and Gettysburg, erstwhile so peaceful and so quiet, became a scene of carnage and of slaughter. For days the fight went on, and when at last the foe retreated, 50,000 had been killed and wounded, and Gettysburg,

> "Whose remembrance yet
> Lives in men's eyes, and will to ears and tongues
> Be themes and hearing ever,"

had passed into history, and with it the names of Sickles, Webb, Meade, and that of the loyal, true, brave and superb Hancock.

> "'Twas much he dared,
> And to that dauntless temper of his mind
> He had a wisdom that did guide his valor
> To act in safety."

Gettysburg decided the Civil War. At Gettysburg the God of Hosts did "Poise the cause in Justice equal scale," and found ours right. Had Lee penetrated further north the Confederacy would have triumphed. On the day that Lee withdrew his forces from Gettysburg it became a mere question of time when treason was to hoist the white flag, and the Stars and Stripes again become the emblem of victory and union.

Veterans of that struggle, a sacred duty is yours to-day. Twenty-five years have elapsed since these regions re-echoed the roar of contending cannon. A quarter of a century has passed, and you are gathered to-day to mark the spot on which you fought, where your comrades died, sacrificing their lives on the altar of our country's safety. Here you stood and here you fought, and here, as the fatal bullet made a space in your lines, you closed up ranks, gave your fallen comrade a hurried, farewell glance, and then you went on in the awful fray, while your comrade "slept the sleep that knows no waking, dreamt of battlefields no more, days of danger, nights of waking."

Soldiers, what a death your comrade's was! Side by side with you he fought; at your side he was struck down. No pomp, no parade marked his burial — nothing but the awe-inspiring solemnity of a soldier's death. The fearful symphony composed of trumpet's clang, the cannon's tones of thunder, rolling drums, the whistling of flying bullets, the shriek of bursting shells and the roar of musketry was his dirge; the smoke of battle was his shroud, the moaning of the wounded was his requiem, the dew of twilight the tears on his behalf, the twinkling stars in heaven the silent watchers o'er his body.

We stand on hallowed earth — ground consecrated by heroes' blood; and you have laid the corner stone of the monument which when erected upon it will show to those who may hereafter visit it the spot where your regiment fought and did its duty to its country in time of need.

In this time of peace it is proper that we should thus seek to keep alive a sense of patriotism. The quarter of a century just completed has seen a new country arise from the ashes of the old. Our land has prospered. The different sections of our country are united — united the firmer after the attempt to dismember it, united by interests of trade and commerce.

In this time let us look at those who then stood arrayed against you. They fought hard — none know that better than you; they died bravely, for they were desperate. To them the issue of the war meant everything. They had started the fight. Treason's bullets opened the war, and they were justly punished. Their homes destroyed, their plantations empty, their fields barren, the flower of their manhood dead or crippled, poverty on every side,— that was the awful spectacle which greeted Lee's veterans when at Appomattox, Grant bade them

turn their steps homeward; that was the awful punishment meted out to those who defended human slavery, and fought to destroy the Union.

Out of this chaos, out of these ruins has sprung the New South, prosperous, loyal, bearing with us the burden of our struggle, helping pay the pensions due to Union veterans; in addition to this, carrying the burden of their own great error, and extending to us the right hand of peace and fraternity. You, who fought the battles for the Union, shall we reject the offer? From Georgia there comes a voice which asks us to grasp the hand of the South in brotherly love, to love one country, one flag, one Union. Here from this field of Gettysburg let the answer come. The proffered hand we take. The blue and the gray are brothers once again, fellow citizens of one country, ready to fight for one flag.

To those who would reject the proffered hand I say,

> "Deep malice makes too deep incision.
> Forget, forgive, conclude and be agreed."

The South has had its lesson. It is the part of a coward to strike a man when he is down. Take the South by the hand and lead it when it is needed. Don't try to tear open the wound which it has cost so much to close. Let us have a Union without a North, without a South, no East and no West, but an indissoluble fraternity of States.

May the monument stand as a reminder of the loyalty of those who fell for our country from your ranks! Let it be an emblem of peace! Bring your children and your children's children hither; tell them the story as you know it; teach them to defend their country in time of war, and putting

> "Meekness in their mind,
> Love, charity, obedience and true duty,"

teach them to help their country in time of peace by forgiving the wrongs you are willing to pardon.

Comrades of my Father: Life's course for you is nearly run; you have done your duty in time of war, and we love and honor you for it. Teach us to be peaceful in time of peace, so that when taps are sounded, and you roll your blanket about you for the final long bivouac, as you behold our Nation's flag proudly waving, it will be to you an emblem of a reunited country, a new North and a new South, bound in everlasting union.

HISTORICAL SKETCH BY CAPT. FRANCIS J. WERNECK.

This regiment, consisting exclusively of Germans, many of whom had seen service in their native land, or, had already served three months under President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, was recruited by Col. Eugene E. Kozlay, during the summer of 1861, in New York City, as the "Black Rifles." They were uniformed in black and silver like the regiment after which they were named, "Lutzow's Schwarzer Jaeger," and carried besides the Stars and Stripes,

a black flag embroidered in silver with a skull and crossbones, which, however, was not sanctioned by the authorities; and, therefore, was afterwards discarded.

The regiment received its numerical designation of Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers on October 15, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service at the old United States Arsenal in Hudson City, N. J., between September 5th and October 16th. On October 29th, it left for Washington, D. C., camping at Bladensburg, north of the city, as part of the Provisional Brigade, Casey's Division, Army of the Potomac, until, on December 1st, it was ordered to cross the Potomac, and was assigned to Steinwehr's Brigade, Blenker's Division, all composed of Germans, at Hunter's Chapel, Va.

The winter of 1861-62 was devoted to perfecting the men in the regimental, brigade, and division drill, and in building fortifications and doing picket duty on the outposts. In April, 1862, it broke camp and, being assigned to the First Brigade, same Division, Mountain Department, left for Western Virginia.

Crossing the Blue Ridge, it reached the Shenandoah River, swollen to the overflowing of its banks by melting snows. It was crossed under great difficulties on a raft constructed out of an old barn. The forces of the current made the passage very dangerous. One of the first companies to cross, belonging to Colonel Bohlen's Pennsylvania regiment, was drowned, every man, from the overweighting of the flimsy structure, before the horrow-stricken eyes of comrades unable to help.

The regiment went into camp at Winchester, Va., where the division was inspected by General Rosecrans and reuniformed. The Confederate troops, under General Jackson, were followed through West Virginia and along the Shenandoah; they were caught up with, and the Battle of Cross Keys was fought June 8, 1862. The casualties in the regiment were 2 killed and 4 wounded.

Returning to Mount Jackson, the regiment was assigned on June 26th to the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Corps, Army of Virginia, under Gen. Franz Sigel, afterwards taking part in the engagement of Fox's Ford, Sulphur Springs, and Waterloo Bridge, and finally at Second Bull Run on August 29th, 30th, and 31st. On the morning of the 29th of August, the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Ashby commanding, attacked the enemy, who were intrenched behind an unfinished railroad embankment at Groveton, the brigade being commanded by Gen. Carl Schurz. The regiment fought bravely against superior forces until the division was relieved by General Birney, of Gen. Phil. Kearny's Division, Third Army Corps. The first color bearer of the regiment was left, severely wounded, on the field. On August 30th, at Bull Run, it was engaged repeatedly until the army retreated towards Centreville. The casualties during the three days' fighting were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	2	8	..
Enlisted men	16	94	41
	18	102	41

Making a total of 161.

On September 12, 1862, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Corps, Gen. O. O. Howard commanding. It took part in the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1 and 3, 1863, holding, under General Von Gilsa, the extreme right of the Eleventh Corps. The conflict was a fierce one, and several times its flag was almost captured, three color bearers being successively seriously wounded. It was owing to the bravery of Capt. Ed. Wertheimer and Lieut. Julius Hohmann that "Old Glory" was ultimately saved. The regiment had seen from the first that the enemy was massing his troops on the Federal right, evidently intending to outflank us, which fact was repeatedly brought to the notice of headquarters without receiving any attention there. The regiment, however, held its own until almost surrounded by the enemy, when, to avoid capture, it fell back, bravely fighting. The casualties were, 1 killed, 24 wounded, and 17 missing; a total of 42.

On July 1, 1863, the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, the regiment again held the extreme right of the Eleventh Corps under General Barlow, the right resting on Rock Creek near the bridge on the Harrisburg Road. The First Day's Battle having been lost, the regiment retreated with the Eleventh Corps through the village of Gettysburg, constantly fighting, and, when their ammunition was exhausted, quite a number, including four officers, were taken prisoners in the village. The rest retreated and came to a stand at Cemetery Hill, where they were assigned to the duty of protecting the artillery, and were placed at the foot of the eastern slope near a stone wall intersecting the Culp's Hill Road, forming the extreme right of the Eleventh Corps. Several of the men were wounded and others killed, while going for water to a spring in front of them, by a rebel sharpshooter hidden in a tree, who was finally brought down by a bullet from one of the Fifty-fourth.

Towards the evening of July 2d an attack was made by the enemy along the whole line of the Eleventh Corps, with the intention of capturing the batteries on top of the hill. Among the first killed was the color bearer, Sergt. Henry Michel. Two successive color bearers were severely wounded, and the remnant of the regiment was pushed up the hill, close to the Cemetery. Another regiment coming to the relief of the exhausted Fifty-fourth, it made a stand, assumed the aggressive and took part in a hand-to-hand fight, finally driving back the enemy and taking up again its old position. There were 8 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and 44 enlisted men wounded, and 4 officers and 44 enlisted men missing; total, 102.

This battle ends the connection of the regiment with the Army of the Potomac. Having been assigned to the Department of the South, it marched through Virginia to Alexandria; embarked for South Carolina, and arrived at Folly Island in front of Charleston, August 9, 1863. It was assigned to the First Brigade, of Gordon's Division, Tenth Corps. It took part in the siege of Fort Wagner, and also in the night attack on Fort Sumter, September 8th. It passed the rest of the time in building fortifications, patrolling, and reconnoitering on the surrounding islands.

On November 17th, a singing society was organized in the regiment, which was named the "Theodor Koerner Liedertafel," after Germany's soldier poet.

This society still exists in a flourishing condition, and has accompanied the Fifty-fourth Veteran Association to Gettysburg three times. It assisted at the laying of the corner stone of the beautiful regimental monument in 1888; was at the dedication of the finished work in 1890, and helped to celebrate the union of the "Blue and Gray" in 1893.

The regiment took part in various engagements under General Schimmelfennig and Lieut. Col. Bankson T. Morgan, at Seabrook, John's Island, February 9 and 11, 1864; at James' Island, July 1st and 6th, where 3 officers and 17 men were wounded, and the regiment was highly complimented in general orders by General Schimmelfennig. In an engagement on October 24th, 1 officer and 3 enlisted men were wounded. In the engagement of February 10, 1865, on James' Island, 2 officers and 7 enlisted men were wounded, and at Santee River, on February 27th, 1 officer and 6 enlisted men were wounded, making a loss, in the South Carolina campaign, of 7 officers and 33 enlisted men.

It should have been stated that, in 1864, on the expiration of the term for which they had originally enlisted, three years, the men enthusiastically re-enlisted for the war.

In March, 1865, the Fifty-fourth entered Charleston, S. C., and on June 22d, its depleted ranks were strengthened by the consolidation with it of those men not mustered out from the One hundred and twenty-seventh and One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers.

The total casualties of the Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers during the war, were:

Officers.		Enlisted Men.	
Killed	2	Killed	43
Wounded	9	Wounded	210
Taken prisoners	4	Missing	83
	15		336

Total, 351.

After the Fall of Charleston the regiment was detailed in detachments for duty in the Freedman's Bureau throughout South Carolina, with headquarters at Orangeburg, until the beginning of April, 1866, when it was ordered to Hart's Island, New York Harbor, and there mustered out of the service of the United States, April 14, 1866.

A goodly number of the regiment are still living scattered throughout the United States and also Germany. There is a flourishing veteran organization, consisting of 54 members, with headquarters in New York City, who regularly hold their annual reunion on the anniversary of their departure for the seat of war in 1861, and still taking a lively interest in everything connected with that great and terrible conflict, strive to imbue their own children and the rising generation with the patriotic enthusiasm that impelled the freedom-loving Germans to offer their all to the cause of their adopted country.

(*INSCRIPTIONS.*)

(*Front.*)

57TH NEW YORK

INFANTRY,

3D BRIGADE,

1ST DIVISION,

2D CORPS.

(*Reverse.*)

ENGAGED THE ENEMY HERE

JULY 2, 1863.

JULY 3, ON CEMETERY RIDGE,

RESISTING PICKETT'S ATTACK.

TOTAL NUMBER ENGAGED, 175.

KILLED 4 WOUNDED 28

MISSING 2

(*Left Side.*)	(*Right Side.*)
YORKTOWN,	GETTYSBURG,
FAIR OAKS,	MINE RUN,
GAINES' MILL,	AUBURN HILL,
PEACH ORCHARD,	BRISTOE STATION,
SAVAGE STATION,	WILDERNESS,
WHITE OAK SWAMP,	TODD'S TAVERN,
MALVERN HILL,	COLD HARBOR,
ANTIETAM,	PETERSBURG,
FREDERICKSBURG,	DEEP BOTTOM,
CHANCELLORSVILLE.	REAMS' STATION.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

57TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

In the Wheatfield, looking north.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT.

57TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

October 6, 1889.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

BY REV. GILBERT FREDERICK, D. D.*

The Fifty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry was formed by the union of several organizations which had been recruited in different parts of New York State, under special authority from the War Department at Washington, D. C. Five of these separately recruited bodies made up the final composition of the new regiment. Much the largest of these was known as "The National Guard Rifles" or as "Zook's Voltigeurs." It was recruited under the direction of Samuel K. Zook, who already was a colonel of State militia, and had served as Military Governor of Annapolis. It constituted Companies A, B, C, D and E, and was, as to number, nearly half the entire regiment. The second organization was called "The Clinton Rifles." It was recruited under J. A. Page, and formed companies F, G and H. The third, named "The United States Voltigeurs," was enlisted under Albert C. Ramsey, and composed Companies I and K. The fourth bore the designation of "Manhattan Rifles" and was recruited by George W. Vanderbilt. These men seem to have been divided between Companies A and E of Colonel Zook's detachment, as was also the fifth organization called "The Washington Zouaves," gathered by James H. Romain.

Concerning the parts of the State in which these men were enlisted, it may be said, in general, that Companies A, D, E, F and G, were recruited principally in New York City; that Company B came mostly from about Utica; Company C, from Kings and Lewis Counties; and Company H, I, and K, from Dutchess County. As has already been intimated, however, the places here mentioned are but general designations. The fact is that nearly every section of New York State was represented by some person in the regiment; indeed, other States besides New York were represented, and, in some instances, quite largely.

Upon first enlisting, the volunteers were mustered in as State troops, after the medical examiner had reported favorably and the conditions as to age, etc., had been met; then came the muster into the United States service. The latter progressed as the various squads were ready for it, the time ranging between August 12 and November 12, 1861. The numerical designation of the regiment was not received until October 19th, at which time, also, S. K. Zook was officially appointed as its colonel.

The first regimental colors were presented by a committee headed by Chester A. Arthur, afterwards President of the United States, and were a gift from the Chamber of Commerce of New York City. The committee came down to camp and made the formal presentation to Colonel Zook in the presence of the regiment with all due form and ceremony.

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* Captain, 57th Regt., N. Y. Vols.

The recruiting of the regiment was done directly by those who were working for positions as officers in the several companies. For example, the man who was to be captain always promised and usually gave the highest positions in the company to those who raised the largest number of men; if lieutenants, sergeants and corporals, they recruited men in order to secure their several offices. The $100 bounty, promised to those who would serve two years, was the only money inducement offered by the Government or State. Some little inducement may have been individually given, as in the important case of a man in Company D, who received the enormous inducement of $2 and a pair of canvas shoes.

The rendezvous of the regiment while recruiting was at New Dorp, Staten Island. Thither the squads wended their way, taking the boat at the Battery and crossing New York Bay. Here, in rudely-constructed barracks, the men were housed and fed — a frightful change from the comforts and luxuries of home. This, however, mattered nothing, as even these sheds were known to be, for comfort and protection, far beyond what was soon to come in the open field of warfare. Then the novelty of the situation was entertaining, for it took more and longer than this experience to wear away the new-born enthusiasm that had been beating within patriotic breasts. Soldier's life had thus far been all romance, a gala day, with flags flying, crowds cheering, and women smiling. Save, perhaps, the heartache in moments of separation, all had been bustle and cheer. New comrades were comparing notes, showing pictures of mother, or wife, or sweetheart, telling of home and business and friends left behind, talking of positions promised them in their companies, lieutenantcies, sergeantcies, etc., which turned out later to be like the morning cloud and the early dew that soon vanish away.

We had been in Camp LaFayette two months or more when orders came to pack knapsacks and be ready to move at a moment's notice. It was on Tuesday afternoon, November 12, 1861, that we made our first march as a regiment, a distance of about three miles from camp to the landing, where we embarked on the steamer Kill-Von-Kull.

Having steamed southerly around Staten Island to the New Jersey shore, we disembarked at Amboy, boarded a train of the Camden and Amboy Railway, and about midnight began to move towards Philadelphia, which place we reached at day dawn.

The ladies of Philadelphia were up early, and had breakfast ready by the time we had crossed the river. Of course all were hungry and ate voraciously, while the mirth and laughter were equal to a first-class picnic.

From the dining hall we marched to the railroad depot, and by 4 in the afternoon were in Baltimore, where supper was served. Before daylight the next morning — Thursday, November 14, 1861 — the train pulled into the City of Washington. At 7 o'clock the regiment fell into line, and marched about a mile and a half in a northeasterly direction from the Capitol on the Bladensburg Road, and went into camp near the toll-gate. This was Camp Wilder. The ground was wet and in places muddy from previous rains, a not very inviting bed for the first night out. To make matters worse there were but three tents to a company, and as darkness came on it began to rain and grow cold.

As soon as everything got into running order at Camp Wilder, the discipline began to be of a true military kind. Hitherto, things had been rather free and easy. Now army regulations began to be read at dress parade, and general orders were issued regulating the conduct of troops. The hours of the day were divided, each having its duty, regular attendance to which was strictly enforced. Drills were frequent, and occupied from six to eight hours each day. Sunrise roll-calls began, general duty was abundant, and fatigue details constant. A man could not leave camp without a pass, and must return at the hour appointed thereon. Offenses were punished with extra duty and fines. The private soldier received from the Government as remuneration for his services, $11 a month in money, a certain amount of rations, and clothing of good quality, though not of the finest broadcloth. Later the pay was raised to $13 per month. If he did not use all his allowance of clothing, he drew its value in money. If he overdrew his allowance, it was taken from his pay. We had considerable bread and fresh meat while at Washington, and the pork and "junk" was good for their kind; but with these we were not yet on very good terms.

On Thursday, November 28, 1861, the Fifty-seventh broke camp and started for Virginia. At Long Bridge they were joined by the Fourth Rhode Island, the Fifty-second New York and the Sixty-sixth New York. These four regiments, forming a provisional brigade, crossed the Potomac singing, "I wish I was in Dixie," and marched slowly westward five or six miles on the Columbia Turnpike to Arlington Mills, a station on the Washington and Ohio Railway. Here, near a brickyard, we bivouacked at midnight. It had rained all day, our clothes were wet and muddy, the ground soft and uncertain, yet we had slept some when at daylight the reveille sounded. The march was now southward five or six miles to what was afterwards called Camp California.

Colonel Zook, being the senior officer, commanded this provisional brigade in its movement to the defences of Washington. On this first considerable march the soldiers greatly overloaded themselves with baggage, as raw troops always do, but before they reached Camp California this personal property had considerably diminished, and the road was strewn with articles for wear and comfort, such as the soldier previously thought he could not live without. Had he been asked then to reduce his effects to the dimensions they afterwards voluntarily assumed it would have seemed to him impossible, or if possible, then ruinous. The strength of the regiment on February 6th was 712, and there were 21 reported sick.

Orders from the War Department, dated March 13, 1862, classified the Army of the Potomac into corps. General Sumner was given command of the Second, and in this corps his old troops formed the First Division, which was put under command of Gen. Israel B. Richardson. The Fifty-seventh found itself in the Third Brigade of the First Division, still under Gen. Wm. H. French, composed of:

Fifty-second New York,	Colonel Paul Frank.
Fifty-seventh New York,	Colonel Samuel K. Zook.
Sixty-sixth New York,	Colonel Joseph C. Pinckney.
Fifty-third Pennsylvania,	Colonel John R. Brooke.

On Monday, March 10, 1862, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the call was sounded and the Army of the Potomac roused from sleep with orders to march at daylight. Three days' rations and 60 rounds of cartridges were issued to each man, blankets and shelter tent were rolled together lengthwise, thrown over the right shoulder and ends joined under the left arm. The haversacks were filled with the rations and such articles for the toilet as could find room.

As we started the clouds also started — it not only began to rain, but it continued to rain. The tramping of many feet soon kneaded the soil into dough, and then into slush, and the troops waded, sometimes knee deep, through mud and mire. All day long with laborious steps the march continued until, at sunset, near Fairfax Court House, all lay down upon the soaked earth, too weary and wet for refreshing sleep. At daylight a hurried breakfast was followed by an inspection of arms, and the column pushed on through Fairfax Station to Sangster's Station, where the second night was spent. On the following day Union Mills was reached, and the third night was spent on the Bull Run hills. It was forenoon of the next day that the Third Brigade pushed on to Manassas, entering that stronghold of the enemy with flags unfurled and bands playing Yankee Doodle and The Star Spangled Banner.

March 25th, an advance towards Warrenton Junction was made, but the main army, having ten days before began its return to Alexandria, were embarking for the Peninsula; so we too were ordered back. After one night at Camp California the regiment marched to Alexandria and, the following morning, the 4th of April, embarked on the steamer Ariel for Fortress Monroe. The day's ride down the Potomac was an excursion full of pleasure.

The enemy evacuated Yorktown on the 4th of May, and the Battle of Williamsburg was fought on the 5th. Richardson's Division, which had been separated from the corps, marched to Yorktown and beyond, but was ordered back to Yorktown, and took the boat up the river, landing at Eltham, some five miles above West Point. General McClellan's report says that Richardson's Division was at Eltham on the 15th of May, and that it had rained, it was raining, and would rain.

At Fair Oaks, Richardson's Division, which had been camped near the Tyler House, started about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st for the scene of action, crossing the Chickahominy at Grapevine Bridge, which was now submerged and partly swept away. It waded the stream, now about half a mile wide and in places up to the arm pits in depth. General Richardson dismounted and led the way, thus setting a good example to his men. About dusk a halt was made in the woods near Fair Oaks Station on the Richmond and York River Railroad, and after dark position was taken forward in the clearing.

The regiment held its ground and finally got into fighting trim, so that as line after line of the enemy advanced they were successfully resisted and driven off. General French and Colonel Zook were omnipresent, directing the movements and encouraging the men. Finally we moved a little by the left, swung around, took the enemy on the flank, drove him from his position

and advanced without opposition until commanded to halt. This flank movement seemed to turn the fortunes of the day in our favor, as no other attempts were made by the enemy to renew the conflict. The regiment was now moved about, first into a position to support the Irish Brigade, then in support of a battery, and finally settled down again near the place where it had done its fighting. Much of the enemy's firing was wild; perhaps ours was no better. Part of their ammunition was "buck and ball," and a part rifle bullet; the former did little execution. Our regiment lost 3 killed, 4 who died of wounds, and 11 wounded who recovered. Alexander Stewart, the color sergeant, is said to have been the first man of our regiment killed in the war. He was shot through the head at the first volley from the enemy. Captain Fiske, regimental adjutant, but detached as assistant adjutant-general to General French, was severely wounded in the knee while fearlessly carrying orders through the thickest of the fight.

Several officers and men were conspicuous in this battle for their soldierly bearing. Several of them were mentioned in the general reports, and some in other reports. Sergt. R. S. Alcoke was honorably mentioned for good conduct, and was promoted later. Sergt. O. F. Middleton was advanced to first lieutenant, the commission dating at this battle. Many not mentioned in the reports were brought to notice by their coolness and daring, so as to be marked men thereafter.

The third day of the battle little was attempted by either side, and on the fourth we began to have the feeling that the battle was over. Two regiments — the Second Delaware and the Sixty-fourth New York — were now added to our brigade, making a total of six regiments instead of four as previously. The regiment was actively engaged at the battle of Gaines's Mill, and in the subsequent fighting of the Seven Days Battle.

At Malvern Hill, on July 1st, the Army of the Potomac for the first time occupied a good defensive position. Its line was much shorter, and its flanks resting upon the James River could not be turned. Two brigades — the Irish and Caldwell's — were sent to re-enforce the centre, and they helped to repulse two determined charges on Couch. Not until dark did the fighting cease, and not until midnight did quiet reign. The Fifty-seventh occupied a position on the crest of a hill much exposed to the cannonading during most of the day. The losses of the regiment during the Seven Days Battle aggregated 52, being 8 men killed, 1 officer and 8 men wounded, and 35 missing.

On the 25th of August we were aboard the steamer S. R. Spaulding anchored in Hampton Roads. At 3 o'clock the next morning, weighing anchor, we moved towards and up the Potomac River, and on the following morning, after breakfasting, disembarked at Aquia Creek, but on the same afternoon reembarked, and on the next morning, the 28th, landed at Alexandria and marched as far as old Camp California. The afternoon of the 29th found us on the Alexandria road, at Arlington Heights and the Aqueduct Bridge. Resting over night the regiment moved again towards Bull Run, reaching Fairfax Court House the same night, and Centreville the next day, but on the following fell back with the rest of the army upon Washington. When it was finally understood that Lee had entered Maryland, the Second Corps

crossed the Potomac by the Chain Bridge and moved to Tennallytown, five miles north of Washington. This was the 4th of September. From here we went on to Rockville, Clarksburg and Urbana, arriving at Frederick City September 13th.

At Frederick our passage was one ovation; the houses were fairly covered with flags; everybody was out waving handkerchiefs, dealing out cold water and saluting the colors. We rested beyond Frederick over Saturday night, and on Sunday morning pushed through Middletown towards South Mountain. All day long we could hear cannonading; indeed the evening before it was quite distinct. Now also were visible the puffs of smoke from booming artillery along the mountain summits. Some of the boys amused themselves be measuring the seconds that intervened between the flash and the report of the cannon, thus calculating the distance between themselves and the battlefield. The Battle of South Mountain was a victory for our forces, but the Second Corps came up too late to have a part in it. From South Mountain to Antietam was a constant running fire between the two armies, the one falling back and the other pursuing. The real Battle of Antietam began at daylight on Thursday, September 17th. General French's Division began its attack near the Roulette House, driving the enemy back to the Sunken Road, taking several colors and 300 prisoners. Our division crossed the Creek at about 9:30 a. m., the Irish Brigade in the lead, and moved into action. The Irishmen advanced steadily and rapidly, under a heavy fire, until they had nearly reached the crest of the hill which overlooks Piper's. Caldwell's Brigade formed on the left of Meagher's, and took their place when they fell back for ammunition, then pushed ahead and carried the crest of the hill overlooking Piper's house. Just beyond is the famous Sunken Road in which is a determined force of the enemy, and Caldwell can go no further; but soon an attempt is made to turn his flank, and Brooke puts in the Third Brigade, to which our regiment belonged.

We are lying behind the hill that overlooks the field of action, every moment expecting to go in. The bullets are whistling over our heads, and our hearts are beating as fast as the lead is flying. "Whose head will come off," we are asking, when we rise and move forward? The worst part of a battle is this waiting to go in. "Fall in!" The word has come, we jump up, get in line and march steadily in battalion front to the brow of the hill. Now we are in it and the minnies are plenty. As we pass the Sixty-ninth New York, or what is left of them, about a hundred men with colors in tatters, they cheer and we return it. Down the side of the hill towards the Sunken Road the Fifty-seventh and the Sixty-sixth charge together and over the ditch they go, stepping over the bodies of the Rebel dead. Yet another charge and we have taken Piper's house, and are in the cornfield beyond.

All along the path of this charge our men have fallen, killed and wounded, but victory is ours. Earlier in the day several attacks have been made upon the Sunken Road, but without success. It afforded great protection for the enemy, and to take it was like taking a fort. In charging forward we captured several prisoners and a stand of colors belonging to the Twelfth Alabama. It was said that the words, "Captured by the Fifty-seventh New York, at Antie-

tam, September 17th, 1862," would be painted on the flag, and it would be deposited with the War Department for safe-keeping.

In this charge our commanding officer falls while leading his regiment, flag in hand. Lieut. Col. Philip J. Parisen died, where a true soldier loves to die. Maj. A. B. Chapman now took command of the regiment, and was subsequently promoted to the vacant position with rank to date, September 17, 1862.

General Richardson, affectionately called "Fighting Dick," while directing a battery on the hill near us, was struck with a piece of shell and mortally wounded. There has always been a halo around his head since Antietam, for the double reason that he, a general, was killed in battle at our side, and also that he was the first general officer thus lost to us.

Our losses in this battle were very severe. Besides Lieutenant Colonel Parisen, Lieut. H. H. Folger, Company I, was killed while in the cornfield. He was struck by a grape shot, and died instantly. Lieut. H. H. Higbee of Company H was killed while withdrawing to the hill. Capts. J. W. Britt, N. G. Troop, Lieuts. G. W. Jones and J. H. Bell were among the wounded; 3 officers and 16 men were killed during the battle, and 9 men died of wounds thereafter; 6 officers and 64 men were wounded; 3 men were missing. The total loss was 101. This loss, nearly one-third, is the largest that came to the regiment from any previous or subsequent battle during the war. Yet we may not say that the loss proportionate to our numbers was greater, since the strength of the regiment decreased constantly, and later losses may represent a larger proportionate loss. J. E. Snyder, of Company C, took the prize at Antietam for the number of wounds received, he coming off the field with no less than three.

The experience of a member of Company D is so realistic, and has so many correspondences in the experiences of others that we reproduce it here. It was in the heat of the battle that a shell burst almost over his head, and he was struck with a fragment of it in the right side of the neck and shoulder. It was not painful, he says, but produced rather a pleasant sensation as though he was flying through the air. This was due to the benumbing feeling that comes with such a wound. He could not tell what had happened to him, but after a while felt as though there was a hole through his forehead. Then came a feeling that he was about killed and must die. Several sinking spells followed; he thought of his mother, and prayed to the Lord to have mercy on him; then again he faints, and again revives and feels for the hole in his head. He looks around and asks a comrade where he is hit. "Half of the neck and part of the head is torn away" is the response. He begs to be taken off the field so as not to be captured by the enemy, and is carried to the little schoolhouse in the apple orchard and thence to a barn, where he lay two nights and three days on a wad of hay with the blue sky for his covering. The ladies of the Christian Commission did all they could for the living and the dying, singing to many of the latter as their souls took flight to the other world. It is one of the strange things of the war that this comrade, seemingly so fatally wounded, is yet living, though crippled.

J. H. Brandt, also, gives an instance of common occurrence on the battle-field. "I was shot through the right shoulder but kept my place until my file-leader, Corp. Joel E. Reeland, pitched forward on his face, saying, 'My God! I am killed.'" Many of the boys were not spared long enough to say even that much.

A letter dated Bolivar Heights, September 25, 1862, and written by W. H. Hardy, of Company A, contains the following items of interest: "Company A is color company. Our former captain, A. B. Chapman, has been promoted to major. The colors were borne by Sergeant Frazer of Company C, Corporals Parks and Mesler. We had not been under fire two minutes before two of the color bearers — Frazer and Parks — fell. Henry C. Housel, although not one of the color guard, threw down his musket, seized the flag and plunged into the thickest of the fight, calling the boys to 'Come on,' under a terrific fire which was thinning our ranks at an awful rate. Housel carried the colors for nearly an hour, when his turn came; a minnie ball struck him in the throat; when falling he said, 'Boys protect these colors.' Our regiment suffered a heavy loss in the death of Colonel Parisen of Amboy. He was loved and trusted by every man under him. When charging into the cornfield he led us, mounted upon Dick, his old faithful horse, and waving his sword. We drove the enemy through the cornfield, over the hill and out of sight. It was here he received his death wound. I saw him after the fight, and he looked as natural as though sleeping. He died the soldier's death. 'Old Dick,' as General Richardson is called, was wounded severely in the shoulder by a piece of shell, and it is feared he may not survive. He is a brave old man, and is thought everything of by his troops. General Hancock, so famous for his charge at Williamsburg and Malvern Hill, is now in command of our division."

Leaving Warrenton, Va., on the 15th, the Second Corps still in advance and General Sumner now leading, the line of march was direct to Fredericksburg, opposite which we halted November 17th. There was found here a cavalry outpost, and this was driven across the river.

On the night of December 9, 1862, the army before Fredericksburg slept peacefully under their canvas roofs as they had done many nights before; and though there was some activity, yet no intimation had been given of the very near approach of the terrible struggle that was so soon to begin.

We were hardly asleep on the night of the 10th before orders came to fall in. We marched to the Lacy House, then down to the shore of the river where the engineers were laying pontoon bridges. Here we wandered around or sat in groups discussing the coming battle or lay down on the ground to sleep. Just before the light of day men could be seen running across the streets of Fredericksburg. This seemed to be a regiment getting into position for attack. Soon after, out from the opposite bank, flashed a long line of light followed by the report of musketry. Nearly every man on the bridge had fallen and many of those on the shore. Immediately the fire was returned by the Fifty-seventh, and soon the artillery on the heights above began to beat down the walls and buildings in which the enemy were concealed.

At daylight a mist yet rested over the river and hindered effective shooting, though the fire of the enemy was silenced, except as sharpshooters plied their trade from hiding places. From 5 to 8 o'clock these worked their wills with little danger to themselves, but with fearful havoc to us. We were entirely unsheltered, and at each report wondered whose turn had come, but did not have long to wait before knowing. Lieutenant Colonel Chapman stood by his horse, and an orderly said to him, "Colonel, please don't expose yourself unnecessarily." Just then a bullet struck the orderly on the right side, cutting his suspenders and frizzling his flesh. He turned and said, "That was a providential escape." "Yes," said the Colonel, and the next moment he was struck, fatally, it was thought from the location of the wound; but in his breast pocket were a package of letters and a blank book, and through these the ball passed before reaching the body, thus breaking its force sufficiently to save his life. Captain Bell was struck in the head with a piece of shell; Captain Mott was wounded severely in the right arm; Lieutenant Brewster had his right arm fractured; Lieutenant White was badly wounded; 2 men were killed and 23 others were wounded. These several losses were entirely independent of the battle of Fredericksburg, which occurred on the 13th, and at which the regiment again lost heavily in officers and men. Our position on the bank of the river was entirely unprotected, and as we could not get near the enemy or they near us it seemed a useless sacrifice of life thus to expose men. We could have done some execution, perhaps, if stationed higher up, whence we could look down behind the stone walls that hid the sharpshooters. As it was, a man did not have half a chance for his life.

At 8 o'clock, being relieved by the Seventh Michigan, the regiment marched back to camp; then, about 2 p. m., we joined the brigade near the Phillips House and remained there over night.

The 11th was a day of bombardment such as even soldiers rarely see. One hundred and forty-seven pieces of artillery, posted along Stafford Heights, belched forth fire and thunder and shot, while every discharge or bursting shell had its quadruple echo among the dwellings of the city. It was great amusement for us to watch a solid shot tear through a building, beat down a wall, topple over a chimney, or root out a nest of sharpshooters. In the afternoon troops were sent over in boats to clear the city so that the engineers might finish the bridges which were about two-thirds across. Why this was not done in the first place does not appear; but had it been, the Fifty-seventh would no doubt have formed part of the crossing party.

By night the city of Fredericksburg was in our possession, and four pontoon bridges spanned the Rappahannock. The troops on the morning of the 12th began to cross, Franklin on the lower bridges and Sumner opposite the city. It was about noon that the Third Brigade passed over and took position on the west bank of the river near Water Street. Here we lay all day watching the crossing of the rest of the army, and dodging pieces of bursting shells. That night gave the last natural sleep of life to many and many a brave soldier. On Saturday, the 13th day of December, 1862, the fateful battle of Fredericksburg was fought and lost.

At noon the attack on Marye's Heights was begun by the division of General French, the old commander of the Third Brigade. Hancock's Divi-

sion followed French's, the Third Brigade taking the lead. We filed by the right flank along Water Street, then by the left flank out one of the streets leading west to the open ground beyond the buildings. As we turned west the fun began. The Rebel artillery had exact range of every cross street, and as our troops appeared they opened fire, raking the line from head to rear. A shell would strike in a body of men and fill the air with pieces of flesh, clothing and accoutrements. One shell struck a man in the back, cut him in two and sent his entrails flying in all directions. When we came within rifle range the boys involuntarily pulled their hats down over their eyes and leaned forward as if breasting a storm. This hail came not from one line of rifle pits, but from one above another, and from fifty pieces of artillery. Fifteen hundred yards of open plain had to be crossed, with interfering ditches, broken bridges and rail fences. At one of these fences the Fifty-seventh halted for a moment and hesitated, as though asking whether it were possible to go farther. It was a momentary hesitation only, and when some one cried "Forward," the boys climbed over the fence and advanced to the knoll within thirty yards of the stone wall. This was the farthest point reached during the day. What was left of the regiment held this line and kept up the fire for more than three hours. When their ammunition gave out the boys used cartridges from the boxes of dead and wounded comrades. On this knoll occurred many instances of heroism, making an utter disregard of danger under the very nose of long lines of Rebel infantry. At times there were hardly enough bluecoats to form a respectable picket; yet the line was held and became an objective point for the new battalions constantly coming into the fight. The remark of Captain Alcoke that only one man got nearer the stone wall than he, and that man was dead, shows how bravely the regiment faced the danger, how persistently it pressed forward, and how manfully it did its duty.

Three hours after the first charge there were yet six men of the Fifty-seventh on the advanced line, and the regimental colors were with them. Corp. George Taylor, Priv. William Hughes, and Sergt. G. Frederick are the only three whose names are now remembered. The problem was to get the colors off the field, and thus avoid the disgrace of their loss. It was planned that the men go off in twos, the first couple to take the colors, and if they fell, the couple following perhaps would be spared to carry them further, but if not they, then the third couple. Though the fire was yet fierce, it mercifully happened that the time of starting was opportune, and only one of the number, Corporal Taylor, was seriously wounded, and he was carried off by those who followed. The rest were formed in line and marched down Water Street, the saved flag laughing in the breeze. We do not chide these soldiers for the feeling of pride that swelled their hearts, or for the flush that crimsoned their cheeks, as cheer after cheer greeted them along the way; and the remark, "Is that all that's left of you," told too nearly the truth of the bloody sacrifice of the faithful Fifty-seventh on that 11th and 13th of December. The climax of cheers, however, was reached when the remains of the regiment, scarce forty men, who had gathered on the shore of the river and were bemoaning the loss of the colors beheld the dear old flag floating aloft, yet in the hands of its defenders. It is not strange that cheers and congratulations and tears were

mingled with earnest thanksgiving at so providential a deliverance from a calamity that no true soldier ever forgets.

Night was a welcome visitor to the broken hosts that lay along the Rappahannock on this evening of the 13th of December. The wounded who were able crawled off the field, and many who were not able were carried off on stretchers. We lay on the shore during the early evening, watching the Confederate shells with burning fuse sail through the air above like lighted balloons, until we saw the flash and heard the report that marked their explosion. Sometimes bursting directly over us, the pieces would thug into the ground uncomfortably near, or splash into the river, or bury themselves in human flesh.

All of the 14th and 15th we lay on our arms expecting a new attack, and when on the latter night, about 10 o'clock, we were ordered to the front, supposed it was for a night surprise, but found it was to cover the return of the army across the river. Here we stumbled in the darkness over muskets and haversacks, striking now and again a tin cup, whose hollow noise would bring a chance shot from the enemy. Finally we lay down among the dead, and remained until about 2 o'clock, when ordered again to the rear. Then came the shocking experience of trying to wake up the man close to whom we had been snuggling, only to find that he was a dead man. Silently we stole away to the city and river, crossed the bridge and soon after daylight, on the 16th, entered again the camp we had left on the night of the 10th.

After a night of solid rest came the usual muster, and accounting for absentees. In addition to those mentioned as wounded on the 11th, Lieut. Paul M. Pou was killed; Major Throop, who led the regiment into action, was mortally wounded, and died January 12th following. Captain Alcoke lost his left arm. Our total loss on both the 11th and 13th, as corrected by latest returns, was 1 officer and 7 men killed, 8 officers and 70 men wounded, and 1 man missing, making a total of 87. Of the wounded, 1 officer and 9 men afterwards died of their wounds.

The last regimental changes recorded were those before the destructive Battle of Fredericksburg. We are now on the eve of another battle, that of Chancellorsville. A. B. Chapman has been commissioned colonel, to rank from April 24, 1863. Maj. J. W. Britt took rank as lieutenant colonel from the same date, and Capt. J. H. Bell succeeded to the majorship on the death of Throop, January 12th. Many of the wounded of Fredericksburg are sufficiently recovered to be again in their places, and are ready for another battle and other wounds. It seems strange, but it is true, that some men could not get near a battle without getting shot, while others would be in the thickest of every fight and not be scratched. The boys used often to say, on the eve of an engagement, "I'm going to get a comfortable wound through the calf of my leg, just enough to give me a vacation for a month or two." Poor fellows! many of them got a long vacation from the warfare of life, while others, after intensest sufferings, lived to be lifelong cripples. It was a common expression also, "The bullet that is to hit me is not made yet," and it was

not uncommon for persons to have premonitions of death, as in the case of Colonel Chapman.

The Chancellorsville campaign began with the reception of orders in April, 1863, to march the next day at noon. There were issued 8 days' rations and 160 rounds of cartridges. Each man was to carry one shirt, one pair of drawers, one pair of pants and one pair of socks. All other clothing, except these and what he had on, was to be packed and delivered to the quartermaster; no officer's baggage was allowed.

The evening and night of May 1st were not restful, as there was heavy artillery firing in our vicinity, and much activity among the skirmishers. Waking on the 2d, the Fifty-seventh found itself on the left-centre of our line and near its apex. It was part of the time in the woods and part in the open space. The fighting began as soon as, or even before, the day dawned, and as the position occupied by us was at a point where the line formed a sharp convex, the battle raged on three sides with intensest fury. Stonewall Jackson had moved 25,000 men across our front, had attacked our extreme right flank and broken it all to pieces.

The Fifty-seventh formed a part of the famous picket line, under Col. Nelson A. Miles, whose gallant resistance to an attack of the enemy in force was a notable and redeeming feature of that disastrous battle. The part taken by the Fifty-seventh made it conspicuous in the entire battle. No less than ten times is it mentioned in the reports of the general officers. There was a continuous falling back from the time we were ordered to retire from the first position, a mile beyond Chancellorsville, on the first day. General Caldwell, in his report, says "The Fifty-second and the Fifty-seventh New York, of General Zook's Brigade, behaved admirably."

All the fighting of the third day was for the Chancellorsville position, and by night Hooker had lost it. General Lee ordered forward his entire line, and the space before the Chancellor House was a very pandemonium of hissing shells. The Rebel infantry piled out from the woods over our intrenched position, in charge after charge, but were repulsed until, ammunition gone, and no supports arriving,— though more than 20,000 men had not had a decent chance to get at the enemy,— a part of the line gave way, followed by another, then another, and finally the roads converging at Chancellorsville were given up, and the whole army fell back to a new position. In counting up the losses it was found that 2 men had been killed, 2 officers and 26 men had been wounded and 1 man was missing, making a total loss of 31. Lieutenant Paden, aide at brigade headquarters, and Captain Britt were among the wounded.

The Second Corps, acting as rear guard, started on the Gettysburg campaign the 15th day of June, 1863. During two nights and days there was almost no opportunity for sleep, and there was very little on the third night. The weather being intensely sultry, many fell out from utter exhaustion, and not a few from sunstroke. The march continued by way of Stafford Court-House, Aquia, Dumfries and Wolf Run Shoals. On the 17th the regiment was at Sangster's Station, having traveled more than forty miles.

On the morning of the 29th of June the regiment started on what was perhaps the most remarkable day's march during its service. The day was hot

throughout, and the halts were brief. From early morning through afternoon to evening, and then till midnight, the press was forward. There was complaint and grumbling and growling and worse. The men declared that Hancock would not stop until he got to Harrisburg. Colonel Chapman was very patient, and said it was a soldier's privilege to grumble. Straggling began early, and rapidly increased towards evening; it was fearful by midnight, and when the regiment halted for the night there were twenty-seven men present besides the staff. The day began with route-march, and ended with go-as-you-please. The different regiments became mingled with the stragglers, and the stragglers with other regiments than their own. At the end of the column, when the last regimental staff had passed, there followed an army of the lame, the halt, the sick, and, last of all, the born tired. The ambulances were full of both officers and men. It is said that 1,000 men in the Second Corps were physically disabled for weeks thereafter. Even many who went into the battle of Gettysburg, and did good service under its stimulus, after it was over were sent to the hospitals at Washington and Baltimore for general repairs. The halt was near Uniontown; the route had been by way of Liberty and Johnsville, a distance of nearly thirty-five miles. At Uniontown the corps rested over the 30th. All day long the stragglers were coming up, and one by one joined their regiments. A motley, dirty crowd they were; for, having fallen in their tracks and slept, an early start was made to find their camps, mostly without washing or cleaning.

Distant cannonading greeted our ears as, on the morning of the 1st day of July, we stretched again our stiffened limbs. The advance of the army, composed of the First and Eleventh Corps, under General Reynolds, had passed Gettysburg a mile or more when it encountered the Confederates concentrating on that place. Orders had come for the Second Corps to move rapidly in the direction of the firing. The Third Brigade was detained during the morning to guard the wagon trains, but after dinner was hurried forward and reached Gettysburg before daylight on the 2d day of July. At Taneytown it was reported to us that General Reynolds had been killed; that there had been desperate fighting; that the two corps were broken to pieces and half of them captured.

The Second Corps occupied the left-centre, on Cemetery Ridge, a little to the left of Cemetery Hill. There was a clear field in front, extending down a gradual descent to the bed of a stream called Plum Run, beyond which was the Emmitsburg Road. Seminary Ridge, on which the Rebels had massed their forces, began to rise just beyond the road. Its crest was about a mile from and ran nearly parallel to Cemetery Ridge, along which the Union Army was posted. On our left-front was the Peach Orchard, in its rear the Wheatfield, and to the left-rear of these were woods and the two Round Tops. Far to the right was the town of Gettysburg, and to the right-rear Culp's Hill, the extreme right of our line. General Longstreet occupied the Rebel right-wing; hence our fighting was with Longstreet's Corps. General Lee, thinking the Peach Orchard was the left of our line, expected by turning it to double our flank and get into our rear; so Longstreet massed his men under cover of

the woods, and hurled brigade after brigade upon the Third Corps in the Peach Orchard and Wheatfield.

The fighting thus begun on the left continued with fury. General Sickles had formed the Third Corps into a right angle, the ends resting on the main line and the angle in the Peach Orchard. The fighting was stubborn, but the line gave way, the Rebels poured into the Peach Orchard, thence through the opening and the woods into the Wheatfield, and up to Plum Run. It was at this junction that Hancock sent the First Division of the Second Corps into the Wheatfield to drive back the victorious enemy.

When about 4 o'clock, p. m., the order came to move, the Fifty-seventh fell in, filed left, went into the woods, and was soon under fire. As we pushed forward, the three regiments of the brigade making the first line, and the Fifty-seventh the second, man after man fell in his tracks, some instantly killed, others wounded. We soon returned the fire, still pushing forward over rocks, through underbrush and dense woods to the opening opposite the Peach Orchard. In this advance, as General Zook was jumping his horse over a stone wall, he received the bullet that put an end to his service and his life. When the Rebels came in on our right Colonel Chapman gave the order, "About face!" We fell back to the stone wall, then turned and gave the enemy such a volley of lead as, for a time, disordered his advance. One or two of the boys lingered at the edge of the woods as the Rebels in battalion front came from the opposite woods into the opening. They were marching steadily, with colors flying as though on dress parade, and guns at right-shoulder-shift. They looked harmless, but the lingering boys did not care to make a closer acquaintance and hurried on to their regiment. It seemed miraculous that any one came out of that wood alive, so terrible was the fire when we entered it. The fighting in this locality continued through the afternoon, each side charging and falling back alternately, until night put an end to the carnage.

Thus ended the second day at Gettysburg, and that night, what was left of the Fifty-seventh lay down in its place on the Ridge to sleep, intensely wearied by the long marching and heavy fighting. Yet sleep did not readily kiss the eyelids of these dusty, blood-stained warriors. A gentle breeze came across the battlefield, bearing on its bosom the moans of the suffering wounded, a sound indescribably desolate, which could not be shut out even by covering the head. But weary nature did at last assert its claims, and the serried lines of blue were hushed in slumber.

Before daylight on the 3d day of July all was astir again. Such a breakfast as could be gotten was soon over, accoutrements were put on, boxes refilled with cartridges, and all was ready for the fray. Yet, strange to say, no movement was made by either side; the expected attack on our front did not materialize. On the right, however, Ewell's men were driven out of the intrenchments they had taken the night before. Nine o'clock came, and still all was quiet. What does it mean? General Lee has tried our left and has tried our right, but has gained nothing except repulse. What will he try next? As noon comes something appears to be brewing in the Rebel camp; we will hear from it after dinner.

About 1 o'clock the boom of a rebel cannon gave the signal, and suddenly 140 of its fellows opened their fiery throats and roared. Thus commenced and

continued what was perhaps the greatest artillery duel of the whole war. Both Seminary and Cemetery Ridges seemed on fire with blaze and smoke; the air was full of hissing demons; the thunder benumbed the ears and shattered the nerves. A battery near us was literally hammered to pieces, so accurate and effective was the enemy's aim. After an hour the firing ceased, and for a time the stillness was oppressive. Then we saw what it all meant. Over the hill came a long line of skirmishers, and behind them a line of battle, and behind that line another and then another.

It was a beautiful sight to see these long lines of men with bayonets fixed and glistening. From right to left a wave-like motion ran along the moving columns as they tramped down the sloping hillside into the valley. But let us turn to the sterner aspects of this scene. All our batteries now open on the advancing Confederates; their ranks are ploughed with shot and shell; great breaches are made in their columns, but they close up touching toward the centre. We are getting even with them for the reception they gave us at Fredericksburg.

The path of this charge is strewn with the fallen, the centre of contact is piled with Rebel dead, and now what remains of the 14,000 men who started out, either yields or runs back towards the ridge whence they came. The struggle has been terrible; the victory is complete.

The position of the Fifty-seventh was so far to the left that the charging column did not come up to it, except those who dropped their guns and came in as prisoners of war. Our view of the whole charge and repulse was superb. We felt sure that such an attack could not succeed, though it was not as light a matter as our confidence made it. All manner of fun and laughter and ridiculous speeches went the rounds. "Come on, Johnnie, we long to embrace you," "They must be hungry for lead," "As they drop on our bayonets we will help them to the rear," "See them skedaddle,"—indeed anything that could be thought of to heighten the occasion was contributed.

Our losses in this battle were: 4 men killed, 2 officers and 26 men wounded, and 2 men missing, making a total of 34. Captain Mott and Lieutenant Hall were among the wounded.

General Zook was a good disciplinarian; he hated cowardice and shams; had no patience with a man that neglected duty; was blunt, somewhat severe, yet good hearted. He was a born soldier, quick of intellect, and absolutely without fear. When shot, he turned to his aid, and said, "It's all up with me, Favill." He leaned forward, was taken from his horse and carried to the rear. The following afternoon, July 3d, he died. A few moments before his death, he inquired of Adjutant-General Favill how the battle was going. When informed of Pickett's charge and how the enemy was routed, he said, "Then I am satisfied, and am ready to die."

John Schwartz, writing home to Comrade Commoss the following August, speaks thus of the wound of General Zook: "The General was struck in the abdomen, some say with a piece of shell; but I was with him all the time after he was wounded until he died. I examined the wound after his death, and was fully convinced that it was a musket ball that struck him. He died very easy. When struck he was on his horse in front of the brigade."

The Overland campaign, which within a year was to end in the capture of Richmond, the destruction of Lee's army, and the breaking up of the Southern Confederacy, was begun on the 3d day of May, 1864. On the afternoon of that day, orders were received to break camp and get ready to move. It was about midnight when the regiment took up its line of march eastward on the road to Richardsville, and thence south to Ely's Ford. The night was exceedingly dark, and with great difficulty the trail was kept. After daylight, on the 4th, the Rapidan was crossed, and the march continued towards Chancellorsville, which was reached about 2 p. m. Things looked familiar here, for on this spot, just a year before, General Hooker fought his unsuccessful battle. There were yet many signs in the trees and the graves of that fearful struggle of May 2 and 3, 1863.

The corps was delayed here several hours, waiting for the army wagons to get over the river, a train said to be sixty-five miles long; so the old battlefield was our camping ground on the night of the 4th. A line of battle was formed, guns stacked and blankets laid for sleeping. The entire night was quiet, and at 7 o'clock, on the 5th, the march was resumed, southward towards Todd's Tavern.

On reaching a place along the Brock Road, about three miles southeast from Wilderness Tavern, the First Division, under General Barlow, took position on the extreme left of the Union line, facing south and east. About noon Colonel Chapman was ordered to take charge of the skirmish line in the brigade front. Leaving the regiment, he was engaged in these duties until about 5 o'clock, when the line pushed forward through the dense woods towards the unfinished railroad bed, and here was met by the advance of Hill's Confederate corps, which had hurried from Orange Court House. The clash was sudden, and at once, what is called "one of the fiercest battles of history" was on in earnest.

At the first fire Colonel Chapman was struck, and in a few moments was dead. The Fifty-seventh and the One Hundred and Eleventh New York were detached from the brigade to support this hard-pressed line, and in line of battle charged forward over the ground where the colonel's body lay. One of the officers, discovering him, called out, "Your colonel is killed, avenge your colonel!" whereupon there was a mad rush forward, which compelled the enemy to give way at every point. Three separate charges were thus made, and the advanced position held for more than half an hour. Coming thus suddenly upon the lifeless body of the colonel, who was supposed to be alive, was an inexpressible shock, and awakened a determination to whip the men who killed him. Hence these persistent advances against superior numbers.

The enemy, however, soon came on again by brigades and divisions, and we fell back slowly, firing as we went, getting in clumps of trees and picking off the Rebels as they came in sight. It was in this wood, near the Brock Road, that about all our losses in the entire three days' fight occurred. It was now near 6 o'clock, and the whole army, from Sedgwick on the right and Warren in the centre, to Hancock on the left, were heavily engaged. The men on both sides were fresh from the long rest of the winter, so the charges were impetuous and often irresistible. Lieutenant Frederick was shot while out

in front of the line, bringing back some boys who were hid in a cluster of trees, picking off the enemy, and was by them carried off the field. Theodore Taylor was kneeling behind a tree, looking along the ground for a sure shot, when discovering what he was after, he aimed his gun, but before the trigger could be pulled, a ball struck him in the breast and he was dead. Henry Crofut and four others soon followed him to the unseen land.

About dark we were relieved, and the rest of the brigade, which appears by the report of its commander not to have been engaged as yet, came up and joined us at 10 p. m. After midnight the regiment took position in the intrenchments on the Brock Road. At daybreak, on the 6th, it moved out of the works, marched around considerably, was deployed as skirmishers, captured some of Longstreet's men, and by noon was back in the breastworks, where it remained during the afternon and night. On the 8th, the regiment was detailed by General Hancock as an escort to the wounded, and ordered to Fredericksburg.

Colonel Chapman was present with the regiment, and fought in all its battles until his death. At the laying of the pontoons at Fredericksburg he was severely wounded, but returned in time for Chancellorsville. He is said to have had a premonition of his fate. Before he went into the battle of the 5th of May, in conversation with one of his officers, he said this would be his last battle. Some men always talk thus before a battle, but not he, for if accounts are true he made the same remark to several persons, even to General Hancock himself. When we found him he was on his back, as though he had rolled over from lying on his left side. When shot he took a note-book from his pocket and wrote his father's name and address, with these words: "Dear Father: I am mortally wounded. Do not grieve for me. My dearest love to all.— Alford." These words are engraved on his tombstone in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Our losses at the battle of the Wilderness, as officially given, are 1 officer and 6 men killed, 5 men who died of wounds, 1 officer and 48 men wounded, and 1 man missing, making a total of 58. The fire in our front on the 6th was very heart-rending. The poor fellows who were alive, and yet were too crippled or too near dead to move, lay groaning amid the burning leaves, the last ray of hope for life gone. They had fought bravely and deserved a better chance, for many of them would have lived had not the smoke suffocated and the fire burned them. The clothes of many of the dead were entirely consumed, and their bodies lay blackened and charred among the ashes.

The regiment remained at Fredericksburg until the 28th of May when, with other troops, it formed a provisional brigade under General Cesnola, and started for the main army, which was now at Cold Harbor. This point was reached on the 3d of June, but it was not until the following day that we joined the brigade. At Cold Harbor some skirmishing was done by the regiment.

The Third Brigade, at this time, was commanded by Col. Clinton D. McDougall, and was composed of six New York regiments in the order named: Thirty-ninth, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and twenty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-sixth. General Barlow commanded the division, General Miles the First Brigade, Colonel

Kelly the Second, and Colonel Beaver the Fourth. General Gibbon led the Second Division, and General Birney the Third. The movement towards Petersburg commenced on the night of June 12th.

On June 16th, at 4 p. m., the Third Brigade advanced on the enemy's works at a point near the Hare House. It was hoped that Lee's men had not yet arrived; but, to our sorrow, they were found to be on hand. After piling knapsacks the line of battle was formed, bayonets were fixed, guns put at right-shoulder-shift, the command "Forward" was given, and out we moved into a hail of shell, canister and lead sufficient to satisfy the hungriest warrior.

The boys greatly dreaded this charge, as it seemed a hopeless one. After forming line they waited quite a while before advancing, and this led to a calculation of chances for life and to a consequent loss of nerve. Many good-byes were said and loving messages left for home friends. The plain over which the attacking party must pass was swept by a direct and cross fire from the earthworks that crowned the ridge beyond. Over this plain the brigade charged in close column to a fence, behind which were the enemy's advanced rifle-pits. Here the men became somewhat huddled and hesitated, when the color bearer, Charlie Van Hise, carried the flag unfurled over the fence and into the orchard, followed by the regiment, the Rebels giving way and falling back to their main line.

The position thus gained by the First Division, including three redoubts and their connected works, was held and fortified, our pickets occupying the orchard beyond. General Barlow led this attack in person, with hat in hand. The losses of the Fifty-seventh were severe. Captain Alcoke was shot through the lungs; Lieutenants Britton and Brower were severely wounded; Captain Middleton, Lieutenant Moore and Adjutant Case were slightly wounded; 3 men were killed and 36 wounded.

On the 17th, before daybreak, the brigade again charged on the enemy's works and drove him out, capturing a battery and taking some prisoners. One Rebel officer who was captured said: "If you had let me know you were coming so early in the morning, I would have tried to give you a warmer reception." We were soon relieved, and fell back to the rifle-pits, thrown up during the night, which now became our second line. In this morning's charge Captain Wright was shot in the foot, which was afterwards amputated in the hope of saving his life, but he died July 2d following. Captains Favill and Jones were also wounded, but not seriously.

The same afternoon, June 17th, the Ninth Corps, under General Burnside, made an attack that was partially successful, in which he was supported by our division. Major Kirk, while watching this charge, was mortally wounded, and died two days later at City Point.

The Second Corps, in August, took up its old position near the Deserted House, and remained in reserve for two weeks without disturbance. It was about August 1st that another squad of recruits, to the number of 150, was added to the regiment. The 12th of August found us on the road a second time to Deep Bottom, via City Point and transports. We took position on the New Market Road, did considerable skirmishing and picket duty, and returned to Petersburg on the 20th, via Point of Rocks. Captain Bronson

lost his right arm August 14th, while serving on the staff of the Third Brigade. This return march was especially trying on account of an all night rain, and the consequent horrid condition of the roads; yet, despite its exhausted condition, the corps, in a few hours after reaching its old camp, was started out again, this time towards the west.

On the 22d of August, General Hancock was sent with his corps twelve miles south to Reams' Station. Here the First Division occupied the line of battle all of the 23d, while the other divisions were tearing up the track, but on the 24th, took its turn destroying the road, while others held the line of battle. We worked southward all day from Reams' Station to Rowanty Creek, and returned to the station at night. The work of destruction was begun again early on the 25th, but was interrupted by an assault of the enemy. Skirmishing began about 9 in the morning, and at 2 in the afternoon the first attack in force was made by four brigades of A. P. Hill. The Third Brigade occupied the rifle-pits near the apex of the line, and the fighting was heaviest on its front. Charge after charge was made with determination by the Rebels, but each was repulsed. Finally they charged two columns deep, and some new men on the left broke, and the enemy got in on our flank; yet our boys held on, using the bayonet, until, left alone and outnumbered, many of them were taken prisoners.

Several hand-to-hand encounters occurred in this struggle. One of our boys, called "Frenchie,"— Pettit by name — got a Rebel by the collar and was dragging him over the breastworks, when he received a bayonet thrust in the head. Charles Eichorn had a pitched battle with a "Johnnie," knocked him down, and was in turn knocked down, but finally got away alive. The most heroic conduct was that of a Dane in Company I, who, when the Confederate colors were planted on our works, sprang for and grabbed them. He was instantly shot by a Rebel officer, but, as he fell, held the colors in his grip, was drawn over the works, and did not release his hold until they had pounded his arms and hands and fairly wrung the flag from his dying clutch. Our regimental colors had a narrow escape, and were saved only by the valor of the color bearer, Charlie Van Hise, who, tearing them from the staff, wrapped them around his body and thus succeeded in getting them off the field.

In the battle of Reams' Station the Fifty-seventh lost 3 in killed, 1 who died of wounds, 6 wounded and 23 missing, making a total loss of 33. More men of our regiment were taken prisoners in this afternoon's engagement than in any other one battle during the entire war. The Fifty-seventh on the 16th and 17th of June, lost 10 out of its 12 officers, and the men left were in number not enough to make a respectable platoon.

This last pitched battle of the Fifty-seventh was marked, we are happy to say, by much general valor and individual heroism, the boys fighting desperately at close quarters, and carrying its imperiled colors triumphantly from the field. When night came on the corps returned to its old place, near the Williams House, and for a time had rest.

Its term of service having expired, the regiment was mustered out by companies at different dates in July, August, September and October of 1864.

The men with unexpired terms of enlistment were placed in Companies E and G, which were transferred, on December 6, 1864, to the Sixty-first New York.

The Fifty-seventh had in succession three colonels, Samuel K. Zook, Alford B. Chapman and James W. Britt. In addition to Colonel Zook, who was killed after he had been promoted to a brigadier, the regiment lost four field officers killed in battle, viz.: Col. Alford B. Chapman, killed at the Wilderness; Lieut. Col. Philip J. Parisen, killed at Antietam; Maj. N. G. Throop, mortally wounded at Fredericksburg; and Maj. William A. Kirk, killed at Petersburg.

The total losses by death were 8 officers and 95 enlisted men, killed or mortally wounded; and 1 officer and 74 men who died of disease. Its total casualties in action were 103 killed or mortally wounded, 327 wounded, and 75 missing or captured; total, 505.

The Fifty-seventh served with distinction in many battles, and was either actively engaged or under fire at the following engagements: Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Assault on Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' Station, and Siege of Petersburg.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

58TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

North of the town, near the Carlisle Road. Field on which the Eleventh Corps fought.

(INSCRIPTIONS.)

(Front.)

58TH NEW YORK

INFANTRY

2ND BRIGADE

3RD DIVISION

11TH CORPS

(Reverse.)

TWO COMPANIES OF THE

REGIMENT HELD THIS POSITION

JULY 1, 1863.

UNTIL ORDERED TO CEMETERY HILL.

WERE THERE JOINED BY THE OTHER

COMPANIES AND ENGAGED ON

THE 2D AND 3D. AFTER THE

REPULSE OF PICKETT'S CHARGE

SKIRMISHED INTO GETTYSBURG.

CASUALTIES;

KILLED 2, WOUNDED 15, MISSING 3;

TOTAL, 20.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT.

58TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

July 2, 1888.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment was composed almost entirely of men of foreign birth. Various nationalities were represented in its organization, composed of Poles, Germans, Danes, Italians, Russians, and Frenchmen, most of whom were recruited in New York city. It was organized by consolidating some regiments which had failed to complete their organization.

In August, 1861, Colonel Wladimir Krzyzanowski, a Polish officer who had seen service in the Polish war, was authorized by the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, at Washington, to recruit a regiment, and he succeeded in enlisting about 400 men, whom he called the United States Rifles. Colonel Frederick Gellman, under the same authority, recruited a partially formed regiment named the Morgan Rifles, in honor of the Governor of the State.

The Morgan Rifles was formed largely by consolidating with it three other bodies of recruits, known respectively as the Polish Legion, the Gallatin Rifles and the Humboldt Yaegers. The Fifty-eighth New York Infantry was formed October 19, 1861, by the consolidation of the United States Rifles and Morgan Rifles, the former furnishing four companies and the latter six to complete the minimum regimental number of companies and men. Krzyzanowski was commissioned colonel, and Gellman lieutenant colonel. The men who composed the regiment had been mustered into the United States service at New York city on various dates between August 27 and November 5, 1861. The regiment left the State November 7, 1861, and proceeded to Washington where it was assigned to Bohlen's Brigade of Blenker's Division, a division containing three brigades, whose regiments were composed almost wholly of men of foreign birth.

Leaving Washington on the 13th it crossed the Potomac, and entering Virginia marched to Hunter's Chapel, where it joined the division. It remained encamped here during the ensuing winter, excepting one month in December and January, when it was placed on picket duty at Annandale Church.

On March 18, 1862, the Army of the Potomac broke camp, and with it Blenker's Division. The regiment entered on a series of fatiguing marches in bitterly inclement weather which lasted thirty-eight days, during which the men suffered severely for lack of tents and rations. Leaving Hunter's Chapel the division marched to Burke's Station, Fairfax Court House, Manassas Junction, Warrenton, Salem, Paris, Millwood and Winchester, arriving at the latter place on April 20, 1862. After resting for two weeks at Winchester, the division started, on May 2d, under command of General Rosecrans, and after crossing the mountains marched into West Virginia by way of Romney, and joined General Fremont's army. On May 24, 1862, Fremont started for the Shenandoah Valley in pursuit of General Jackson's Confederate forces.

The first experience of the Fifty-eighth under fire occurred at the Battle of Cross Keys, Va., an engagement in which General Fremont's army encountered a Confederate corps under command of "Stonewall" Jackson. In this battle the regiment, under Colonel Krzyanowski, made a bayonet charge in which the enemy's line was driven back about one hundred yards, their gallantry on this their first battlefield eliciting words of praise from General Bohlen in his official report. The report of Captain Schirmer, of the light artillery, speaks also of the "great gallantry" with which the regiment supported his guns during one period of the battle. The loss of the Fifty-eighth at Cross Keys was, 7 killed, 18 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 29. The Union forces after pursuing Jackson to Port Republic went down the Shenandoah Valley to Middletown, where Gen. Franz Sigel relieved Fremont of the command. A reorganization of the corps followed, upon which the Fifty-eighth was assigned to the Second Brigade of Schurz's (First) Division, and Colonel Krzyzanowski was placed in command of the brigade.

Sigel's forces, which had been designated the First Corps, Army of Virginia, left Middletown on July 8th, and marched via Front Royal and Luray to Sperryville, where they encamped until the 8th of August, 1862, when they marched to the assistance of Banks's Corps, which had encountered the ubiquitous Jackson in the bloody battle of Cedar Mountain.

Sigel's Corps formed a part of General Pope's army, and with it the Fifty-eighth participated in the actions of Freeman's Ford, August 22d; Sulphur Springs, August 23d; and Waterloo Bridge, August 24th. Under command of Maj. William Henkel the regiment was actively engaged in the Second Battle of Manassas, August 29-30th, in which it sustained a loss of 14 killed, 32 wounded (including those mortally so), and 11 missing; total, 57. Major Henkel was severely wounded, but remained on the field for three hours after he was hit. The command of the regiment devolved then on Capt. Frederick Braun.

After the Manassas campaign the Army of the Potomac marched through Maryland on its way to Antietam, leaving the Third Corps and Sigel's Corps — now the Eleventh — in the defences of Washington. The Eleventh Corps — Sigel's — remained encamped near Fairfax and Centreville, Va., until the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, when it marched to Falmouth and back to Stafford Court House, where it went into winter quarters. In the meantime Colonel Gellman and Major Henkel resigned their commissions and left the regiment.

The Fifty-eighth, under command of Captain Braun, broke camp at Stafford Court House, April 29, 1863, and marched to Chancellorsville, where it was engaged in that disastrous battle. On the evening of May 2d, when Jackson made his famous attack on the Eleventh Corps, he found that corps in no position to repel a flank attack, although repeated warnings of the impending danger had been transmitted from the Union pickets to Eleventh Corps headquarters. When the Confederates struck the right of the Eleventh Corps, about 5:15 p. m., they encountered enough resistance from Devens' Division to check their swift advance long enough for Schurz's Division to change front and meet them. Schurz's regiments held the ground for a half hour or more, and then finding that the enemy overlapped their line on either flank fell back,

stopping from time to time to deliver their fire. The Fifty-eighth New York shared in this fighting, during which the gallant Captain Braun, who was in command, was shot and fell from his horse mortally wounded. Capt. Emil Koenig then assumed command. In this fighting, on the evening of May 2d, the regiment lost 31 in killed, wounded, and missing, out of 238 officers and men engaged. The regiment was not engaged during the succeeding days of the battle, after which it recrossed the Rappahannock with the army, and, marching in a rain storm, accompanied the Eleventh Corps back to its abandoned camps at Stafford, which were speedily reoccupied by the wet, tired and defeated troops.

Defeated, but not discouraged, a month later the men left their camps and started northward on the Gettysburg march as bravely and cheerily as if it were their first campaign. Leaving Stafford on June 12th, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Otto, marched that day to Hartwood Church; thence to Centreville, after a long, hard day's march; thence to Goose Creek, where it encamped a week; the Potomac was crossed at Edwards Ferry on the 25th, the column arriving at Jefferson, Md., late that night; next day, to Middletown, where a two days' rest was had; and thence to Emmitsburg, Md., where the Eleventh Corps, under command of General Howard, was resting on the morning of July 1, 1863, the day on which the battle opened at Gettysburg. At this time the Fifty-eighth numbered 11 officers and 211 enlisted men, "present for duty equipped," as shown by the returns of the muster made the previous day.

During the night of June 30th — the night before the First Day's Battle — Capt. Emil Koenig was ordered to take 100 men of the regiment, and make a reconnoissance in the direction of Creagerstown, where, as it was said, some of the enemy's cavalry had been seen. After marching about five miles, and not seeing any signs of the enemy, Captain Koenig halted his command and gave his men an opportunity for rest and sleep. But he soon received a despatch ordering him to return with his detachment immediately, as the corps had already started on a march to Gettysburg.

It was 9 a. m. on July 1st, when Koenig and his men, returning to Emmitsburg, arrived at the abandoned camping ground of the regiment. Here he was joined by a squad of men belonging to the Fifty-eighth who had been on picket during the night. With this picket detail and the 100 men already mentioned, Captain Koenig had more than half of the regiment with him. He started promptly to overtake the corps, pushing on with all possible speed, but was unable to do so, as he was ordered to march with the wagon train. A passing shower of rain drenched the men and damaged the roads; but although the water came down in torrents the shower did not extend to Gettysburg. About four miles from the town heavy cannonading was heard, and the men, leaving the train, pressed forward at a fast pace, arriving at Gettysburg about 3:30 p. m. After some delay in finding the corps, the detachment rejoined the regiment and brigade on Cemetery Hill. In the meantime the remainder of the regiment, composed of two companies, were engaged in the battle of the First Day on the north side of the town, and had fallen back through the streets to Cemetery Hill, with the rest of the

army. In the evening Lieutenant Colonel Otto was detailed by General Schurz, the division commander, to act as his chief of staff, leaving the regiment under the command of Captain Koenig.

During the battle of the Second Day, the Fifty-eighth lay in support of the artillery on Cemetery Hill, which in the afternoon was heavily engaged with the Confederate batteries on Benner's Hill. A perfect storm of cannon projectiles was hurled against the position of the Eleventh Corps, the exploding fragments dealing death and wounds throughout the ranks of every regiment. Adjt. Louis Dietrich was struck by one of these missiles and killed, while several others in the regiment were killed or wounded during this artillery fire. Among the mortally wounded were Capts. Edward Antonieski and Gustave Stoldt.

At dusk Hays's Louisiana Brigade and Hoke's North Carolina Brigade assaulted the Union position on East Cemetery Hill, and attaining a temporary success charged up the slope and through the line of cannon in Wiedrich's Battery, driving the gunners from their pieces. Led by General Schurz in person the Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Nineteenth New York hastened to the rescue of the artillery, but the assailants were repulsed without their assistance. As another attack was momentarily expected, the Fifty-eighth was ordered to remain, one of its companies, under Lieutenant Schwartz, being sent out as skirmishers to ascertain the direction in which the enemy had retired.

On the morning of the 3d the regiment moved to the right of the road leading into Gettysburg (Baltimore Pike), and took a position behind a stone fence on the left of Wiedrich's Battery. Lieutenant Schwartz with one company was sent forward to take possession of the houses on the outskirts of the town. He did so, and during the day the Confederate sharpshooters kept up a continuous fire on these houses, during which Miss Jennie Wade, who remained in her house, was killed while busily engaged in baking bread for the Union soldiers close by.

The enemy having evacuated the town during the night of July 3d, Schwartz sent out ten of his men as a patrol to gain information. The citizens by quiet signs indicated the houses in which some of the enemy might be found, and on entering them several Confederate sharpshooters were found asleep, and captured together with some men who were awake. The Confederate officers in withdrawing their troops had neglected to notify these sharpshooters. Shortly after, Lieutenant Lauber with twenty men was sent into the town, and these two squads returned with about 200 prisoners.

The regiment joined in the pursuit of General Lee's defeated army, and recrossing the Potomac on the 19th returned to Virginia and the scenes of its former campaigns.

In September, 1863, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were ordered to Tennessee to the assistance of General Rosecrans' army, which was shut up in Chattanooga. The long journey was made by rail, the troops taking the cars in Virginia, and passing through Washington, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. Colonel Krzyzanowski still retained command of the brigade, while the regiment was commanded by Capt.

Michael Esembaux. While encamped near Chattanooga, about 200 of the original members re-enlisted for the war, and receiving the customary veteran's furlough of sixty days, returned in a body to New York City, January 26, 1864, where they received a grand reception and ovation from the mayor, city officials, and the German citizens.

Prior to this furlough the regiment, under command of Captain Esembaux, was present at the midnight battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn., on October 28, 1863, and at the storming of Missionary Ridge, November 23, 1863, although suffering but slight loss.

During the years 1864 and 1865, the regiment was stationed at Bridgeport, Tenn., and along the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, on garrison duty and in guarding the railroad communications of the army. The Eleventh Corps, having been merged in the newly-formed Twentieth Corps, in April, 1864, Colonel Krzyzanowski was left without a brigade, and returned to the command of his regiment. In September, 1865, the war having ended, the Fifty-eighth New York proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., where it was paid off and discharged, October 1, 1865.

J. B. LYON PRINT. F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

59TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

On Cemetery Ridge. The Codori House, on the Emmitsburg Pike, in the distance.

(INSCRIPTIONS.)

(Front.)

59TH

NEW YORK

INFANTRY,

3D BRIG. 2D DIV.

2D CORPS.

(Reverse.)

FOUR COMPANIES

OF THIS REGIMENT

HELD THIS POSITION

JULY 2 AND 3, 1863,

WHERE MAX. A. THOMAN,

LIEUT. COLONEL IN COMMAND,

FELL MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CASUALTIES;

KILLED 6, WOUNDED 28.

(Left Side.)

MUSTERED IN
JULY 4, 1861.
PARTICIPATED IN
23 ENGAGEMENTS.
MUSTERED OUT JUNE 30, 1865.
28

(Right Side.)

COMMANDERS:
W. L. TIDBALL,
M. A. THOMAN,
H. P. RUGG,
W. A. OLMSTED.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT.

59TH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

July 3, 1889.

ADDRESS BY SERGT. RUFUS BELL, PRESIDENT 59TH N. Y. V. VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS:

Twenty-six years ago, to-day, we stood on this field in a very different attitude from that which we now assume, and with a widely different purpose in view from that which brings us here on this occasion. We were then here to assist in the defeat and overthrow of those who were engaged in an attempt to dismember and destroy our country. We are here to-day to honor the memory of our comrades, thirty-four of whom fell on this spot. This mass of granite will tell their story to future generations.

I now take pleasure in introducing the orator of the day, Col. William Linn Tidball, by whom our regiment was organized, and by whom it was first commanded.

ORATION BY COL. WILLIAM LINN TIDBALL.

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is with mingled emotions of pleasure and pain that we meet together on this occasion after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century. There is great gladness in our hearts as we clasp the hands of old comrades with whom we shared the privations and perils of war. But there is also deep sorrow as we glance along the line of wrinkled visages, and note the many vacant places once occupied by our chivalrous companions. But the sting of our grief is lessened by the reflection that they died in the discharge of their duty, and for the glory of their country.

In most respects the story of our regiment does not differ from that of other volunteer organizations. There was first the fever of patriotism, and the desire to do something useful for our country. There was next the uncertainty of our duties, and distracting doubts as to their proper performance. And then there was the mistaken notion, which especially prevailed among those of patriotic impulses, that the first to reach the front and face the enemy would be entitled to the highest consideration.

This mistaken notion with which every volunteer organization was more or less affected at the outset of its career, manifested itself almost offensively on more than one occasion in the history of our regiment. The spirit of unrest was prevalent in our organization even before its satisfactory completion. And when at length the order came to march, there was cheerfulness in every countenance, alacrity in every motion, and joy unspeakable in every heart.

For a time the novelty of camp-life and the attractions of the Federal City were quite enough to satisfy an ordinary curiosity. The construction of Fort

Baker and other portions of the vast line of fortifications surrounding the city supplied us with ample and satisfactory employment. And later on the occupancy of the Northern Defences, from Fort De Russy to Chain Bridge, with daily drill in the tactics of heavy artillery, afforded us a new sensation, and diverted our minds into a new channel of usefulness.

In this wise we spent the first months of our service, with as much content and usefulness as was consistent with our situation. But the beauties of the Capital and the attractions of the surrounding country, though unique and unexcelled, in time became familiar and palled upon the appetite. The construction of field-works, the occupancy of forts and batteries, and the drill and tactics of heavy artillery, at length grew monotonous and wearisome. And notwithstanding our duties were constant and important, they were not sufficient to satisfy our conscientious scruples, much less to gratify our ambitious aspirations.

There was a reason for our discontent which, though not entirely justified, cannot be altogether condemned. The mistaken idea that where the greatest danger is there is also the highest duty, was still prevalent in our midst. No one seemed to be conscious of the fact that his foremost duty was that to which he was assigned by authority. The duties of a soldier are many in number and varied in character, and one, however humble, is as binding as another, however exalted. But when the battle rages no valiant man-at-arms prefers to stand guard at the door of a hospital or over the stores of a commissary; and though he may faithfully discharge the duty to which he is assigned, he will ever regret the opportunity of which he was deprived.

There was another reason for our discontent which, though based upon a misconception, exercised an influence that was uncontrollable. New regiments from the North and East arrived at the seat of government, passed into Virginia over the Long Bridge, and disappeared in the direction of the enemy. It was not then understood, at least by those who thought themselves most deeply interested, that our regiment, drilled in the tactics of infantry and artillery, was accounted a most valuable auxiliary in the defence of the Capital. An erroneous report got into circulation, to the effect that our regiment was kept back by undue influence, or that other regiments were advanced by unwarranted favoritism; and daily thereafter every spirited soldier, as at reveille he left his bunk or his blanket, turned his eyes longingly towards the country south of the Potomac.

I remember well when the call was made for troops from Washington to support our army on the banks of the Chickahominy, against the overwhelming force and irresistible attack of the enemy. News of the onslaught fell upon the city with the suddenness of a thunderclap, and the force of an avalanche. The people were startled from their sense of security, and overwhelmed with the dread of a great calamity. It was noticeable, however, that in the midst of the fear and confusion which prevailed among the citizens, the soldiers were cool, collected, and confident. In our regiment the old spirit of unrest manifested itself anew, and nearly every enlisted man in the enjoyment of health was eager to join in the sanguinary struggle for supremacy. A majority of the officers were equally anxious, and, at a meeting held to

consider their duty under the circumstances, expressed a desire that our regiment might be included in any troops designated for the relief of our army. And when it was known that the order of deliverance had been so changed as to include our regiment, the joy of all hearts burst forth afresh and the air was filled with vigorous and long-continued acclamations.

When I look back to that event and recall the joyfulness of that occasion, I am irresistibly influenced by emotions of the highest admiration. There was not, at that time, in the whole service of our country, a volunteer regiment more highly favored than our own in all that constitutes the ease, comfort and safety of soldiers in time of war. Our duties, after the completion of the fortifications, were never arduous or unpleasant, our liberties were never unreasonably restrained, and our enjoyments were never unjustifiably circumscribed. We were quartered in the Northern Defences of the city, drilled in the use and management of great guns, and confident of our ability to resist any attack of the enemy. We had been promised a change of service, and a continued residence in the forts and batteries which we then occupied. And above all, we were not included in the first order issued for the relief of our suffering army, and so were under no special obligations.

But in utter disregard of all these substantial advantages, not only present but promised and prospective, a very large majority of our regiment preferred the dangers of the battlefield. Indeed, they seemed to think that, in being kept in the defences of Washington, they were grossly ill-treated, and unjustly deprived of an opportunity to strike a blow in defence of their country.

Untried soldiers are never quite satisfied with the ease and comfort of a camp in safety, when there is an enemy and danger to be found in any other quarter. A little sensible reflection would enable them to see how impossible it is to face a courageous enemy, and not be in danger of death. But if they ever give the subject a thought, it is coupled with the hope that, whoever else may suffer, they will escape. They never anticipate the danger to which they are exposed, but only the glory which attaches to valor and to victory.

It is seldom that a civilian has any just conception of the duties and dangers incident to the life of a soldier. Even the soldier himself is unable to realize the requirements of the service in time of war, until he has grown familiar with them by actual experience. But of one thing he is well assured after the first battle in which he is engaged, that there is no certain escape from the consequences of a deadly conflict. Where bullets and bayonets are used, a loss of life and limb ensue, and sometimes of liberty.

No soldiers in the service realized these truths more fully than those of our regiment. From the ease and comfort of garrison duty, we went directly to the front and engaged in all the stern realities of cruel combat; and from that day to the end of the war, we knew nothing but duty and danger and deprivation. There was the march and the counter-march, and camp-guard and the picket-watch, the bivouac and the battle, in all of which we participated. And I regret to add that, during our long service, we supplied more than our relative proportion to the hospitals, the rebel prisons, and the battle cemeteries.

It is safe to say that no other regiment in the service of our country underwent greater or more frequent vicissitudes. Besides those of drill and duty

already mentioned, we experienced nearly every honorable change to which a regiment could be subjected. We entered the army with more than a thousand as good men as ever stepped to martial music. Our losses by disease and discharge were very great, and by death in battle almost unprecedented. When our numbers fell below the minimum, vacancies for a while were filled with recruits and conscripts. But the greed of war was greater then our resources, and in time, though the demand continued, the supply utterly failed. After that the vacancies remained, the ranks closed up, and the companies dwindled well-nigh to platoons. When so diminished as to render consolidation necessary, our regiment was reduced to a battalion. At the end of three years, the term for which we were mustered into service, the able-bodied survivors of our organization volunteered anew, this time for the period of the war whatever its duration. Subsequently our battalion was augmented by the addition of the Forty-second New York Volunteers and the Eighty-second New York Volunteers, and it was then raised again to the position and importance of a regiment. And this was the "Last scene of all, that ends this strange, eventful history."

As a regiment we served to the end,— the surrender of Lee at Appomattox — the disbandment of the army of volunteers. It would not be just to the truth of history, or consonant with our present emotions, if I failed to here allude to the many battles in which our regiment was engaged. According to the official report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York, we participated in no less than three-and-twenty general engagements, to say nothing of skirmishes and chance encounters. How much damage we inflicted on these several occasions is not known, and is not knowable. And it is better so, as such knowledge would be worthless for any purpose other than personal gratification; and now that the war is over and the country saved, it would not afford us even a pleasurable emotion. It is enough to know that —

> "Who does the best his circumstance allows,
> Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more."

But I venture to say that, from first to last, few regiments suffered more at the hands of the enemy. In the Battle of Antietam alone, according to the official accounts, we sustained a loss of 48 killed, 153 wounded, and 23 captured; in all, 224 men. Our reported loss of officers, 3 killed, and 10 wounded, was only equaled by the reported loss of one other regiment; but of our wounded, 7 were fatally injured, so that our loss of officers by death was actually greater than that of any other regiment in that battle.

A fact well worth our notice and remembrance, and withal somewhat remarkable as a concidence, is to be found by a comparison of the figures contained in the official report of that battle. The Second Army Corps, in which we served, suffered a greater loss than was sustained by any corps in that engagement. The Second Division of that corps, in which we served, suffered a greater loss than was sustained by any other division in that corps. The Third Brigade of that division, in which we served, suffered a greater loss than was sustained by any other brigade in that division. And, to cap the

climax, our regiment suffered a greater loss than was sustained by any other regiment in that brigade.

Before the great Southern Rebellion, the gallant charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava was renowned in song and story as the most brilliant exploit in history, and the loss on that occasion as the most murderous ever sustained in battle by a single organization. But that event, however remarkable, however transcendent, is no longer entitled to pre-eminence, as in our war very many regiments suffered greater loss in single engagements, and instead of resting afterwards, as did the Light Brigade, continued to fight to the close of the war. For example, our own regiment which, in the battle above mentioned, lost more by death, according to the number of men engaged, as 18 to 16 per cent., and by wounds a much greater number; and, yet, afterwards fought in no less than twelve general engagements, including the very last battle of the war.

In the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the close of the war, Death has been busy among those who survived the hospital and the battle-field. The very sick and the badly wounded, with few exceptions, have long since gone to swell the great majority. Of the many hundreds who once answered a roll-call, barely one-fifth are alive at this day, and less than one-twentieth are present on this occasion. Of the survivors, a few are enrolled in the list of pensioners, and a few others, unable to make the difficult proof required by the Pension Bureau, are suffering what they feel to be the dishonor of dependence, or know to be pinching pangs of poverty.

It cannot be said that our Government has been illiberal in the award of pensions. But it is well known that our pension laws, strictly construed as is the custom, do not reach every case worthy of consideration. There are instances in which the exact proof required cannot be produced, owing to the death of the only witnesses to whom the facts were known. Would it not be humane, in cases of this character, all other essential facts having been proved, to so modify the pension laws, or the rules of the Pension Bureau, as to include these meritorious exceptions?

Of course there would be opposition to any such increased liberality on the part of the Government. There is always in time of war a class of non-combatants, who manage by hook or crook — by the desertion of their homes, or the procurement of substitutes, or in some other way equally unpatriotic — to escape the duty and the service which they owe to their country. And there is always in the years of security which follow a war, a large proportion of the population — not always the descendants of the cowardly shirks just mentioned, though men of the same narrow views and niggardly propensities — who envy the poor old soldier the pittance which Government doles out for his bare subsistence.

The few facts here mentioned must suffice for this occasion. It might not be amiss, perhaps, were I to add a few words of encomium. It would be gratifying, for it is but natural that men should be proud of their achievements in the service of their country. But —

"I came to bury Caesar, not to praise him."

The occasion of this assemblage to-day is the dedication of this beautiful monument erected by the State of New York to the honer of the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and especially to the memory of those who fell in the great battle which crowned our struggle with immortal victory. It is a most pleasing duty, though saddened with emotions of regret and sorrow for those who sacrificed their lives at the very threshold of their manly existence. May they rest in peace forever!

It is almost certain that this is the last time we shall ever meet together in this wide world. We are all now on the downward slope of life — some of us decayed, others of us decrepit, and all of us more or less diseased and damaged. It is not, therefore, within the range of human possibility that we should ever again share together the melancholy enjoyment of such another convocation. Some of us may meet occasionally as we totter down the declivity of existence, possibly on some other battlefield which we helped to win, but the great majority of us, when we come to part this day, will scarcely fail to realize that it is our final separation.

May we all go hence grateful for the life and strength which have enabled us to pay this last worthy tribute to the memory of our departed comrades. May we carry with us to our distant homes, pleasant recollections of the joy and sorrow of this memorable occasion. May the remnants of our lives be spent among friends, with tender hearts to soothe and sympathize, kind words to alleviate and encourage, and soft hands to smooth away the wrinkles of our affliction. And may we all

> "So live that when our summons comes to join
> The innumerable caravan which moves
> To that mysterious realm where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death,
> He may, * * * sustained and smoothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach the grave,
> Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

ADDRESS BY CAPT. JOSEPH H. STINER.

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I thank God that I am spared to meet with you here on this sacred spot to-day; but, what sad memories arise when I look at this small band. When the call was issued by the lamented Lincoln, how promptly did the men who belonged to our regiment respond.

It was with light hearts that the boys took up their march to the camp at East New York, and from there to Washington, to Good Hope, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station and Boydton Road.

In July, 1864, the remnants of the Forty-second and Eighty-second Regiments, New York Volunteers, were consolidated with the Fifty-ninth. Even then we were numerically weak.

I will never forget the march of the boys up Broadway at the close of the war, with the tattered battle flags of the regiment and the brown faces of those who were spared by the God of battles; and yet when I looked and missed the old familiar faces of many who were mustered with us, I felt as if those who were spared deserved the plaudits of the American people.

The regiment participated in more battles and engagements than the majority of those in the service. At the battle of Gettysburg, Col. Max Thoman commanded a battalion composed of four companies. The total number of men in the engagement was 120, of whom there were killed and wounded, 34 men, enlisted men and officers.

Can you ever forget the words of poor Thoman who fell so gallantly at the head of his command — "Boys, bury me on the field." He never flinched when duty called. His sword was ever ready, and his men were eager to follow their brave leader. No midnight call for the long roll was needed, for they were always ready for the march or the battle.

Look at these old tattered flags! They were the emblems of our faith in the supremacy of the government under which we lived. When we see that old flag again, we shed a tear in memory of the heroes who fell and died in the shadow of its folds.

May the memory of those who sleep in soldiers' graves, who died on the battlefield, be ever with us a bright page in the history of the Fifty-ninth Regiment. May we, the survivors of this regiment, ever remember with pleasure the deeds of valor and brave acts of those who participated with us in the great conflict. Let us who remain here ever remember this day; and may the youth of the land emulate the bravery and grand deeds achieved by those who helped to save the land of their birth.

Let us each year strive to keep up the fraternal feeling of comradeship. Let us who are here to-day ever greet with pride the comrades of our late regiment, and may we all meet again.

This grand monument is dedicated in grateful remembrance of the deeds of valor performed by the old Fifty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers.

ADDRESS BY LIEUT. COL. HORACE P. RUGG.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS:

I esteem it the greatest privilege of my life to be enabled to stand on this historic ground at this time, to address even a few words to you.

It is hard to realize that on the spot where stands this beautiful block of granite and in its immediate vicinity was enacted, twenty-six years ago, a scene that proved to be the turning point of the war. It was here that the backbone and even the sinews of the Rebellion were broken. Had Pickett succeeded in driving our forces from this ridge, the fate of war might have

been different. How well he tried is evidenced by the sight of yonder stone erected on the spot within our lines — just over the corner of the coveted stone wall — where his most gallant subordinate, Armistead, fell.

All fame to Grant, all honor to Sherman and Sheridan, but to our noble commander, General George G. Meade, and his brave army, belong the honor of this great victory,— a victory that turned the hordes of the enemy back to his native soil for the last time.

Our own regiment — to whose fallen heroes we have gathered together to-day to dedicate this monument — performed fully its own share in this famous action.

Some of its best blood was shed on this field. Here our own most gallant commander, Max A. Thoman, gave up his life's blood. The "Jack of Diamonds," he was affectionately called. He was certainly a jewel among diamonds. He was beloved by all, and I have yet to hear the first word of anything but praise and admiration for his bright and happy disposition. On other fields we lost our Stetson, Whitney, Reynolds, Wade, Moody and others, but none were ever held in more affectionate regard than noble Thoman.

The war is over and fast fading in the distance. Let us cherish its memories; let us keep our association as long as life lasts, and until the very last, when we, too, shall be gathered together in the army of that great silent majority, to which this battlefield so largely contributed.

ADDRESS BY D. A. O'MARA, SECRETARY,

59TH N. Y. V., VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

COMRADES:

More than a quarter of a century has passed since you answered roll-call on this historic ridge. Then the peaceful plains and hills within our vision were the scene of the greatest conflict that the world ever knew. To us, who participated in that struggle, this place has a peculiar charm,— and, at the calling of the roll, what thoughts arise within our hearts. At this meeting to-day, some of us have grasped the hand of a comrade whom we last saw as we touched elbows on the rush into Spotsylvania's jungle, while others have met those whom it was thought had been laid away years ago beside some Virginia stream.

Comrades, through the generosity of the people of the great State of New York, we are enabled to pay this tribute to the men of our State who were actors in the great struggle that took place here on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, 1863. We are indebted to our respected comrade General Daniel E. Sickles, and to other influential soldiers and citizens, through whose instrumentality our State was brought to recognize in a fitting way the services rendered by her loyal sons on this historic field.

(INSCRIPTIONS.)

(Front.)

60TH NEW YORK

INFANTRY,

3D BRIG. 2D DIV.

12TH CORPS.

(Reverse.)

JULY 2 AND 3,

1863.

CASUALTIES.

KILLED 11, WOUNDED 41.

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTIETAM,

CHANCELLORSVILLE,

GETTYSBURG,

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,

RINGGOLD,

ATLANTA.

F. J. SEVERENCE, PHOTO.

60TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

Near Summit of Culp's Hil'. Left of Greene's Brigade.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENTS.

GREENE'S NEW YORK BRIGADE
60TH, 78TH, 102D, 137TH AND 149TH REGIMENTS INFANTRY.

July 2, 1888.

INVOCATION BY CHAPLAIN ARVINE C. BOWDISH, 149TH N. Y. VOLS.

Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, we recognize Thee as our Creator, as our Preserver, and as our constant Benefactor. We worship Thee; we magnify Thee; we praise Thee for Thy goodness and mercy to the children of men. Hear Thou, in heaven Thy dwelling-place, our supplications at this solemn hour, and grant us Thy blessing. We are assembled on this memorable spot to dedicate these monuments to the memory of the brave men who, a quarter of a century ago, fell in these rifle-pits in defence of their country's honor and for their country's safety. We call to mind their noble deeds, their supreme devotion, and their God-like patience in the camps and on the march, and in the hot battle. We tenderly cherish their memory, and with grateful hearts we gather on this hallowed spot to commemorate their heroism. We thank Thee for this land; we thank Thee for our National prosperity and renown; we thank Thee for our privileges and for our American institutions; and may we always keep in mind that America's altar and America's statute-book will ever be the true and enduring sources of America's prosperity. Our prayer to Thee is, not so much for a state of harmony between capital and labor, though this is greatly to be desired; not so much that panic and distress shall show their ugly heads no more, though these things would make us, as a people, better every way; not so much that peace, and honor, and happiness shall evermore be the heritage of this great Nation, though these blessings would go far towards our National betterment; all these would not be enough. Our great need is more men; men who are of more value than North or South; men who are of more value than this whole Nation; men who are of more value than the whole world. We need men of indomitable courage; men of great energy of character; men of tenacious will, so that when they have settled upon a course of right action, they will pursue this course to the end, with an utter disregard of the opinions and compromised judgments of all other men. Give us men who shall possess a burning desire to labor that all other men shall have an equal chance, and a fair start in the race for riches and honor; men who hold the outposts of human thought, and who, while living and when dead, leave their impress on the form and the body of these times. May we, as citizens of this great Commonwealth, resolutely seize the sword that has fallen from the nerveless grasp of our dead comrades, rush into the stern conflicts of the hour, and assure the nations of the earth, that it is never safe to do wrong. We are here to-day, experiencing feelings of mingled sadness and joy — sadness for the fallen brave, and joy for the triumph and permanency of the cause of freedom and our nationality. And as we

stand beside these monuments, may we remember, and remembering say, "we who are now alive are placing the capstone on the structure whose foundations were laid by the brave men, whose bodies are mouldering at our feet."

We would not, O God, forget the lone widow and the orphan children of our dead comrades. May their hourly pressing needs be fully met by a generous government, whose life and honor were saved by their death. May they never be compelled to cry for bread. May their sons and their daughters, in their holy pride, heroically unfurl our national banner to the breeze, with the inscription, "He is a free man, whom truth makes freer; all are slaves besides," written thereon.

O, Holy Father hear us, and grant us Thy favor, through the name of Him who has taught us to say: Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever, Amen.

BATTLE ODE.

By Col. Juan Lewis.

O Gettysburg, fair Gettysburg!
From out the gloom of gathered years,
From homes of peace that love endears,
With shattered ranks we come:
Not now as when, a hell of men
And blood and tears, in murderous years,
We left thee silent, dumb.

O Gettysburg, stern Gettysburg!
Before thy storms of fire and death,
And leaden hail, and cannon's breath,
We were not dumb that day:
For freedom spoke in battle smoke,
And now, in peace — Christ's blessed Peace —
Pray God she speaks alway!

O Gettysburg, loved Gettysburg!
Here shall thy future pilgrims meet,
With clasping hands and staying feet,
And joy-songs of the morn:
For not in vain, this battle plain,
If War's red root brings Freedom's fruit,
To freemen yet unborn.

O Gettysburg, dear Gettysburg!
Yon marble lips in voiceless speech,
A far off reverent age shall reach,
In Wisdom's nobler plan:
And they shall kneel, and steadfast feel
The Patriot's hope have larger scope;
They, too, can die for man.

O Gettysburg, sad Gettysburg!
Thy turf is billowed o'er with graves
Of friend and foe, alike — our braves —
Our hero-souls, new-born:
For every sheaf, and bud, and leaf,
Proclaim an hour, true souls shall flower,
This resurrection morn.

O Gettysburg, bright Gettysburg!
Thy fire-scathed hills to-day are calm;
The lapsing years — Time's healing balm,
Rest lightly on thy sod:
Shine out, glad sun, where valor won,
And sound o'er all Life's bugle call,
Of Love, of Home, of God.

ORATION OF GEN. HENRY A. BARNUM.

Here we stood! Here, at its fullest flood we met and pressed back the angry, blood-flecked tidal wave of fratricidal war, whose stubborn resistance, in God's good time, settled back into the blessed calm of National peace.

Later, on yonder sacred ground, stood he, whose simple name will ever be its own synonym for grandeur of moral character and achievements of lasting deeds of good for his people, unsurpassed in all the ages — Abraham Lincoln! Thus spake he:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of the war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this:

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished

work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

This is our lyric poem of American loyalty and patriotism, clothed in matchless prose, and should be repeated on all similar occasions while patriots live to salute and bear aloft the starry banner of free America.

This were enough; yet, you would longer linger with the theme. This place, these days, suggest the July days of '63. It were fitter that now, as then, some great civilian, from the heights of his own patriotic achievements, might recount the valor of your deeds, here and elsewhere done, a quarter of a century ago; but to me has been assigned the duty. I earnestly wish that I were equal to this great occasion.

For two bloody years had the brave sons of the valorous South and the brave sons of the unyielding North desperately contended for supremacy. In the East and West their armies had swayed backward and forward in alternate defeat and victory. Westward the Union armies were closing in upon the Gibraltar of the South, and the echo of the victory of Gettysburg was the glad acclaim that greeted the fall of Vicksburg and the bulletin of our great captain, that once again the Mississippi flowed unvexed to the sea.

And what of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Northern Virginia? I need not recount the details. Suffice that history has already recorded that here on the heights of Gettysburg their giant struggle reached its climax; and this victory of the army of McClellan, of Burnside, of Hooker and of Meade is crowned with the special glory that in the army of Beauregard, of Johnson and of Lee they found their equals in desperate valor and undaunted courage — AMERICANS all — foes then, friends now!

Where all strove so grandly, where all did so nobly, it would be invidious to make comparisons; but it will not be deemed amiss for us of the corps of the skillful and gallant Slocum, and of the brigade of the sturdy and immovable Greene, to here repeat the recorded fact that battle's fitful circumstance gave the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps, on the night of July 2d, the proud but costly privilege of saving the Army of the Potomac from dire disaster, if not from ignoble defeat. And history will fail of truth and justice if to the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, One hundred and second, One hundred and thirty-seventh and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, and its gallant commander, Gen. George S. Greene,— to the first soldier of all New York's more than 400,000 volunteers, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, commanding Twelfth Corps, who, with steady nerve, with eagle eye, with lion heart, from Powers Hill, just over there, directed our movements,— if to this small body of veterans of the Army of the Potomac, is not given the grand distinction I here claim for it.

This brigade arrived on this field on the afternoon of July 1st, took position in front of Little Round Top, and advanced skirmishers to the Emmitsburg

Road. At evening it picketed this front. Early in the morning of July 2d it took position here on Culp's Hill, built these works, and July 2d and 3d, aided by gallant reinforcements, successfully defended them. Time will not suffice for details of the sanguinary contests here fought. This was the key to the whole battle line. That it was stubbornly, valiantly held against repeated and madly desperate assaults of vastly superior forces is all that need now be said; unless I may add as an illustration, that in this front and mostly in front of this brigade, nearly 1,400 of the enemy's dead were found at the close of the battle; and to point to this torn and broken flag (the Gettysburg flag of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers), whose staff was twice shot in twain, and on folds and staff showed the marks of eighty bullets. This service was enough for renown, but their glory ended not here. Transferred soon after this battle to the vicinity of the beleaguered Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, this brigade was in the fore of the wild midnight fight at Wauhatchie, Tennessee, where Longstreet's veterans, who had also fought at Gettysburg, were signally defeated, and where our noble commander, General Greene, was severely wounded; it climbed the bristling heights of Lookout Mountain, and in the front rank, nearest the towering palisades, it planted its flag in victory above the clouds, and crowned with immortal and poetic fame, the name of Fighting Joe Hooker.

It captured more than half of all the flags taken in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, and was honored by our hero, General Thomas, by the selection of one of its officers to convey to the President at Washington all the flags taken by all our forces in these battles.

When Sherman, with his mighty battle-axe, was cleaving the Confederacy in twain, this brigade was there; it led our armies in forcing the crossing of the stream at the sanguinary battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; it was in all the 100 days of battle from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and among the first, under General Slocum, then commanding our Twentieth Army Corps, formed of the consolidated Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, to enter that Gate City of the South; it bore its dancing banners gaily in Sherman's famous march "from the mountains to the sea," and, receiving the surrender of Savannah ere daylight, while, save the sentries, all the rest of those armies were asleep, it planted its banners on the public buildings, just as the sun of December 21st rose from its morning bath in the waters of the blue sea at our feet

> "Proud, proud was our army that morning
> That stood where the pine grandly towers,
> When Sherman said, 'Boys, you are weary,
> This day fair Savannah is ours;'
> Then sang we a song for our chieftain,
> That echoed o'er river and lea,
> And the stars on our banners shone brighter
> For Sherman HAD marched to the Sea."

Again the resistless columns move in the campaign of the Carolinas, and with them this brigade. The swamps of the Coosawatchie, Salkahatchie,

Edisto, Congaree, Wateree, Pedee and Saluda, deemed impregnable since Marion, the Swamp Fox of the Revolution, made them historic, scarcely delay their march; before their majestic power Charleston, the cradle of secession, and Columbia, the proud capital of the Palmetto State, bow in sudden submission; at Averasboro and Bentonville they brush away the foe; at Raleigh they are "in at the death" of the Rebellion; and soon the veterans of this brigade enter Richmond by a path made easy by their old comrades of the Army of the Potomac, and, anon, the long, swinging strides of Sherman's men, up Pennsylvania Avenue, and their "bronzed and bearded features," set with resolution that only death could relax, showed to the assembled representatives of crowned heads, how they had campaigned across half a continent.

Our tents are indeed folded and our weapons are rusting in these halcyon days of peace; but he is none the less the good citizen who recalls for personal gratification, and as guides to present duty, the days of the bivouac and the charge, whose happy issue has made such an hour as this possible. A happy hour this! The interchange of greetings, the renewal of friendship, the new fidelity to the Union, evoked by backward glances at the struggle which has made it what it is; the resolution always to be true, as we were then true, to the government we have helped to perpetuate.

One sad reflection mars our festival — the thought that so many who were with us in the long marches, by the cheerful camp-fire, in the desperate assault, cannot be with us here. They would come as freely at the call of friendship as they went from homes of comfort at the call of duty. But the cause for which they fought is sanctified in their deaths. We revere their memories. The vacant places in our ranks are more suggestive than the presence of the living. Call the roll of honored dead! Nay, call not the roll, for time would not suffice to repeat the names of all who, through the sacrifice of their lives, preserved the charter of our liberties. These monuments are fitting tributes to organizations of valiant soldiers, and there are imposing monuments to officers of high rank, whose marble is none too eloquent in their praise. There are pages of our history which tell none too forcibly their achievements, but there are also simple mounds in country churchyards, there are unknown graves that billow Southern fields, inclosing the clay of heroes to whom chilling circumstances forbade distinction, who are as worthy of our remembrance as the gallant slain, whom a more fortunate fame lifted to the summit of a deserving popularity. Call not the roll! Their memory is in our keeping, is indelibly engraved upon the tablets of our hearts. They need no proud memorial to symbol their devotion.

> "Emblem and legend may fade from the portal,
> Keystone and column may crumble and fall,
> THEY were the builders whose work is immortal,
> Crowned with the dome that is over us all."

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S REMARKS.

Gen. James Longstreet, of the Confederate army, was present and made a short address. His appearance was greeted by the veterans with cordial and enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

He congratulated the old soldiers present, and said he was glad to find so many of them alive after so many repeated efforts on his part to lessen their number. He was glad to meet with them, and spoke in glowing terms of the prosperity of the reunited country.

The General alluded to the importance of the position on Culp's Hill, and conceded to Greene's Brigade the credit of having successfully prevented the Confederates from turning General Meade's right flank. He spoke pleasantly of General Greene, saying that he knew him in the old army before the war, and that there was no better officer in either army.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT.

60TH REGIMENT INFANTRY,

July 2, 1888.

HISTORICAL SKETCH BY LIEUT. EDWIN A. MERRITT.

The Second Division of the Twelfth Corps reached the vicinity of the Gettysburg battlefield at about 4 p. m., where we remained, lying upon our arms, until 6:30 a. m., on the morning of the 2d of July, when we took up position in line of battle, about half a mile to the right of Cemetery Hill, on Culp's Hill, the Sixtieth connecting with the right of the First Corps, where we threw up intrenchments connecting with the One hundred and second New York Volunteers on the right.

The men worked with a will, and had by 9 a. m. completed a breastwork, that commanded the brow of Culp's Hill, which, on the right, extended to low ground. We were now about one mile from the enemy's front. Our men were permitted to lie quietly behind their stacks of arms, in rear of the work, until 4 p. m. At this time, discovering the enemy in line, supposed to be about one brigade in strength, General Geary, commanding the division, placed five guns in position, which opened on the Rebels, and drove them from sight. The fire, however, was returned, and some of the cannoneers having been wounded were replaced by men from the Sixtieth who understood artillery practice. About 5 o'clock all was quiet on that part of the line and remained so until 7 o'clock, when the Rebel infantry advanced in force. Our skirmishers, falling back, unmasked our line, which opened upon the enemy at close range a most destructive fire for about four hours. The fire of the enemy being somewhat slackened, a portion of the regiment was ordered forward.

The men eagerly leaped the works and surrounded fifty-six of the enemy, including two officers, whom they brought in as prisoners. They also captured a brigade battle-flag, said to belong to Jones's Brigade, and one regimental banner, which, as we learned from one of our prisoners, was a present from the ladies of the district in which the companies were organized. Seven Rebel officers were found dead on the ground covered by the colors and guard. The capture of these flags and prisoners shows how desperate a defence our men made. The effects of our fire was so terrible that the flags were abandoned, and the prisoners were afraid to either advance or retreat. The color bearers were both killed. One of them had advanced within twenty paces of our breastworks. The officers and men, on the arrival of these trophies, were greatly cheered and encouraged. They felt as though they had done a good thing.

The ammunition had to be replenished several times, which was promptly done. The regiment was not entirely out of ammunition but once. On the discovery of this fact Colonel Godard ordered them to "fix bayonets," which they did, and in that position waited until they were again supplied.

Great coolness was displayed by both officers and men. Our loss, during this night's action, was 9 men killed and 16 wounded. About midnight

the firing almost ceased, except by sharpshooters and skirmishers, which was kept up until daylight, when we were enabled to discover large numbers of the Rebel dead within fifty feet of our line. The regiment, in this action, consisted of Colonel Godard, commanding regiment, Lieutenant Nolan, Acting Adjutant, 16 line officers, and 255 enlisted men.

Irregular picket-firing continued until 4 a. m., on the 3d, when the enemy again advanced, and heavy firing opened on both sides, which continued until 10 a. m., the enemy being steadily held in check, at which time they retired, leaving only sharpshooters, who kept up an irregular fire during the day. At 2 p. m., the regiment was relieved for an hour, when it again returned to the intrenchments, and remained until 2 a. m., July 4th. During the battle on the 3d we lost 2 enlisted men killed, and 19 wounded, and 2 officers — Lieutenant Stanley, wounded severely in the head, which proved fatal on the 7th day of July, and Lieutenant B. T. Bordwell, in the foot.

The Sixtieth, it will be observed, was on the extreme left of the Twelfth Corps, and joined the right of the First Corps. The flags were properly inscribed with the record of capture, and forwarded to headquarters.

It may not be inappropriate to speak of the operations of the Third Brigade, of which the Sixtieth formed a part, commanded by Gen. George S. Greene, and the honorable part it performed at the battle of Gettysburg. The universal praise awarded it is justly due. The credit cannot be subdivided. The regiments comprising it were the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, One hundred and second, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, containing within their organizations as good and brave men as ever the Empire State sent to the war. This brigade was on the left of the Twelfth Corps. The Second Brigade of the Second Division was on our right. Thrown forward at a right angle, on the crest of a hill in front, was a heavy growth of timber, freed from undergrowth, with occasional ledges of rocks. These afforded a good cover for marksmen. The first duty, after getting into position, was to intrench, which, by noon on the 2d, was successfully accomplished, having constructed a breastwork of such material as was found convenient, of earth, stone, and logs. This work subsequently proved of great service, as by its assistance a vastly superior force was kept in check. At about 6:30 p. m. the Twelfth Corps was withdrawn from the line for some purpose, and General Greene directed to occupy the whole front of the corps with the Third Brigade, which order he was attempting to carry out, and had placed the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York in the trenches occupied by the Second Brigade, when the whole line was attacked. This was about 7 o'clock p. m.

At 8 o'clock the enemy succeeded in gaining the intrenchments on the right, in the portion of the line formerly occupied by the First (General Williams's) Division, which was nearly perpendicular to the line of the Second Brigade, now occupied by the One hundred and thirty-seventh. The enemy attacked our right flank, while also attacking the front. This necessitated the changing of the front of the One hundred and thirty-seventh, which was successfully done under fire. Four separate and distinct charges were made on our line before 9:30 o'clock, which were effectually resisted. The situation becoming

critical, one regiment was sent to its support, which was placed on our right ("The California Regiment"), but was soon withdrawn, leaving the right, as before, very much exposed. Subsequently, reinforcements were received from General Wadsworth's Division of the First Corps, and from the Eleventh Corps — about 350 men from the former, and 400 from the latter — who rendered important aid, relieving the men so that they could clean their guns and replenish their cartridge-boxes, which they had entirely emptied of ammunition. At the close of the attack the brigade held its position.

At 1:30 a. m., on the 3d, the right was reinforced by the return of the First Brigade of the Second Division, who took position in support of the right of the Third Brigade. Artillery was placed in position to attack that portion of the Rebel forces then occupying our intrenchments on the right; and at 4 a. m., opened on them, and the attack was general on our whole line, lasting until 10:30 o'clock, when the enemy was driven back, all retiring except their pickets. During this attack the fire was kept up constantly and effectively along the whole line. The enemy having been early driven from the trenches, they were again occupied by the Second Brigade, and the First Division.

The men were relieved occasionally by others, with a fresh supply of ammunition and clean arms, the relief going forward at the double-quick with cheers, and the troops relieved falling back through their files, when they arrived in the trenches. The men, by this means, were comparatively fresh, and their arms in good order.

Capt. A. B. Shipman served on the general's staff as an inspector general, and Lieut. C. T. Greene as aide-de-camp. The brigade contained about 1,300 men. The loss of the enemy greatly exceeded ours. We found after the action in our front, of their dead, 391, and there were across the creek a number of dead, estimated at 150; making a total of 541. We picked up 2,000 muskets, of which at least 1,700 must have belonged to the enemy, showing clearly a loss on their part of killed, wounded, and missing, in addition to those who may have carried their arms off the field, estimated at 500, and, including 130 prisoners captured, of 2,400 men. Their loss in officers was heavy. The troops opposed to us proved to be Johnson's Division of Ewell's Corps, in the night attack of the 2d; and the same division, reinforced by Rodes's Brigade, on the 3d. General Johnson's assistant adjutant general was killed, and left on the field.

The casualties were as follows: killed, 6 officers; 56 enlisted men; wounded, 10 officers, 203 enlisted men; missing, 1 officer, 31 enlisted men; total, 17 officers, 290 enlisted men.

The Sixtieth Regiment was organized at Ogdensburg in the autumn of 1861, and started for the seat of war November 1st, of that year. It was stationed on guard along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the following winter. On the retreat of General Banks' army in the Shenandoah Valley, it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and thence up the valley to Winchester. It was on active duty at the front again, during the Second Bull Run campaign, under General Pope. It participated in the battle of Antietam, where Col. William Goodrich was killed; also twenty-two others, killed and wounded. The regiment also participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, in which 9 were killed,

44 wounded, and 8 were missing. At Gettysburg, 11 were killed and 39 wounded; at Lookout Mountain, 37 were killed and wounded (the Sixtieth capturing one cannon and battle flag); at Ringgold, 4 were killed and 14 wounded. The regiment at this time had only 175 men fit for duty.

After the close of the campaign and while located in Lookout Valley it re-enlisted as a veteran regiment, received furlough, and returned to Ogdensburg as a regiment. Returning to the Army of the Cumberland before the opening of the campaign in 1864, it participated subsequently in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, and the movement on Atlanta. It marched with Sherman to the Sea, and northward through the Carolinas, and was in the battle at Bentonville. After the surrender of the Rebel armies under Generals Lee and Johnson, the Sixtieth marched with the victorious army to Washington, and was in the Grand Review of Sherman's army. Soon after that event it returned to Ogdensburg, where it was mustered out of service. From first to last it had a most honorable record.

"RUSSELL ON THE GRASSE."

BY EDWARD REYNOLDS.*

A soldier of the Sixtieth lay dying on Culp's Hill:
There was lack of tender nursing, there was dearth of surgeon's skill;
For the battle hot was raging, and each moment added one
To the thousands that lay dying in the hot midsummer's sun.
A comrade, fighting near him, bent to hear what he might say —
To receive his latest message to the dear ones far away.
The dying soldier faltered: "Ned, I'll never more, alas!
See my home and friends in Russell — dear old 'Russell on the Grasse!'

"If you're among the lucky ones who, when the war is o'er,
Returning home in triumph, hear the 'High Falls' greeting roar,
And see the sister's sunny smile and mother's gleam of joy,
When the one beholds her brother, and the other clasps her boy;
If, with trembling voice a maiden asks about her brother 'Will,'
You can tell her that you saw him fall on Culp's foe-girded Hill.
And tell her, too — 'twill soothe her grief — how traitors fled en masse,
When they met with men from Russell and the towns along the Grasse.

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*Of the Ninth New York Cavalry. Comrade Reynolds served at Gettysburg as mounted orderly for General Slocum, and in the course of his duties was on Culp's Hill, where a friend of his boyhood, Sergt. William W. Clark, of the Sixtieth New York, lay mortally wounded. This poem, like "Bingen on the Rhine," contains the message of a wounded soldier.

The Sixtieth New York was a St. Lawrence County regiment, many of the men having enlisted from the town of Russell on the Grasse River. The author, also, came from Russell on the Grasse.

"Tell my brothers when they gather round, the story of to-day —
How gallant Greene's 'New York Brigade' held Ewell's hosts at bay,
And tell them that 'twas at the point where foemen turned and fled
That their brother 'Bill' was found, among a score of Rebel dead.
Tell my sister not to weep for me, nor grieve that o'er my tomb
No roses planted by her hand, nor violets may bloom;
And tell her if she's true and good her soul at death shall pass
To a happier home than Russell — happy 'Russell on the Grasse.'

"There's another — not a sister — you will know her when she speaks
By the music in her voice and by the roses on her cheeks —
But no — her voice will lose its ring, the roses take to flight,
When she reads my name to-morrow in the death-roll of the fight.
Last night, in dream, I stood within a church, and by my side,
Her hand confidingly in mine, she stood my queenly bride:
A happy dream! but oh! 'twill never, never come to pass!
We shall meet no more in Russell — peaceful 'Russell on the Grasse.'

"In coming years, when you relate the story of 'the war,'—
Of the days when 'millions marched to beat of drum and cannon's jar,'—
You can truly say the sons of old St. Lawrence were as bold
As the boldest of their comrades — brave as bravest knights of old.
And of all the gallant regiments that faced the 'fire of death.'
None faced it with a firmer front than did the Sixtieth;
And, 'mid the bravest of the brave, were none who could surpass
In courage men from Russell — loyal 'Russell on the Grasse.'"

He paused — the comrade lower bent to hear his latest word;
The swelling roar of battle was the only sound he heard;
The wounded heart had ceased to beat, the spark of life had fled;
Another happy home was filled with sorrow for the dead;
One more recruit was mustered in to swell the length'ning train,
Of "troops en route from Gettysburg to Heaven's peaceful plain."
And none who knew him doubts that good St. Peter let him pass;
And showed him where the boys were camped from "Russell on the Grasse."

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